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Volume XCI (July, August, September 1917)

(Editorial, ed.; Story of the week, w.; Market place, m.; Verse, v.; Insurance, i.)

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JUST A WORD

How quickly former foes become friends when a common cause brings them together is shown by the banquet given by Parliament to General Smuts, the leader of the Boer army against the British. He was introduced as "a great commander and a great statesman" by Field Marshal Lord French, who was fighting him only sixteen years ago. In his reply General Smuts said:

Your words tonight and the great compliment you have paid me by presiding at this gathering recall to my mind many an incident of the stirring times to which you have referred when we were opposing commanders in the last year of the Boer War.

On one occasion, I remember, I was surrounded in a very nasty block of mountains by Lord French. (Laughter.) I was face to face practically with disaster. Nothing was left me but the most diligent scouting to find a way out. I did some of the scouting myself, with a small party. I ventured into a place which looked promising, and which bore the appropriate name of "Murderer's Gap." (Laughter.) I am sorry to say I was the only man who came out alive from that gap. In an account which I saw subsequently of this incident I saw the remark made that one Boer escaped—(laughter and cheers)—but he probably had so many bullets in him that he would be no further danger. (Laughter.)

Well, Lord French, I have survived to be your guest this evening. I was in a very tight corner there. I did get out, and two days afterward I did break thru—blest word in these times. (Cheers.) At night I came out of those mountains to the railway. It was a very dark night, and my small force was just on the point of crossing the railway when we heard that a train was coming. The train passed, and we stood alongside and looked on. You can imagine what my feelings were when I heard some time afterward that the only freight on this train was Lord French (cheers) who was moving from one part of his front to the other to find out how I broke thru. If I had not missed that chance, Lord French would have been on that occasion my guest. (Laughter.) No doubt a very welcome, tho a somewhat embarrassing guest! Now tonight I am his guest. I hope I am not embarrassing, tho I am very much embarrassed.

INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

Allow us to express our appreciation of your editorial, "The Effeminate West," in your issue of June 23. Not that we want to gloat over the East, but we appreciate your recognition of the efforts of the West and Middle West.

Our little town of 950 people has sent to the front forty-seven men, three of whom are now in England and will be in France within two weeks with the 223d Canadians. We have raised $500 for a local relief association, our allotment of the Liberty Bond was $30,000, we subscribed $37,000, the women have all organized themselves into an association for the purpose of knitting needful articles for the soldiers. Yesterday was the first day of our campaign for the Red Cross, and we raised in the town alone $1764, and will make it at least $2000, but the real pleasure of the campaign was the spirit of loyalty shown by the entire population. I believe we are also raising on vacant lots and back lots, including a part of a park of 11 acres, all the vegetables, including potatoes, that will be needed for the town's consumption. This is just what one little town in the Middle West is doing.

BJORN B. GISLASON.

Minneota, Minnesota

REMARKABLE REMARKS

MAXIM GORKY—Russia is not lost.

BILLY SUNDAY—I put five states dry.

SECRETARY LANE—Woodrow Wilson is inflexible.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—Oh, the country's going dry.

EX-KING CONSTANTINE—The Greek people love their king.

HERBERT C. HOOVER—Our consumption must be reduced.

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON—Germany must be punished to the full.

CHARLES FERGUSON—The working class is running down rapidly.

EDWARD BOK—Our dolls and playthings must be put aside.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN—My employers had their money back some time ago.

DR. HENRY VAN DYKE—America must join in ending the Potsdam gang.

PRES. W. A. SHANKLIN—Our civilization has ceased to be God-conscious.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN—Hundreds of thousands live today more lavishly than in peace times.

JOSEPH REINACH—Americans have traversed in three weeks the stages which took England two years.

PRESIDENT HADLEY—A great teacher is rare, a great leader is rare, a great organizer is perhaps rarer still.

ALEXANDER RIBOT, Premier of France—The nations now in arms will constitute The Society of Nations.

LAWRENCE TERRY—Contrary to general belief curious freaks are not tolerated by any reputable show man.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—We must bring to the solution of every problem an intense and fervid Americanism.

JEANNETTE RANKIN—Any city of 12,000 or more that has no woman on its police force is considered archaic.

KING GEORGE—It has been the dream of my life to see the two great English speaking nations more closely united.

LAYTON CRIPPEN—I believe the detestable manners of the English will lead to the destruction of the British Empire.

DUDLEY GLASS—What has become of the old-fashioned receipt which began: take six eggs and half a pound of butter.

PREMIER ZAIMIS—The pain of the Greek people at parting from King Constantine and Queen Sophie was indescribable.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL—If only nations would find their missions, not in making other people miserable but in making their own people happy!

G. LOWES DICKINSON—The future of civilization depends largely on the attitude adopted by the United States in the immediate future.

HELEN ROWLAND—A widow knows it is vastly easier to sit up for one man to come home than to sit up and wait for a lot of men to go home.

EDMUND GOSSE—I fancy that at least for a generation no intellectual relations will be possible between France and England on the one hand, and Germany on the other.

ED. HOWE—Members of Congress who levied the war tax receive more than $8000 a year. Would not $4000 a year be sufficient during our period of economy and deprivation?

HON. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR—Our Mission to the United States has been the occasion of the most significant development of international relations in the history of the world.

GERARD HAUPTMANN—The epithet "Hun" is coined by people who, themselves Huns, find themselves disappointed in their criminal attempts on the life of a sound and valorous race because this race knows how to parry a fearful blow with still more fearful force.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY

A Journal of Civilization

A MENTAL AND MORAL HOUSECLEANING

THE war is clarifying ideas and stimulating the moral sincerities. These reactions are generally recognized. What is quite as important, it is disposing for good and all of a lot of useless mental baggage, a great store of hypocrisies, and a multitude of presumptions and policies which we knew or suspected were rubbish or worse, but which, in the easy years of peace, we did not bestir ourselves to do away with.

A war brings us to a right apprehension of these things, as "moving" brings us to a right appraisal of household accumulations which we are too lazy or too sentimental to assort sanely under ordinary circumstances.

With few exceptions the presumptions and humbugs that we are discarding are certain extreme claims, privileges and immunities that are related to the so-called class struggle. Great Britain has discovered that the Empire can survive a mighty curtailment of the ancient rights of landlords and peers, and an almost staggering curtailment of the profits of industry and commerce. It has discovered that laissez-faire is not the last word in economics or in politics, and that a highly organized governmental control of business may turn out to be an excellent thing for business itself. But the discoveries and innovations are not all so one-sided. The further discovery has been made that the venerable idiocies which trade unionism and industrial democracy have clung to as tenaciously as to ideas that are sound and claims that are just can be sat on and "swatted," and that they must be. The intolerable folly of opposing inventions and improvements, of making work by waste, of protecting dishonest and incompetent workmen, and of penalizing superior ability, has been endured as long as the world can stand it.

Other nations less rapidly but surely are undergoing a like housecleaning in thought and practise. France has taken the experience quietly but resolutely. The United States is taking it more quietly and more resolutely than could have been predicted. Indeed, outstanding facts of our war-time activity to date are the firmness with which Federal and state Governments have laid the heavy hand upon obstructive foolishness which has attempted to interfere with the new expediences, and the common-sense attitude of the business classes in backing up the Governments. Russia is for the moment in the critical and chaotic stage. But Russia has gifted intellectuals, patriotic men and women a-plenty, and a population that is, all in all, probably as common-sensible as mankind in the average. She probably will organize her energies as wisely and as efficiently as other nations will.

There are more pretentious matters also, for the most part vagaries, that are getting their overhauling and will get it thoroly before the world is thru with them. One of them is international socialism. A majority of the socialists in each country has been loyal to its government, and patriotic. At present and for a long time to come the nation will continue to be the group to which of necessity men must give their supreme allegiance. On the other hand, a purely selfish, exclusive, and aggressive nationalism has been brought into universal discredit and abhorrence by German folly and brutality. A new and better internationalism is being created by the coöperation of the allied nations. It will be founded in a supreme devotion to civilization and in reverence for law and the sacredness of obligations. Isms and agitations which attack these foundations will get nothing but contempt henceforth from the sane-minded, and short shrift from national governments.

Organized society after this war will be a more intelligent affair and a much more sincere affair, as well as a far more effective machine for promoting human well-being, than it has been hitherto. Privilege will have to go. Excess profits will have to go. Individualism that disregards the rights and interests of fellow-men will have to go. Slacking, wasting and obstructing will have to go. Anarchism and a systematic protection of malefactors will have to go. The world will be neither nationalistic only nor internationalistic only. It will be neither socialistic only nor individualistic only. It will be a practical, relatively sincere and relatively intelligent world, pretty carefully scrutinizing every proposition and trying out plans on their merits.

BEER TOO!

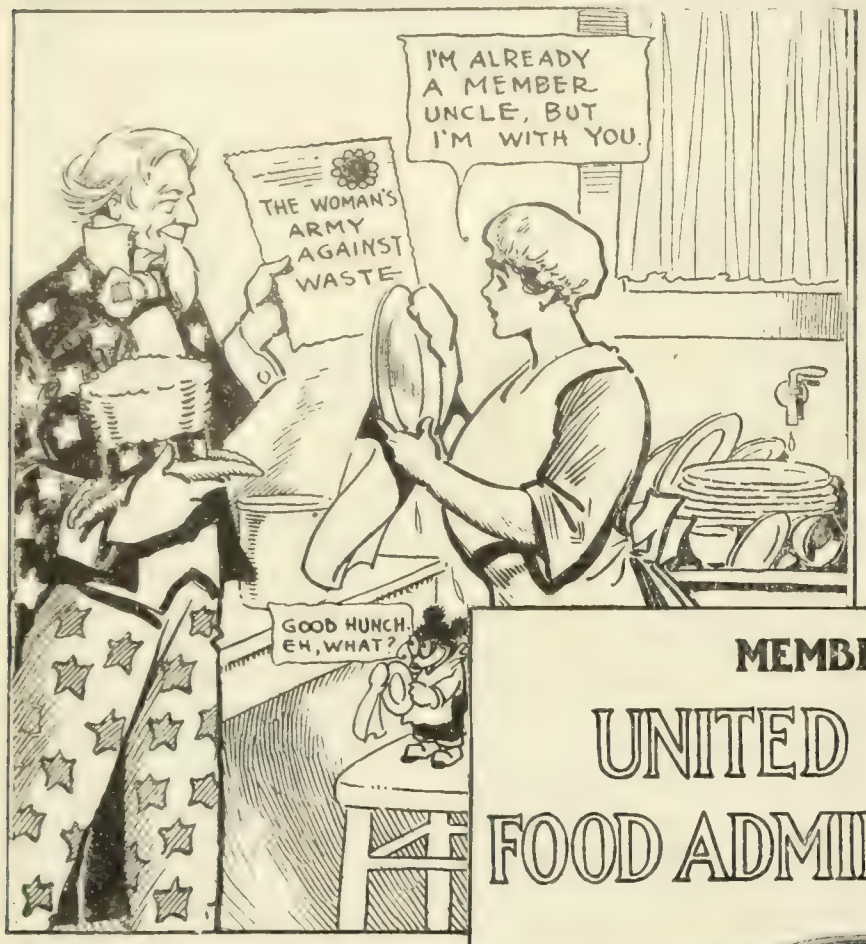
IT looks as tho we were to have prohibition in some form or other. A prohibition amendment to the Food Control bill has passed the House, and another somewhat different amendment has been recommended by a committee of the Senate.

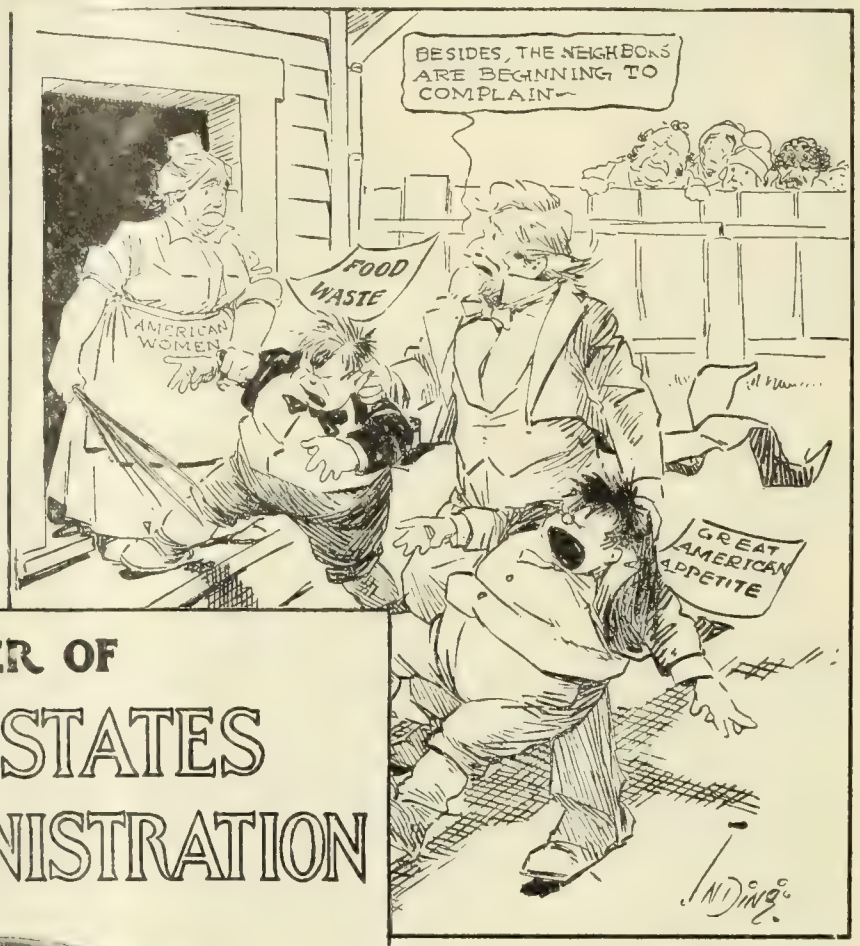
Unfortunately, however, the President has felt constrained to throw the weight of his influence in favor of a partial prohibition bill rather than a complete one. The President proposes that the distillation of whiskey and similar liquors shall be prohibited, but that the manufacture of beer and wine shall not be prohibited.

It is exceedingly regrettable that the President has felt obliged to take this attitude in the matter. It is true that if he shall succeed in assisting in disposing of whiskey for the period of the war he will have done a big thing. But to do that, he must not only influence the passage of the prohibition amendment, but thereafter avail himself of the power there given him to commandeer the distillers' stocks of whiskey for redistillation into alcohol for industrial purposes. But that thing is small in comparison with what he might have done if he had been willing to use the full extent of his power and influence on behalf of total prohibition.

CARTOON COMMENT

IS THERE A FOOD CARD IN YOUR HOME?





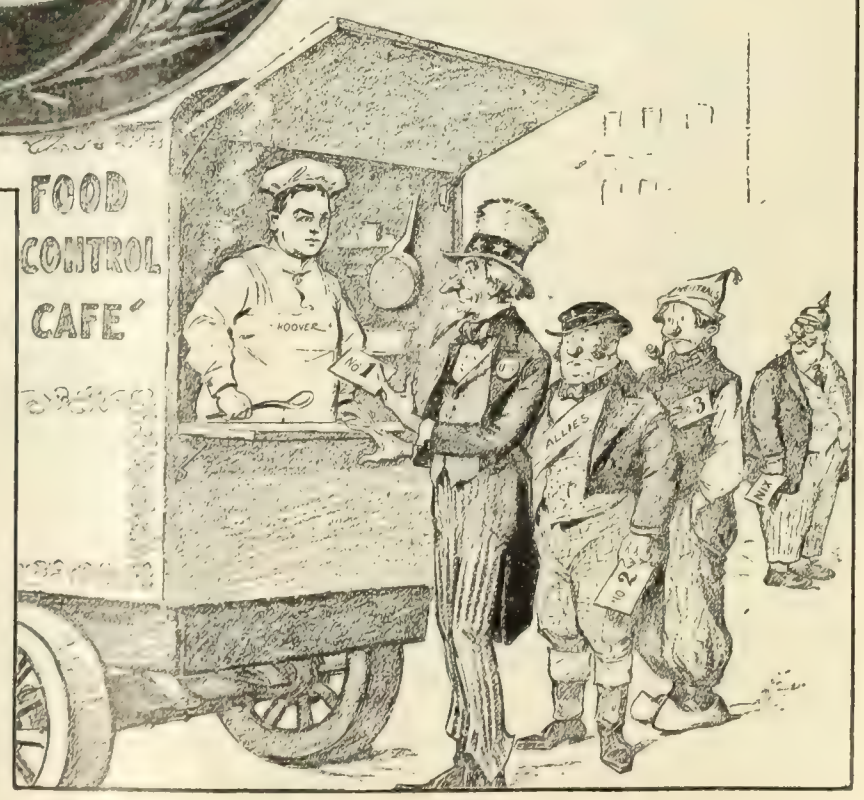
MEMBER OF

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION



This is the week for food card[illegible] The campaign is on to label every patriotic home thruout the country with the badge of membership in the Food Administration. Probably your window already has its U. S. shield surrounded by wheat stalks, but if it hasn't, join up now—and keep the pledge! The barometer of popular interest—cartoon comment—indicates national enthusiasm for food conservation. At the top of this page, left, is Satterfield's drawing in the Harrisburg *Patriot*, "Fully Prepared." "It's Up to Mother to Tend to 'Em," says Ding in the New York *Tribune*. Rehse in the New York *World* (below) points out "The Order of Service" in the international bread line. And Pease in the Newark *Evening News* (left lower corner) suggests that it might help if Congress would only "Hurry Up With That Hoop!"





There are two reasons why beer should be disposed of as well as whiskey. The first is the food reason; the second is the human reason.

Last year sixty-eight and a half million bushels of foodstuff were used in the manufacture of fermented liquors. These are the official figures, accepted even by the liquor manufacturers. As a matter of fact, the brewers have announced that the figures are slightly higher than this. The brewers have publicly asserted that thirty-five per cent of the material used in the brewing of beer "is returned to the farmers as a better milk producing food than in its original state." The validity of the use of the adjective "better" in this statement is highly debatable. For ourselves we do not believe that it is true. Accepting, however, for the moment the contention of the brewers, this leaves forty-six million bushels of foodstuff "actually consumed in beer," as the brewers say.

At a time like this can the people of the United States afford to use this great quantity of potential food in this way? Can they afford to drink it rather than eat it?

Of course, it will be contended immediately that barley, from which beer is chiefly made, is not a satisfactory human food. It is true that barley does not make good bread. But it does make good soup. What is more, the land upon which it is grown can be used next year, if we put a stop to brewing this year, for growing other grain and products more useful for human food. In addition, barley is a good cattle food.

It is perfectly clear then from the statement of the brewers themselves that the continued manufacture of beer during the war will subtract from the possible food supply of the American people each year the equivalent of forty-six million bushels of grain. Is the preservation of the individual liberty of the American citizen to drink beer for his own gratification not too high a price to pay for this depreciation in the necessaries of life?

Now to come to the second ground for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of beer. The drinking of beer never did anyone any positive good. The infinitesimal number of exceptions to this broad statement, where beer has been drunk by invalids or others on medical advice, creates no valid flaw in this assertion. It is perfectly true that the drinking of beer has and does give pleasure of a sort to many. But wartime is no time to put pleasure above efficiency.

In the days when we did not feel it improper or immoral to admire things German, we used to point to Germany as the place where the people did not brutalize themselves with whiskey, but cultivated *gemüthlichkeit* on beer. But expert evidence has come in recent years from Germany itself that beer drinking is something other than one of the domestic virtues. Here is some of the testimony of German scientists:

Professor von Struempell, a well-known physiologist, says: "Nothing is more erroneous from the physicians' standpoint than to think of diminishing the destructive effects of alcoholism by substituting beer for other alcoholic drinks, or that the victims of drink are found only in those countries where whiskey helps the people of a low grade of culture to forget their poverty and misery."

Prof. Emil Kräpelin declares that "In the production of alcoholism in Germany, beer undoubtedly plays the chief rôle. It must be conceded that beer is capable of producing typical delirium tremens."

Prof. Gustav von Bunge has written that "No other drink [referring to beer] is so insidious. It has been in Germany worse than the whiskey pest because more apt to lead to immoderate drinking."

Professor Möbius of Leipsic says: "I know little of whiskey and wine drinkers. With us it is beer that ruins the people."

This is the evidence from the country of beer-drinkers and efficiency. Shall we not heed it?

Unquestionably, at the present moment, the advocates of prohibition must heed the request of the President not to urge upon Congress, for fear of impeding the passage of the Food Control bill, the prohibition of beer brewing. But this cannot be the end of the matter. Beer must ultimately follow whiskey, if America is to be made efficient in the highest degree for war.

CAN WE?

A CORRESPONDENT sends us on a postal card this illuminating incident:

"If my husband would give me the $3 a week he now spends on liquor we could buy three $100 bonds at once," explained a woman eager (but unable) to patronize the Liberty Loan.

Can the people of the United States afford, in this time of national need, to go on spending money for drink?

BACK TO ARISTOTLE

THE word "economy," which is now so unpleasantly familiar to us all, meant to the ancient Greeks, from whom we derive the term, nothing but "household management." This is what it means, or ought to mean, today. Two false ideas have crept into the common use of the word, and if they can be eradicated half the battle for sound economy is won. To some economy suggests cutting down expenses by doing without comforts. To others economy is a newspaper term for an unknown something that Mr. Hoover or President Wilson or Wall Street ought to do to reduce the cost of living. Nothing of the sort. It means that you balance your home budget as carefully as if it were the budget of your firm; that you buy no food that you do not need; that you permit no food to become spoiled or be wasted; that you vary your diet so that you get enough of every kind of food; that you buy with reference to times and seasons and relative costs and that you keep an eye open for good advice from any source, whether from the Department of Agriculture, a farmers' weekly, your state agricultural college, or the hired girl in the kitchen.

CULINARY ADVENTURES

"BEEF, mutton and pork," said the soldier, "pork, mutton and beef! I wish they would invent some new kind of animal." The most evident silver lining to the present shortage in staple foods is that it compels us to break the old habits of eating which have become second nature to us and experiment with "some new kind of animal." If you are tired of bread and meat let Europe get half of what you are now eating and invest the rest of your appetite in something you have never tried before. If you can't think of any new dishes yourself, your Congressman can put you in touch with a lot of bulletins prepared by the Government on foods which are pleasant to the taste and pocketbook and which are not now needed abroad.

COLLEGES IN WARTIME

PRESIDENT WILSON'S telegram to the president of Indiana University, in which he says: "I see no necessity whatever for suspending the sessions of the colleges and universities and think such a suspension would be very much against the public interest," ought to put a stop to this unwise movement. Truth to tell the colleges have not shown in this crisis that poise and historic sense that we had a right to expect from learned institutions. In their haste to prove themselves patriotic and to be of service to the nation classwork was pretty nearly abandoned in some places immediately upon the declaration of war. Leaves of absence and degrees were recklessly promised to almost any student who could say that he proposed to seek for an opportunity of doing any kind of useful work, and the readiness shown in presenting and accepting such substitutions showed that neither students nor faculty placed a

very high valuation upon the usefulness of the work they had been doing. Age, sex and physical condition were little considered in such exemptions, nor was it sufficiently remembered that the student, by reason of the training that the college had given him, might be more profitably employed elsewhere than in trench or furrow.

That the colleges will have a hard time during the war is obvious. Incomes will be cut down, expenses increased and a considerable proportion of the older students and younger instructors will be called to the colors. But there is no reason why the women and most of the undergraduate men should not as a rule continue their studies. They are doing so generally even in the countries most closely involved in the war. They did so during the Civil War, which put more of a strain upon our national life than this war is like to. Not only so, but twenty new American colleges and universities were opened during our Civil War. The University of Leiden was founded while Holland was in a life-and-death struggle with Spain. The University of Berlin was founded in the midst of the Napoleonic Wars, and since the Great War began Germany has opened a new university at Frankfort. There are certain forms of college activities, the most conspicuous of them, that might well be suspended during the war and might better not be resumed after the war, but those activities for which the colleges were established are never more needed than now.

BUY FROM THE HOME FOLKS

IF you can't raise your own food—and we admit that not every one can grow a wheatfield in a window-box—the next best thing is to buy from your neighbor. If you compare what the farmer gets for his goods in the market with what you pay after they have been carried by several tons of coal over several thousand miles of perishable track in costly freight cars and handled and rehandled by a regiment of draymen, wholesalers, retailers, railroad men and so forth, you will realize that half the cost of food is in taking it from one place and putting it in another. Of course you shouldn't restrict your diet to what can be grown near your home, but when there is a choice let the railroads reserve their rolling stock for our heavy export trade in foodstuffs, munitions of war, and soldiers.

CATCHING UP WITH THE WORLD

THE revolution has knocked Russia into the middle of next month. Thirteen days have been lost in the scuffle, but no reward is offered for they are not wanted. The Russians, determined as they are to get ahead of the rest of the world, were unwilling even to seem to be behind it according to the calendar, so they simply decided that the thirty-first of May should not be followed by the first of June as had been customary, but by the fourteenth; or rather, in that strange anarchistic way of theirs, each person, paper or place made a similar shift at any convenient time. It is like the daylight saving movement, only the trick is played on the calendar instead of the clock.

It was thru ecclesiastical conservatism that Russia got left so far behind. The length of the year as established by Julius Caesar was eleven minutes and fourteen seconds too long. The errors accumulated in the course of time until Pope Gregory XIII saw that something must be done about it, so in 1582 he ordered ten days dropt out and introduced leap years, apparently a feminist movement, for it gives the ladies their innings one time in four.

But the Protestants and the Eastern Orthodox who denied the temporal power of the Pope refused to follow him in this reform. To repeat the old Roman joke—doubtless several centuries old, but this is the last time it can be used in connection with current events—they preferred to disagree with the solar system rather than agree with the Pope. England held out till 1750, and when it was finally decided to abandon the Julian calendar the English populace was greatly excited and mobs went about shouting: "Give us back our eleven days!" We have not heard of any such riotous demonstrations in Russia, so it seems that the Russian people are more civilized than the English in the eighteenth century.

Bulgaria reformed her calendar when she joined the Central Powers. So also did Turkey, which had hitherto used the Mohammedan calendar. The Mohammedan year consists of twelve lunar months and is therefore shorter than the solar year by about ten days. This has the inconvenience that the holidays go chasing around the year three times in a century. Think how awkward it would be to celebrate Christmas this year in the winter, a few years later in midsummer and then in the spring.

But now all of us, Catholics, Protestants, Orthodox, and Mohammedans, have come to agree upon the Gregorian calendar, which only gets a day wrong in 3323 years. Old Style and New Style will no longer bother us unless we study history.

OF STYLE

JOHN GALSWORTHY has been unable to resist the eternal temptation to define the indefinable. He says, "To use words so true and simple that they oppose no obstacle to the flow of thought and feeling from mind to mind, and yet by juxtaposition of word-sounds set up in the recipient, continuing emotional gratification—this is the essence of style."

Is it? That is a large question, open to extended debate. But one thing, at least, is sure. Any one who can use words in the way that Mr. Galsworthy here sets forth—which is precisely the way Mr. Galsworthy uses them himself—need not worry about seeking style. He has it.

A TIMELY EDITORIAL A HUNDRED YEARS OLD

WE had intended to write something here on American participation with England in the present war. But why should we when what we wish to say has been so much better said nearly a century ago by one who can add the weight of his authority to the force of the argument? Accordingly we quote:

> Great Britain is the nation which can do us the most harm of any one, or all on earth; and with her on our side we need not fear the whole world. With her then, we should most sedulously cherish a cordial friendship; and nothing would tend more to knit our affections than to be fighting once more, side by side, in the same cause. Not that I would purchase even her amity at the price of taking part in her wars. But the war in which the present proposition might engage us, should that be its consequence, is not her war, but ours. Its object is to introduce and establish the American system, of keeping out of our land all foreign powers, of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nations. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it. And if, to facilitate this, we can effect a division in the body of the European powers, and draw over to our side its most powerful member, surely we should do it. . . . Nor is the occasion to be slighted which this proposition offers, of declaring our protest against the atrocious violations of the rights of nations, by the interference of any one in the internal affairs of another.

This was the reply that Thomas Jefferson sent in 1823 when President Monroe consulted him about the advisability of fighting on the side of the country which the United States had been fighting against ten years before. The question was, as Jefferson said, "the most momentous which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of Independence. That made us a nation, this sets our compass and points out the course which we are to steer thru the ocean of time opening on us. And never could we embark on it under circumstances more auspicious."

Since we can republish this without change of a word in support of the present Government it is evident that President Wilson cannot justly be accused of departing from the principles of the founder of his party.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Prohibition and the President

The Food Control bill which is now being considered by the Senate left the House of Representatives with a stringent clause prohibiting the use of any foodstuffs in the manufacture of alcoholic drinks. This provision has created more discussion in the Senate than any other section of the bill. Senators disliked to assume the responsibility of opposing prohibition in the face of the strong sentiment in the House and in the country at large, but many of them thought that the measure presented to them was altogether too drastic and others, who sympathized with its provisions, feared that prolonged discussion over so controversial a matter would delay the entire scheme of food control. An attempt was made to evade responsibility by giving President Wilson power to exempt the manufacture of beer and wine from the operation of the act. A later amendment limited the discretionary power of the President to wine only. Senator Lodge led the opposition to the ban on beer, pointing out the saving in foodstuffs which would result from prohibiting the manufacture of beer would be more than counterbalanced by the loss of such by-products as brewers' grain for cattle feed and yeast for bread making and by throwing men engaged in the brewing industry out of employment.

President Wilson, anxious to secure early enactment of the food control legislation, requested advocates of prohibition to cease their agitation for stopping the manufacture of beer and wines. The Senate seems disposed to agree to the compromise suggested by the President. The prohibition of the manufacture of distilled liquors will remain in the bill, but the fight against beer and wine may be postponed to some future occasion. Senator Chamberlain has drafted a new prohibitory clause in accordance with the President's recommendations.

President Picks Export Council

Under the authority granted him by the embargo clauses of the Espionage Act, President Wilson has nominated a council on exports which will consist of Secretary Lansing, of the Department of State, Secretary of Agriculture Houston, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and Food Administrator Hoover. The council will have no power to impose regulations on foreign trade, but will act as an advisory body to the President. After making the appointments, President Wilson explained what policies would guide the administration in the matter of export control. There will be no general embargo directed against neutral powers and as little interference as may be with the normal course of trade. Control will be exercised thru a system of export licenses issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Where it appears that an American product is being reëxported to Germany from its place of destination or substituted for other commodities which are thus released for export to Germany, the required license may be withheld.

War Tax Bill Reported

The Senate Finance Committee has at last completed its long task of revising the $1,800,000,000 war tar bill which it had received from the House of Representatives. The estimated yield of the war taxes authorized in the report of the committee is only $1,652,000,000; which is considerably less than the probable cost of the war for the year aside from what has been provided for by bond issues. The Senate does not, however, intend to make up the deficit by a new bond issue during the present session since there will be plenty of time to float an emergency loan when Congress meets again after its summer holiday. Many of the small taxes on consumption have been reduced or dropt from the bill altogether in committee; the general ten per cent tariff levy on all imports is replaced by special taxes on sugar, coffee, tea and cocoa; the special munitions tax and the retroactive income tax are omitted, and the supertax on the highest incomes reduced. The most productive tax under the amended bill will be the excess profits tax, taking from twelve to forty per cent of the profits of corporations, partnerships and individuals in excess of the earnings for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913. Publishers must pay an additional five per cent tax on profits over four thousand dollars and an increase of a quarter of a cent a pound in the postage rates on second-class mail matter. Letter postage remains at the three-cent rate approved by the House.

American Troops in France

The assembling and embarking of the first contingents of American troops was carried out so quietly that the American people hardly realized that they had gone before the news came of their landing. The press for the most part kept the "gentlemen's agreement" as to silence, and some editors carried it so far as to keep up their criticism of the President for not sending aid to France long after they knew that such aid had been sent. The order was issued to General Pershing on May 18, and within a month the troops had been brought from the Mexican border and other parts of the country and the necessary transports put into commission. Not a man or an animal was lost or injured.

Early in the morning of June 26 the Americans were disembarked at the



© *International Film*

WHEN PERSHING AND HIS TROOPS REACHED FRANCE

A French Seaport, June —: American troops arrived and disembarked this morning amid the frantic cheers of the people, who had gathered for hours before in anticipation of the event. It was the first time since the imprint of war had become so cruel that a great French crowd has shown such animation

French seaport which has been assigned to the Americans for this purpose. A large fleet of warships convoyed the transports, but no submarines were encountered on the way. They brought with them supplies for weeks in advance, so they will not be a burden upon the country they were sent to deliver. The American encampment is established near the city on high ground, and is piped for water and lighted by electricity. A Y. M. C. A. tent was already up in waiting. The contingent is under the command of Major General William L. Sibert, who was a member of the Panama Canal Commission, and as engineer of the Atlantic division had charge of the construction of the Gatun locks.

Lloyd George's Glasgow Speech

A characteristically frank and eloquent speech was made by the Prime Minister of Great Britain in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, June 29, on the occasion of receiving the freedom of the city by its Burgesses. It was the psychological moment for the greatest effectiveness. The American troops had just arrived in France. The British Minister of Munitions had reported that the supplies had not been depleted by the recent offensive. The Russians had declared against a separate peace and had started to fighting again. The pro-German King of the Greeks had been deposed. And the British were closing in on Lens. The Premier very candidly admitted that the Russian revolution had interfered with the plan of campaign, but with equal candor he confest that many hearts which had been filled with anxiety at the prospect of a peace conference whereat the most reactionary autocracy in the world should be present were now relieved by the thought that free Russia would be there represented.

As to the military situation, there is no doubt that the startling developments in Russia have modified the military situation this year temporarily to our disadvantage, but permanently for the better. What happened on the western front showed what could have been accomplished this year if all the Allied forces had been ready to bring all-round pressure to bear.

The Russian revolution, beneficent as it undoubtedly is, great as will be its results both this year and even more hereafter, undoubtedly has had the effect of postponing complete victory. But Russia will regain her strength with a bound, and become mightier and more formidable than ever.

Altho these distractions had the effect of postponing complete victory, they made victory more sure than ever, more complete than ever, and, what is more important, they made surer than ever the quality of victory.

In regard to the submarine menace the Premier was reassuring:

Victory is assured under two conditions. The first was that the German submarine attacks must be defeated or kept within reasonable bounds. The losses are heavy. They may, and probably will, drive us to further restrictions in some trades and perhaps to hardships. Our losses during May and June were heavy, but they were hundreds of thousands of tons beneath the Admiralty forecast. I have no hesitation in saying that if we all do our part the German submarines will be almost as great a failure as the German Zeppelins.

THE GREAT WAR

June 25—Twenty-eight British vessels sunk in past week. United States cruiser "Olympia," Dewey's flagship at Manila, runs aground on Block Island.

June 26—Martial law in Spain. Venizelos becomes Premier of Greece. United States sailing vessel "Galena" sunk.

June 27—American troops arrive in France. French cruiser "Kleber" sunk by mine; thirty-eight men lost.

June 28—Brazil revokes neutrality. Heavy British attack on Lens.

June 29—Austrians expel Italians from Agnello Pass on Asiago Plateau. Premier Lloyd George speaks on Allies' aims at Glasgow.

June 30—Spain closes ports to all belligerent submarines. Russians open new offensive in Galicia.

July 1—Russians attack on eighteen mile front. Germans renew assault on Verdun.

Turning to the question of peace terms the Premier pointed out that the rumors that Germany was willing to renounce annexations and indemnities had not been confirmed by any German statesman. He repudiated the charge that England entered the war to get the German colonies and the greater part of Turkey, for to get them, he said, it would not have been necessary to raise three or four million men and send them to France.

But the most significant part of this historic address was that which showed that Premier Lloyd George, like President Wilson, wished to draw a distinction between the Kaiser and his people and to offer better peace terms to a democratic Germany.

Peace must be framed on so equitable a basis that the nations would not wish to disturb it. It must be guaranteed by destruction of Prussian military power, so that the confidence of the German people shall be put in the equity of their cause and not in the might of their armies. A better guarantee than either would be democratization of the German Government.

No one wishes to dictate to the German people the form of Government under which they should choose to live. But it is right that we should say that we will enter into negotiations with a free Government of Germany with a different attitude of mind and a different temper and different spirit and with less suspicion and more confidence than we should with a Government whom we feel today to be dominated by the aggressive and arrogant spirit of Prussian militarism. All the Allied governments will, in my judgment, be acting wisely, if they draw that distinction in their general attitude toward the discussion of peace terms.



Press Illustrating

COMMANDING THE ADVANCE GUARD IN FRANCE

Major General William L. Sibert, who commands the first contingent of American troops fighting in France, is an army officer of over thirty years' experience, chiefly with the engineers. He was in charge of the construction of the Gatun locks and dam and the channel from Gatun to the Atlantic in the Panama Canal

Closing in on Lens

Last week we called attention to the curious fact that Lens, which the Germans were preparing to evacuate early in April when the British struck their blow in this direction, had remained undisturbed ever since. Now, it seems, the British are ready to resume, three months later, their efforts to take the town. Altho the battle of Loos in September, 1915, was miscalculated and cost the British heavy sacrifices in men, it brought them to Hill 70, only a couple of miles north of Lens. Their attack in April, well planned and less costly, brought them to within the same distance of Lens on the west and south. The new attack is again from the west and south and has brought them within a mile of the town. Here as before the Canadians distinguished themselves by the skill and courage with which they fought their way forward thru the tangle, the slag heaps, mine-heads, embankments and ruined mills and houses. Within twenty-four hours they were in possession of the two mining villages, Avion and la Coulatte, nearest to Lens on the south.

But between them and Lens runs the Souchez, which, tho a small river, has been dammed so that its waters cover more than half a mile of the low land south of the town. The Germans, following the same tactics as in their former retreats, exploded mines at the crossroads and lopped trees over the highways so as to impede the advance of artillery. But the capture of Lens seems inevitable now that it is closely enclosed on three sides and its recovery, even tho the mines may have been flooded or blocked up, will ultimately relieve the coal scarcity from which France has suffered ever since this region was taken by the Germans three years ago.

On the French front the Germans continue to make desultory and apparently disconnected attacks at various points on the long line from Laon to Verdun, but nowhere developing a decided offensive. The French have lost more than 200,000 men in the last two months.

Greece Breaks With Germany

Venizelos, the Cretan, who was thrown out of power by King Constantine because he tried to bring Greece into the war on the side of the Allies, is Premier once more and taking up his work where he left off when dismissed. He is back in Athens forming a new cabinet at the request of the new King Alexander. A pro-German demonstration in the capital brought the Russian and French troops up from the Piraeus for his protection. They arrived within four hours and are now encamped near the Acropolis, where last year they had a fight with the royalist troops.

The first act of Premier Venizelos was to recall the Greek envoys at the courts of Berlin, Vienna, Sofia and Constantinople. The army that Venizelos organized for the purpose of aiding the Allies will be enlarged, but it is hardly probable that he will attempt a mandatory mobilization of all the Greek forces because a large part of the army is pro-German.

It is understood that Venizelos has insisted that Greece receive as the price of her entering the war the southern part of Albania, inhabited by Greeks and known as the Epirus. This is within the territory over which in June the Italian Government declared a protectorate. The action of the Italian Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino, precipitated a crisis in the cabinet, and the Socialist ministers threatened to resign at this reckless manifestation of imperialistic aims. They also were displeased at the selection of the Italian mission to the United States. On what terms the difficulty was patched up is not known.

Russian Chaos

The first effect of the overthrow of autocracy in Russia was general disintegration. The various nationalities that have composed the Russian empire seized the opportunity to claim their independence and the various classes of Russian society asserted their rights without regard to others. The Poles, Finns, Lithuanians, Ukrainians and Georgians have declared for autonomy and even separate communes and cities like Kronstadt have set up as independent republics. From strict regulation and enforced subordination the Russian people passed in a day to unrestricted liberty, and the wonder is that it has not been more generally abused. The omnipresent police were abolished from the first. The palaces of the Czars and nobility have been thrown open to the public, yet there has been little looting in Petrograd and all visitors remark upon the good behavior of the crowds. In remoter parts of Russia, where the disorderly elements took advantage of their opportunity. they have been put down by community action, sometimes with terrible severity. North of Odessa the peasants organized a vigilance committee and hunted down the horse thieves that had infested the region, burning twenty of them alive when they had been captured. One of the first acts of



E. T. Reed in Passing Show, London
THERE'S NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTE

the revolutionists was to release in mass the prisoners of Siberia, but this led to such wholesale robbery and murder that martial law was proclaimed in Tomsk, and after a pitched battle in which twenty were killed the anarchists were overcome and two thousand of them put back into prison.

Upon the overthrow of the autocracy and bureaucracy the power passed into the hands of the Duma, or congress, which delegated it to a Provisional Government composed of prominent men of their own membership. But the socialists and labor unionists forming the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates proved to be a stronger force and the Provisional Government was able to remain in power only by coming to terms with the Council and taking in a number of its members in place of some of the more moderate ministers, such as Professor Milukov.

Now the anarchists are in revolt against the Socialists and the Workmen and Soldier's Council is denounced as reactionary and capitalistic. Bands of armed anarchists parade the streets calling for the abolition of the Council, as the Council a few days before had declared the Duma abolished. Local centers of anarchy have been established in various palaces. Lenine, the anarchist whom the German Government shipt back from Switzerland, took up his residence in the palace that Emperor Nicholas built for his mistress, the dancer Kshesinska, who has brought suit against the Government for a million dollars damages on account of it. Another group of ninety anarchists have seized the country house of General Durnovo in the Viborg suburb of Petrograd and defy the Government to eject them. Fifteen of these anarchists are from America, but they say they will never go back there because the American police are so severe. On account of the strikes and impossible demands of the workingmen many of the manufactories, including munition works, are closed and forty thousand men have been thus thrown out of employment in Petrograd. In these disorders German agents have been active and it is also suspected that they are instigating a counter-revolution.

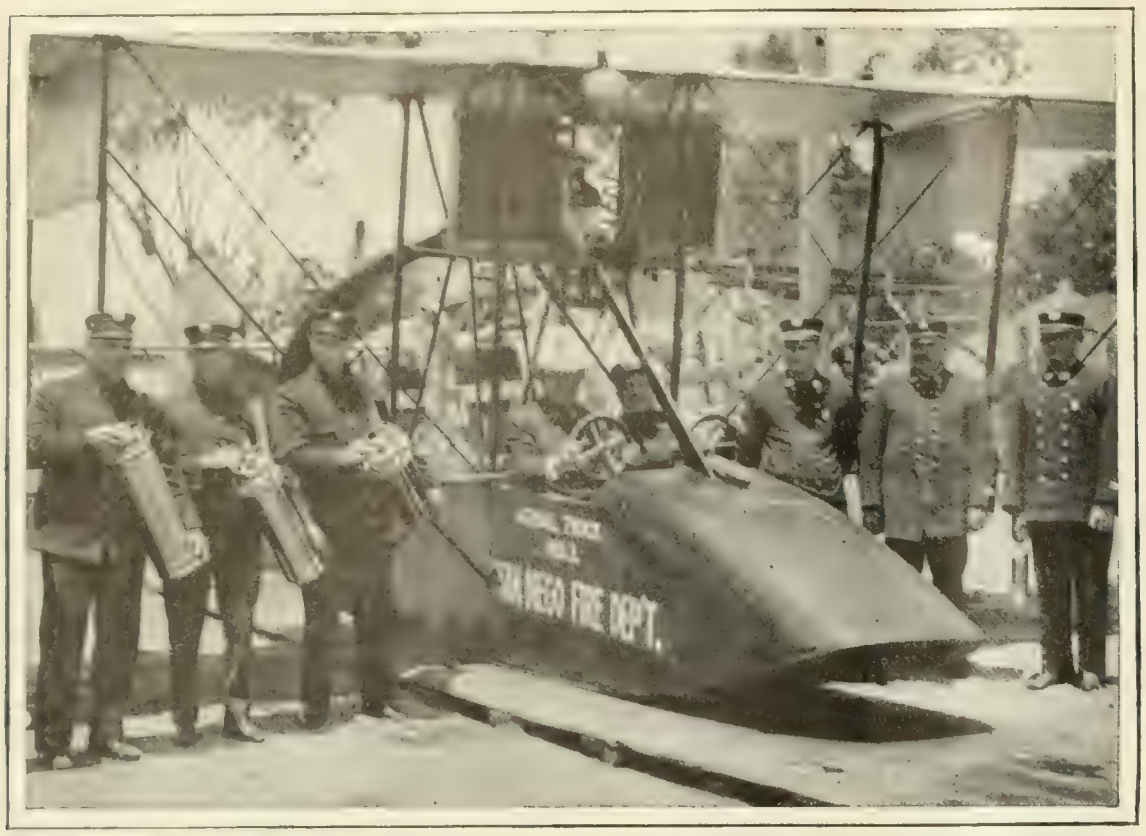
The Russian Peace Movement

The Duma in a secret session on June 17 past a resolution calling for "an immediate offensive in close coöperation with Russia's Allies," but the Duma has been declared abolished by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, so it is rather to them that we must turn for a more authoritative statement of Russia's intentions. Their attitude is exprest in a resolution past on June 26 by their All Russian Congress at Petrograd as follows:

> The Congress recognizes, first, that ending the war by means of the defeat of one of the belligerents would constitute the point of departure for fresh wars, increase dissensions among the nations and lead them to complete exhaustion, famine and ruin; second, that a separate peace would strengthen one of the belligerents and give it the possibility of gaining a decisive victory over the others, would strengthen aspirations toward usurpation by the ruling classes, and, while liberating Russia from the grip of world-wide imperialism, would hinder international unification of workers. Consequently the Congress categorically rejects every policy tending in fact to the conclusion of a separate peace or to its prelude, a separate armistice.

This is reassuring as to a separate peace but does not offer much hope for an effective resumption of military operations against Germany from the eastern side this summer. From speeches and press it seems that the leaders of revolutionary Russia still hope to be able to convince the Allies of the advisability of relinquishing their schemes of conquest and of making an immediate peace upon the basis of no annexation and no indemnities. They view the war as a general calamity rather than a particular crime, and they propose to repair its ravages by an international fund, collected from the more wealthy nations and distributed to the more needy. Questions of disputed territory they would have settled so far as possible by a referendum of the inhabitants.

It is obvious that the various messages of congratulation sent to Russia by England, France and the United States did not make a favorable impression in Russia, for they showed a disposition to continue the war until Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey should be deprived of the greater part of their territory. The Russians, having exprest a willingness to part with Poland and to relinquish their historic ambition to possess Constantinople, looked to their Allies for similar renunciations and were disappointed at not meeting with such a response. On the contrary both the British and French Governments have taken occasion since the Russian revolution to express more definitely than before their determination to correct historic injustices and to cripple the Central Powers. In the British Parliament it was stated that Germany must be forced to relinquish Alsace-Lorraine and the Polish provinces, Austria-Hun-



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HERE'S THE LATEST METHOD OF FIRE-FIGHTING

San Diego, California, is the first city to add aeroplanes to its fire department. It has purchased two 100-horsepower machines, equipt with powerful chemical fire extinguishers. They are to be tried out chiefly for fires along the water front

gary to relinquish territory inhabited by Italians, Czechs, Slovaks, and other Slavs, and Turkey to relinquish Armenia, Arabia, Syria and Constantinople. President Wilson's note and recent utterances are not liked because he seemed to the Russians to have repudiated his former opinion that "peace without victory" was preferable. The Russians wonder why he should insist upon getting Poland and Constantinople away from the enemy while they, for whose benefit these demands were put into the list of the aims of the Allies, are willing to give them up for the sake of peace.

The German War on Shipping

Norway has suffered almost as much as any of the belligerents. It is estimated that almost one-third of the Norwegian shipping has already been sunk and now the Germans are making every effort to cut off the exportation of fish, nickel and other necessities to Great Britain. In this effort they have resorted to the same unscrupulous tactics as in America and are making illegal use of the embassy in their nefarious schemes. Last February a trunk was brought to Christiania by Baron von Rautenfels, a courier of the German Foreign Office. He was arrested by the Norwegian authorities on charge of a conspiracy to blow up ships and his trunk was seized in spite of the protests of the German Embassy, to whom it was addrest. When opened it was found full of explosives concealed in various articles such as fountain pens, pencils and cigarets. A ton of other explosives were discovered hidden in artificial lumps of coal and designed, it is said, to be put with the coal on ships bound for America. A secret German wireless station has been discovered on an island off the Norwegian coast. On account of these revelations Norway asked the recall of the German Minister Michaelis, and he has been succeeded by Admiral Paul von Hintze, former Minister to Mexico and China.

The report of the British Admiralty for last week is more favorable than it has been for a fortnight, but still is above the average. Twenty-one vessels of over 1600 tons and seven under that were lost during the week. Probably the largest vessel lost was the Peninsular and Oriental liner "Mongolia" of 9505 tons, which was sunk on June 23 by striking a mine off Bombay. It is also rumored that the "Haverford," an American liner of 7493 tons under British registry, the "Ultonia" and "Manistee" of the Cunard line and the "Buffalo" of the Wilson line are among the week's victims. The French lost five steamers, two of them over 1600 tons.

The American barkentine "Galena" was sunk off the French coast by a bomb. No lives lost. When the Elder-Dempster steamship "Addah" was torpedoed on June 15 the submarine fired on the boats in which the crew were trying to escape. One shell struck the master's boat and took off its stern, killing eight men.

Brazil Belligerent

On June 28 Brazil revoked her decree of neutrality in the war between the Entente Allies and Germany, and thus practically became a belligerent power. As the Brazilian Congress had already authorized the revocation of the declaration of neutrality as between the United States and Germany, sanctioned the seizure of German ships in Brazilian ports, and permitted the warships of the Entente Allies to make use of Brazilian waters, this act was but the culmination of a long series of steps from neutrality to open war. Even yet it is not certain whether Brazil's part in the Great War will be purely diplomatic and naval, or whether Brazilian forces will be sent to European battlefields. A special war mission will be sent to the United States by the Brazilian Government for the purpose of harmonizing the war plans of the two republics.

Admiral Caperton, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet of the United States Navy, has arrived at Rio de Janeiro with several ships of his command, and it is believed that he will undertake patrol work in the South Atlantic, possibly with the assistance of the Brazilian navy. Brazil tendered the Americans a formal official welcome, and the people received the visit with the greatest enthusiasm. A committee of citizens of Uruguay has invited the American fleet to spend the Fourth of July in that republic in spite of the fact that Uruguay is still nominally neutral.

Canadian Politics

The Canadian Government is determined to force thru Parliament its universal military service bill in spite of sinister rumors of opposition from many quarters. As an accompaniment of this conscription of men Premier Borden will probably agree to the Liberal demand for conscription of wealth in the form of a drastic income tax, and measures for the regulation of important industries by the Government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the opposition, offered an amendment to the compulsory service bill providing that it should not go into effect until approved by a popular referendum. If this were done he agreed to support the measure, but he announced that he would never enter or support a ministry which tried to force conscription on the people against their will. Supporters of compulsory service charge that French-Canadians have been intimidated into opposing the bill by threatening letters, that the Catholic clergy of Quebec were conducting a disloyal propaganda, and that most of the so-called peace organizations in both the United States and Canada are financed and controlled by German agents. Labor is almost as hostile to conscription as the French-Canadian peasantry.

Entente Missions Welcomed by Congress

Both the Russian and the Belgian missions have had recent opportunity to speak before Congress in the name of their respective nations. On June 22 Baron Moncheur, head of the Belgian war mission, addrest the Senate, and on June 27 the House of Representatives. Reversing this order, Ambassador Bakhmetieff spoke first before the House, on June 23, and three days later before the Senate. Altho the Belgian commissioners received a tremendous ovation, interest chiefly centered in the words of the representatives of Russia because of the general uncertainty in this country as to the military situation of the great republic and the prob-

able stability of its present government. It was with marked relief that Congress heard the assurances of Ambassador Bakhmetieff that when he left Russia a few days ago the provisional government had the situation well in hand, that with individual exceptions all classes supported it, and that Russia would never consent to a separate peace. General Roop, the chief military member of the commission, explained the disorder that had existed in the Russian army during the first days of the revolution as due to the inability of the common soldiers to see how political liberty could be reconciled with strict military discipline. He thought that conditions in the army were now improving.

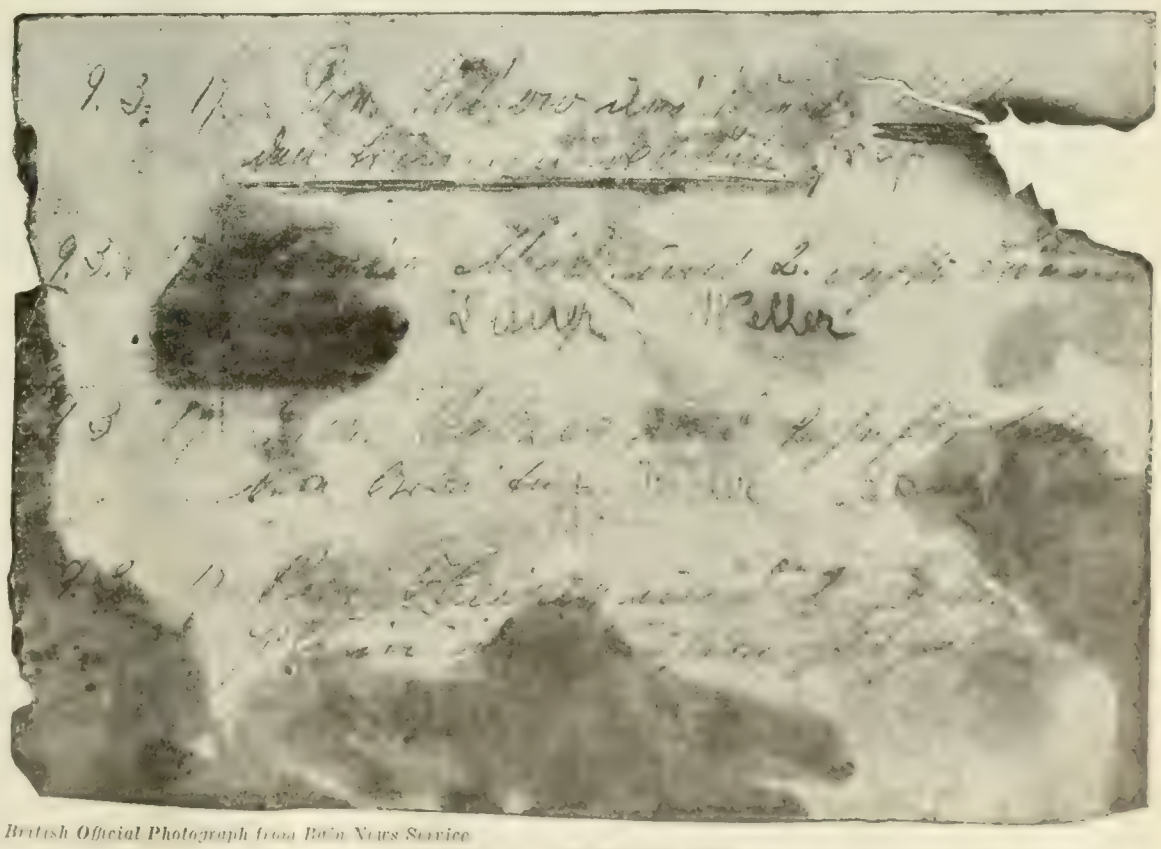
After a visit to New York, the Prince of Udine and most of the members of the Italian commission went to Boston to carry the greetings of Italy to the people of New England. The Italian residents of Boston, together with many of their compatriots from neighboring towns, gave a rapturous welcome to the commissioners and the colors of Italy mingled with the American in many parts of the city. Senator Marconi, who was detained in New York on business, explained Italy's pressing need for coal to keep alive the industries of the country, and unveiled a little known incident of diplomatic history. He declared that the prompt assurance sent by the Italian Government to the French Prime Minister at the very opening of the Great War that Italy would in no case join its old allies, Germany and Austria, against France enabled the French to concentrate all their forces on the northeastern frontier, reserving none to watch the Italian border, and so bring together an army large enough to win the battle of the Marne and save Paris from capture.

Planning the Air Navy Secretary Daniels of the Navy has announced that altho 10,000 men have already applied for the aviation service many more are needed. A number of new training fields have already been acquired in anticipation of the $600,000,000 appropriation bill which the administration hopes to obtain from Congress. Several colleges and universities are now instructing cadets in the study of aeroplane engines, the theory and practice of flight, meteorology, map reading and aerial photography, wireless telegraphy and the handling of the machine gun. Within a year the Government hopes to manufacture some 30,000 aircraft of all types, including 12,000 training machines. Rear Admiral Fiske suggests that if enough torpedo planes are built and enough men trained to use them the Allies could make a general attack upon the German fleet in the Kiel Canal using their own fleet stationed in the North Sea as a temporary base for the aeroplanes. General Goethals vigorously advocated before a Senate committee the creation of a new position in the cabinet to have absolute control over the air service of the nation and which would be in no way subordinate to the army or navy. When Representative Kitchin, Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, was asked whether the aviation appropriation bill would be passed before the adjournment of Congress he replied with characteristic cynicism: "It will not take the House more than half a day to pass the aviation bill. It will carry only $600,000,000, and of course we can put that thru quickly, tho a $6,000,000 appropriation might take a week or two."

Red Cross Fund Oversubscribed The voluntary contributions of American citizens to the Red Cross in the one week campaign realized more than $115,000,000, altho the sum to be raised had originally been placed at only a hundred millions. Some twenty states and more than a thousand cities exceeded their allotment. Of the large cities, Cleveland, Ohio, made the greatest per capita contribution, but Cleveland had many close rivals. San Francisco reported the large sum raised in that city with the comment that the contribution was "in recognition of the aid given by the National Red Cross to a stricken city in 1906." Unexpectedly large as was the fund, Red Cross officials declare that with the utmost economy the needs of the war will require it all in about half a year. This may not be the last call upon the generosity of the American people.

The ruling of our Government, in conformity with the war policy of the Entente Allies, that persons native to countries with which we are at war will not be given passports to the Red Cross hospitals of Europe has provoked much resentment. Ex-president Roosevelt urged the American Government to impose no such restriction since it would be a wanton insult to discriminate against any loyal citizen because of his birthplace or parentage. In a public letter on the subject he declared that if he had been permitted to raise a volunteer army, as Congress had authorized, he would have selected many persons of German descent as his officers. Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, supported this plea. "It may be," he said, "that by some chance a disloyal man or woman may enlist, but I had rather take that chance than to take the chance of having any of our people dispirited and disheartened when they are really trying to help." A conference of representatives from sixty different war relief organizations has decided to open negotiations with the Red Cross with a view to the efficient adjustment of their efforts. Most of the members of the conference were willing to coöperate with the Red Cross but unwilling to merge their organizations with it altogether.

Cutting Coal Prices A convention of four hundren operators representing the coal industry responded enthusiastically to a stirring appeal from Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior to coöperate with the Council of National Defense in keeping coal prices at a moderate level during the war. Congress has before it several measures for federal regulation of the coal industry, but the representatives of the mine owners and managers did not wait for the enactment of drastic legislation. The conference unanimously agreed to price reductions to take effect in July which will save the consumer about $180,000,000 a year, according to the estimate of Director Smith of the Geological Survey. Bituminous coal which now sells for as much as five and a half dollars a ton



British Official Photograph from Bain News Service

OFFICIAL RUTHLESSNESS

This German document dated March 9, 1917, gives instructions for the procedure preliminary to the German withdrawal on the British front. It specifically assigns to certain officers and to subalterns the tasks of polluting the wells, cutting down the trees and carrying out the general work of devastation

at the mine will hereafter be priced at three or three and a half dollars and special reductions will be made for coal purchased by the Government. In addition to placing prices upon coal at the mines the commissions of brokers, retailers and commission men are limited to twenty-five cents a ton. These prices, effective for all mines east of the Mississippi River, may be still further modified after an investigation of the coal situation by agencies of the Government. Chairman Peabody, of the coal committee of the Council of National Defense, thanked the operators for the patriotic spirit they had shown in consenting to the sacrifice of the war profits which they might have extorted from the necessities of the nation.

Liberty Loan Distributed The final tabulation of Liberty Loan subscriptions shows that more than four million persons bought bonds to the aggregate amount of $3,035,226,850, an oversubscription of nearly fifty-two per cent. Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department announces that those who subscribed for ten thousand dollars worth of bonds or less will receive in full the amount they applied for, but, since the administration had resolved not to exceed the two billion dollar bond issue authorized by Congress, large subscribers will have to be content with a part of their subscription. This paring down process is in several stages from a sixty per cent allotment to persons who applied for over ten thousand but less than a hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds to a little more than twenty per cent for the highest subscription of more than twenty-five millions. This method of distribution insures the holding of sixty-five per cent of the Liberty Loan by the small subscribers who did not apply for more than ten thousand dollars worth of bonds and thus places the loan on an extremely popular and democratic basis.

The federal reserve banks have begun the redistribution of Liberty Loan funds as they are paid in among the national and state banks and trust companies which have themselves subscribed to the loan. Here the money will be held on deposit to be withdrawn as it is needed. More than a billion dollars have already been loaned to our European allies, of which Great Britain has received $550,000,000 and France $210,000,000. Most of this money has been raised by the sale of treasury certificates thru the federal reserve banks.

Big Dam Breaks in Utah On the afternoon of June 24 a break in the mammoth concrete dam of the Price River Irrigation Company reservoir twelve miles from Fairview, San Pete County, flooded the farm land of the region and compelled the temporary abandonment of four villages. The pressure of the water on the reservoir was suddenly increased by the inflow of melted snow until it carried away a section of the concrete core of the dam fifty feet wide and five feet high. When once a breach was made much of the rest of the dam crumbled or was eaten away by the rush of the water. Officials of the irrigation company and Government experts stationed at the reservoir soon discovered that it was hopeless to attempt to repair the damaged structure and concentrated their efforts in the work of clearing the threatened neighborhood. Loss of life was prevented by the sending of early warning to homes and farms in the path of the flood.

The Texas University Controversy Governor Ferguson, of Texas, recently surprized the State by vetoing the appropriations for the State university, but the Attorney General soon sprang a bigger surprize by showing in an elaborate legal opinion that the attempt to veto the university budget was not valid, because the Governor indicated by special marks the items of the bill which he disapproved. This, in the view of the Attorney General, left the grand total of the appropriation unaffected and made it lawful for the regents to use the entire available funds of the university for its support; the veto having had no other effect than to make the individual items objected to part of a general and unspecified appropriation. Governor Ferguson and his supporters denounced this ingenious line of argument as a mere legal quibble.

The Governor, who has worked actively for the rural schools of the State, made several speeches denying that he was in any way a foe of education. The origin of the controversy appears to have been a quarrel between Governor Ferguson and President Vinson, of the university, over the refusal to the latter to dismiss members of the faculty to whom the Governor objected.



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GENERAL PERSHING AND HIS STAFF

"You have been very happy in your choice of a commander" is the French War Minister's praise of General Pershing and the work that he is doing



Central News

THEY WERE DETERMINED—AND NOT A LITTLE EAGER, TOO

THE FIRST TROOPS OVERSEAS

BY DONALD WILHELM

"SOMEWHERE" on the Atlantic Coast the "first ten thousand" were ready to start for "somewhere in Europe."

On board one of the transports, a great ocean liner, I went over to a private standing alone by the rail—a thoughtful, dark-haired fellow staring into the distance, past intervening miles, I imagined, clear away to a little farmer mother standing in a doorway, thinking of him. "Are you downhearted?" I asked him.

"I'm just looking," he smiled.

"Where?" I smiled back at him.

"Oh, somewhere," he laughed.

And then, suddenly: "Hell, I got a girl."

Nearly every one of them had girls, I judge. Nearly all had mothers. And some had wives. And many were soldiers of fortune with neither girls nor mothers nor wives. And here they were, all together, bound on the Great Adventure, and if there were any tears shed, neither the ocean nor the officers were any the wiser.

There may have been tears shed, yet mothers who are in dread of embarkations these days should be assured that these thousands were full of fight and of fun, and they went to sea with the soldier "bands" playing. Certainly on one ship the only sign of nervousness I made out was that displayed by a lieutenant, who came up from the ranks by examination, clear up to the point where now he was, with some other officers, on what he called "the roof" of the ship!

He was a little nervous, and a bashful boy, too—one of those condemned to suffer solitude tho thousands are all about him. He fretted. He moved round in circles—for him very small circles. He was accustomed, like many a diffident young officer, to the western fields, I know. He had never before smelled the sea, I am sure. And he was, I think, so intent on appearing self-composed that he forgot, as the big vessel turned her engines, and strolled out upon the canvas covering of the top deck—strolled out, and then strolled right back again, very, very quickly!

He laughed at his own nervousness—a queer little laugh. The others laughed. And a moment later he stole off, to be alone, no doubt—alone with "the girl" thousands of miles away. I thought then that he was the kind of impulsive boy who would some day steal off, quite unaided, over the parapet and across "No Man's Land," and do perhaps as Sergeant Leary did—kill half a score of Germans, capture a couple more, a machine gun and the "V. C." all in one hour of a busy day.

"What's the difference," mused one of the remaining officers—one young enough to talk quite frankly. "If I get shot my uncle will pay all my bills. And if I don't get shot he says he will pay 'em any way if I bring him a German helmet. So I'll send him two German helmets—C. O. D. Well, what if you do get shot—if there isn't any hereafter for a soldier fighting, who's got one coming to him, then?"

A little later, as the hawsers were being cast off, one of the others, a laughing, ruddy boy with life running gay nearly always before him, said good-bye. He shook hands earnestly. "So long," he said.

"Good luck," I told him.

He laughed. He seemed to consider that his duty was to show no sterner emotion. Then he laughed again—a little late.

"That," said one of the others, "is his Eddie Boy laugh. It's worth a nickel!"

Eddie Boy was a little serious, however. He looked out to sea, then toward land again. Then he observed I was watching him. So he laughed again, and drawled maturely: "It's a big ocean, but that's because we're all so little, eh Bill?"

Bill—scion of a famous fighting family—smiled approval. "All I'm wondering right now," he said, "is whether they'll keep on giving us good chow. I liked the roast duckling."

The ship's whistle snorted. The Only Civilian made for the head of the gangplank.

There, at the head of the gangplank, was a little group of soldiers—a couple of wistful boys, an older sergeant, three others. They were near the hatch that led down to their quarters—down to the big space full of bunks, three atop one another, all freshly painted and scrupulously clean.

"Now," said the sergeant, winking, "the funny thing about a torpedo going off under you is that you never know what happened until you feel yourself coming down!"

They laughed. I began to realize that after all these men took the whole situation philosophically, even now, in the first unrushed moment since they had come marching out of the distances that constitute America. Almost all situations in life offer some satisfactions, —and this one did likewise.

And then the boat moved a little—the tension was off its hawsers.

I got ashore.

"I envy you—I wish I were in your place," I called to one of the men at the rail.

"Perhaps you won't three months from now," he laughed. And then, from the same man: "Give my regard to all the girls——"

"——to Broadway, too," called another.

And then another punned on something about Broadway with its skyline of stars, even when it's stormy!



© International Film

"I WISH I WERE IN YOUR PLACE!"

The next moment the boat had cleared, all except two hawsers. I glanced at my watch. There was a minute left till schedule. She waited that minute out. There was that minute's pause, a curt order from the bridge and almost instantly the big craft was moving slowly but surely out toward the sea.

Then there was music. Some boy with a cheerful heart started it with "Tipperary," and the next moment a soldier band had caught up the tune, then turned it to the music that promises to be the marching song that will heal forever the wounds between North and South—"Dixie"!

On the decks, too, were not a few bluejackets—men assigned to man—or shall we say "mother?"—the plentiful guns fore and aft.

"What are those guns for?" I asked a "jackie."

He laughed. "Just for sociability's sake," he said.

"Regards to Fritz—boom!" suggested a private.

The jackie shook his head dolefully. "*You* fellows are the ones that will see something doing," he said.

"Well, Skinny," retorted the private, "*you'll* see something doing when you get this bunch of landlubbers out on the briny!"

This, no doubt, proved to be truth. But there is solace, nevertheless, for the privates—so the jackies intimated—in knowing that the jackies will be enjoying themselves even if the landlubbers arn't! And, after all, seasickness leaves hardly any sting!

All of which suggests something important—that this trip will constitute an event in the annals of American traditions because it has been very seldom that soldiers and sailors have crost the ocean together, and of course they have never crost on a mission like this one. There are men from Army and Navy and from the Marine Corps, too, on this first contingent—men from all ranks of our various services. America was represented in those first ten thousands, represented fore and aft and in the lookouts atop decks, in cabins and under hatches, all of America—typical soldiers from whom one can extract nothing in the way of information about themselves; men from the North and the South, from the East and the West—from all the levels high and low of America. There were men with distinguished names, just like the other privates—Lees, for instance—a few men of wealth, and not a few sons of men celebrated in our down-to-the-date American life.

IT was startling in its psychological effect—the sudden appearance, right on scheduled minute, of these columns. They came marching up out of all the reaches of America—marching four abreast, in line upon line, till their faces made a passing sweep that played on one's emotions like the flutter of an American flag. They came marching up, into the lighted space, and then flashed on into the shadows, to pause, take a look about and a moment's rest, then file up the gangplanks, down the hatches and up to the upper decks, and pile themselves into bunks—for they were tired, every one of them.

They were tired; yet they came marching up out of the depths symbolically, with a vigor that was astounding, marching with full equipment ready to stay in Europe till the Germans burn out and freeze themselves under. They came, thousand after thousand of them, in order that the Imperial German Government would have deemed impossible here, at an embarkation. There was no confusion. They came and there were no consequences—just a few low and quiet commands, a few wheelings and swift and direct execution of movements desired. They came in long columns and went aboard, and the strange, quizzical idea that persisted in me, past all the envy that came to this poor civilian at these fellows who are to have their chance, was this, that it was somehow curious that they were going to the other side of the world and taking nothing but their rifles!

Of course on board there was much more merely than rifles. Of course there was aboard that great armada of men and materials much more—very much more—somewhere!

Yet here were all these men, gathered from far and wide, from all the levels high and low of a country as wide and deep as America, bound to the other side of the world, taking nothing but rifles! Of course this is a crazy idea, and yet it persisted, and it still persists. It seemed to this civilian that it was as if a shoemaker were going to Egypt and taking not an awl but merely a hammer. So I said so to one of the officers. He smiled indulgently. "They're going over to use their rifles," he explained. "And you know," he laughed more and more amused, "they've got their bayonets, too!"

He did not even add—this vigorous, much amused officer—that old adage among the military to the effect that a soldier's life is for his family, his death for his country, and his discomforts for himself.

But they weren't thinking of things like that—not these men. The older soldiers, with the love of a fight that is part of their nature, looked forward to action of a kind past all anticipation. And the young ones with the old were full of wonderment, perhaps, yet they took their cues from the old ones. I had spent hours with them. They were cheerful, full of fight and of fun. They were comfortable. And intelligent, too—that is, they looked at the situation as they found it, knew its dangers and enjoyed them. They were not downhearted, taken altogether. They were determined, and it may be guessed that before their journey was over they were not a little eager, too.

CHAUTAUQUA'S CHANCE TO-DAY

BY ARTHUR E. BESTOR

AN educational institution like an organism may outlive its usefulness. It may have done valiant service but may be unable to adjust itself to new conditions. In this time of stress every public organization is compelled to answer the question as to whether it has any vital task to perform in the crisis that confronts the nation. Chautauqua has been a center of geniuinely patriotic education, an experiment station for new ideas, a great national influence making for intelligence, religious tolerance, and democracy. It has built itself into two generations of American life and has had a significant part in making the public opinion which rules the country today. But has it a part to play in this time of national need, and a message to the people of a democracy engaged in a life struggle?

An answer may be made in terms of personalities. The boys and young men who have lived here summer after summer, and who regard this as their second home are now in the ambulance service on the French front and in every training camp from Plattsburg and Madison Barracks to Fort Sheridan and the Presidio. Every department of the institution has been called on to yield some effective and valued member of its organization for national service. The chancellor of the institution, as the head of the greatest instrumentality outside the Government for public tasks, is able to exercize an influence of world-wide importance. The head of our School of Physical Education is on the Government commission working out the whole problem of the recreative side of the Government training camps. The president of the institution has become chairman of a committee of the Y. M. C. A. War Board in charge of educational work among those recruits who, to the number of two million, will probably be in our thirty-one training camps by January 1. The president of the Chautauqua Woman's Club and other women prominent in it are members of state councils of defense and leaders in Red Cross and other organizations. Men and women who have found their inspiration and gained much of their breadth of intellectual outlook at Chautauqua have found positions everywhere where they can put to the best use this training and ability. As time goes on, more and more of our leading spirits will be called into patriotic service.

An answer to such a fundamental inquiry may be found also in the program of the coming summer. Nowhere in the country will there be so many important problems discussed as upon this platform. Our program has during four decades reflected national life and development and records the names of presidents, statesmen, university men, preachers, leaders in social and political reform, in fact, it is a record of the effective leadership of America since 1874. It is not surprizing, therefore, that men and women who could not be induced to speak elsewhere this summer should welcome the opportunity of speaking at Chautauqua and addressing themselves to those problems which are now uppermost in the public mind. The season opens with the stirring story of trench warfare by an English officer who first came home because of the shock of shell fire and is now again recuperating from the effects of poisonous gas. On the third day "Doing Our Bit" is the subject of an address by one of the leading members of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. The first full week of the season under the inspiring title of "Our Country" is given up to the Speakers' Training Camp on Education in Patriotic Service and the Conference of Organizations engaged in Patriotic Education. Cabinet ministers, chairmen of the expert commissions of the Council of National Defense, members of the United States Senate, educators, publicists, representatives of state councils of defense, clergymen, authors, leaders of public opinion, united in the belief that the duty of the present hour is to arouse the American people to the meaning of the war and the importance of personal service, will make Chautauqua the dynamo of the country in this great patriotic propaganda. This will be the dominant thought of our entire summer. All courses which are offered anywhere under the auspices of the Red Cross will be offered by the Chautauqua Chapter and in the Chautauqua Summer Schools. Military training for men and women has for the first time been introduced. The whole program and the entire life of the institution have been planned for under a patriotic impulse and with a definitely patriotic design.

The Chautauqua Conference on Patriotic Education, held during the week of the Fourth of July to plan a national campaign of patriotic propaganda, brought together many of the leading lecturers and educators in this country. The President of Chautauqua Institution, Arthur E. Bestor, who is also Secretary of the Committee on Patriotism Thru Education of the National Security League, made the following article his opening address. Ida M. Tarbell's address on "Fear of Efficiency," which we publish on another page, was one of the chief features of the Conference.—THE EDITOR.



MR. BESTOR AT CHAUTAUQUA

The Y. M. C. A. War Council has just chosen the president of Chautauqua Institution as head of the committee on entertainment at army camps thruout the country. Mr. Bestor plans to organize the committee at Chautauqua this summer and to enlist the volunteer services of famous lecturers, entertainers and musicians

A background of knowledge is the first requisite of an understanding of our part in the world today. It is possible that Chautauqua has a more significant function touching the issues of the present struggle than immediately appears. Since 1878 the readers of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle have had in every four year cycle a Modern European, an English, and an American year besides one devoted to more ancient times. Three-quarters of a million people have largely secured their historical orientation in this study. A book like that of Dr. H. H. Powers, "What Men Fight For," written for the Chautauqua course, has been of incalculable value in giving these readers and many outside the Chautauqua circles an understanding of what the war is all about. Nowhere in the world is there a forum as influential as this Chautauqua platform, where many of the important problems of modern history have here been discussed by experts.

The ability of Chautauqua to enter sympathetically into world movements is perhaps best illustrated by what happened in late July, 1914. On twenty-four hours' notice a symposium on the impending war was arranged. The German point of view was presented by a

member of the Chautauqua faculty who had served his time in the German army; the French by a member of the faculty who had served his time in the French navy; the English by a member of our medical staff who had been with Kitchener on the way to Khartoum; and the general European situation was presented by an assistant in the Program Department who had spent his winters for many years in Europe and who said on the afternoon of Franz Ferdinand's assassination, that that was the opening event in the European war. A little later a Cambridge professor, James Hope Moulton, who has since lost his life by exposure on a ship torpedoed in the Mediterranean on its way back from India, gave his interpretation of England's entrance into the war. During the last week of the season there were addresses by religious leaders who were on their way to the Church Peace Congress in Constance when the war broke out. What was true of the season of 1914 has been true of each successive season.

IT is perhaps not too much to say that the progress of thought and feeling with respect to the war has been more clearly reflected at Chautauqua than anywhere else. Our constituency had come to believe that wars were a thing of the past and the dawn of universal peace was at hand. In amazement, therefore, during that first season we questioned those ideals and institutions which we believed had been created to make war impossible. We discussed the responsibility of the leaders of Christianity and asked why eighteen centuries after the message of the Prince of Peace we Christians had not been able to create the mind and the machinery for the settlement of international difficulties. We asked why the financial leaders of the world who had been claiming that the interdependence of industrial and commercial life had made wars obsolete had been unable to prevent the struggle. We arraigned before the bar of our public opinion the Socialist movement, because the workers of the world had not by a general strike made recourse to arms impossible. We were distrest to find that all these had proved inadequate to prevent or defer the war.

Then came the period in which we tried to find in the person of a single individual the cause of the war. According to our prejudices, it was either the Kaiser or the Czar or Sir Edward Grey or Poincaré or Sazonoff who was responsible. But no such struggle as this can be explained in terms of mere personality. We began to realize that each of the nations of the war had what seemed to them a legitimate reason for entrance into it; that each put forth what seemed a valid claim to a place in the sun. We came to explain Germany's state of mind in terms of geography and economics. Here was the most efficient empire of the modern world, with a territory the size of Texas, and a population which in peace times grew at the rate of 800,000 people a year, with Russia on her eastern boundary in possession of one-seventh of the land area of the globe and a population growing at the rate of two millions a year. What was true of Germany was also true of the other nations in the struggle, and so we excused our own detachment by insisting that this was a war for markets and for selfish ends.

AS time went on, we Americans came more and more to the belief that the contention of the English and French that they were fighting the battle of civilization was at least entitled to consideration. The violation of the neutrality of Belgium came so suddenly that American public opinion would perhaps not have backed up that vigorous protest which we all now see ought to have been made then and there. Germany's attitude of mind, her ruthlessness of spirit, her contention that treaties were mere scraps of paper, her violations of international law and her unwillingness to abide by any of the rules of civilized warfare where they conflicted with her own needs and desires finally made it evident that this is our struggle quite as much as that of any nation in the world. And the revolution in Russia has finally brought about an alliance of the democracies of the world against the four central empires, which represent the theory of the Divine Right of Kings, that Might makes Right, and that the state is above all considerations of ordinary morality. It may be natural and inevitable that every people should struggle for the enlargement of its own ideals and institutions; but in so admitting we may still contend that it makes a profound and an infinite difference which ideals and institutions prevail. As between Kultur and Democracy, despite all the faltering of the latter, our part lies forever on the side of Democracy. The cause of the Allies is our cause.

This is the background of knowledge and feeling about the national crisis which is characteristic of intelligent Americans and which is clearly appreciated at Chautauqua. Is there also a real understanding among us of the national needs? Certainly Chautauqua has made no larger contribution than to patriotic nationalism. Founded only nine years after the Civil War, it has always been a meeting place of the North and the South. Men and women from all parts of the country, with widely varying economic, religious, social, and political beliefs, have been brought together here under ideal conditions of common living. They have been brought here each by some dominant interest, but they have all been fused together as a social group. Living together under such conditions offers opportunity for working out some of the problems of life, which in the bustle of our existence has otherwise become almost impossible. In this great community, people have worked out their intellectual and religious salvation in terms of intercourse with one another and have gained new ideals of national unity and the need of patriotic solidarity.

Chautauqua has also enabled leaders of communities in all parts of the country to study under competent educators the newer conceptions of the state, and to hear discussions of the various movements of government control by the administrators themselves. We have always attempted to discuss upon this platform those problems in which the country was to be interested the next day and the day after tomorrow. A list of the symposia conducted here and the weeks of discussions will reveal the fact that Chautauqua has always been a little in advance of the public opinion of the country with respect to these new plans of social amelioration, religious tolerance, and the socialization of the state.

Certainly one could not spend his summers in an intellectual and social atmosphere like this without understanding some of the problems of political and social organization so characteristic of the present crisis. In America we liked to believe that democracy was coming into its own around the world until we faced suddenly the challenge as to whether democracy after all is the most effective government in the world. Governments responsive to public opinion are being tested today as never before as to whether they can maintain themselves.

Besides a background of knowledge and an appreciation of national needs a time like this demands a moral and spiritual dynamic. It is quite possible for educated men and women to know the past and to appreciate the present, but not to have that leadership and initiative which enables them to make their knowledge count toward accomplishment. Chautauqua, which has had so useful a career in formulating these problems, in giving an intellectual appreciation of them, has set itself now with all its powers, to the creation of moral impetus.

"TELL the people" is the slogan of the Committee on Patriotism Thru Education of the National Security League, with which we are coöperating. It has always been the slogan of every great leader from Moses to Lincoln. Every commander must have his couriers and his watchmen upon the walls to let the people know. To let the people know is a peculiar function of Chautauqua from its beginning. This function was never more immediately and urgently needed than now. Whatever might have been thought before the war began, whatever may be thought after peace is declared, surely while the nation is at war, Chautauqua must not be silent. The President and his advisers clearly are of such a mind. If they were not so minded, some of the distinguished speakers at our Training Camp would not leave their important duties to come. Chautauqua is to go on, of course, but not as usual. It will go on as the wisest council may direct it so as best to help in making up the mind and actuating the effort of the nation.

Chautauqua, New York



Press Illustrating

MISS TARBELL AT HER DESK

FEAR OF EFFICIENCY

BY IDA M. TARBELL

ONE of the most unpopular words in use today is the word efficiency. From having been something which we were inclined to call the American need it has become the great American alarm. It has meant until recently doing a thing in a clean, competent fashion without unnecessary fuss or waste. It is coming to mean doing a thing in machine fashion and in disregard of all human factors. What has brought about this change in our notion of the word efficiency?

It has come out of an attempt to create in industrial life a science of efficiency. In the last twenty years there has been developed in the industry of this country a new type of management. From being more or less haphazard and personal industrial management is now being harnessed to fixed principles. These principles have been worked out with mathematical exactness and their soundness is capable of proof. Many men have been interested in their development, but to one man above all others is due the credit of their present scientific form. That man is Frederick Winslow Taylor.

About thirty years ago Mr. Taylor found himself at the head of a shop which was not turning out nearly so much product as he was confident it ought. Gradually he worked out a plan for getting out of his machines and men all that there was in them. He did this by completely revolutionizing shop management. He instituted a system of handling tools and supplies so exact that each worker had put into his hands at the proper moment the thing he needed. It is safe to say that in many shops each worker gained upward of an hour a day by this reform. Mr. Taylor devised a planning system by which each man knew in advance exactly what work was waiting for him and his machine. Each operation in a job was routed so that it fitted into the operation which had preceded and the one which followed. That is, operations followed in their proper sequence so that they flowed together finally instead of being scattered over a shop and time being lost in bringing them together.

Mr. Taylor studied each machine in his plant to know exactly how fast it ought to be run to give the maximum product. Not infrequently he found that time was being lost because machines were run too fast.

Each of these steps made it easier for a man to do his work and consequently made it possible for him to do more work. Time which he had lost because of delays and friction for which he was in no way responsible was now his.

It was after these matters had been settled that Mr. Taylor first turned his attention to the workman himself. He studied the way he was doing his task. Often he found that his productivity was lessened because of his position at the machine or of an awkward way of handling a tool. The easiest and the quickest way of performing each task was worked out. When this had been fixed the worker was instructed in the new method. The result inevitably was that the man turned out more work.

Under the old management it had been the habit whatever a man's product never to pay him more than the average daily wage. That is, he never had an incentive to turn out all that he could do. Mr. Taylor made it a rule of his system that a man's pay should increase with the amount of his product. He never allowed the rate per piece to be cut. The result was that workmen under this new science of management earn from fifty to one hundred per cent more than formerly.

In spite of the fact that the intelligent application of these principles results in a large increase in product, in

It was as associate editor of "The Chautauquan," nearly thirty years ago, that Miss Tarbell first took a prominent part in Chautauqua work. Since then, in spite of the increased scope of her activities, she has always continued her interest and her work for Chautauqua. Miss Tarbell is one of the speakers who will take part in the country-wide campaign this summer under the Committee on Patriotism Thru Education. She is the author of "History of the Standard Oil Co.," "The Tariff in Our Times," "The Life of Abraham Lincoln" and numerous magazine articles and stories.—THE EDITOR.

profits and in wages, there have been many people to decry them. Labor particularly has fought them. We have even had bills in Congress aimed at making it a crime for the Government to use in its plants the tools of the science of management. Why should there be this fear of industrial efficiency? Possibly fifty per cent of the reason lies in the natural human attitude toward anything that is new. Men fear this science because they are ignorant of what it really means and does and they do not take the trouble seriously to investigate. Here is the reason of much of labor's opposition to scientific management. Again men fear it because it demands a change and none of us like too well to give up or correct our ways of doing things. Scientific management cuts out ruthlessly all of the privileges which grow in a carelessly managed undertaking. It demands time, close attention, discipline, and the average worker or manager objects to this.

BUT these are only the human objections to anything new. The fear of efficiency in this country lies in something much more serious. It has been enormously increased in the last three years by the development of the Great War. The most conspicuous exhibit of efficiency with which the world is familiar is that of Germany. In Germany efficiency means fitting every man into a task which has been prescribed for him by a superior. In a country where militarism rules men must do and be what the government orders. The system requires training for a special service. It leaves little room for spontaneous individual choice. That is, an individual is not supposed to know what he ought to do. That is the business of his government.

Whatever a man may lose by this method there is no question but he gains in the safety and orderliness of his life. Provisions are made for his old age, for sickness and unemployment. He may sacrifice for the government, but the government looks out for him. The man attains, too, almost invariably a high degree of productivity in the thing at which he is set. He is an efficient man in an efficient machine. Why should we Americans revolt at this way of handling men? Why should it seem monstrous and fearful to us?

The democratic ideal in which we have been brought up breaks at every point with the German system. We believe that unless men are allowed to find for themselves the thing which they can best do, that unless they are free to follow their inner call the best that they have to give to the world will be sacrificed. Instead of forcing a training on the man we invite him to experiment. Above all, we feel that not only the good of the man but the good of society demands that his initiative and spontaneity be preserved.

If the suppression of the individual and his natural bent is inherent in the science of efficiency, then for this country it is doomed. In spite of all our bungling, there is no conviction stronger than that the most precious thing there is in a man is his native talent. Is the science of efficiency as developed in our industrial life hostile to the spirit of democracy and to this inner need of men to work out their natural bent? Does the Taylor system make no allowance for this human need? To argue the negative is utterly to misunderstand the meaning of this new science. Mr. Taylor himself loved to call it a science of making men and when properly applied that is exactly what it is.

One of the most terrible features of our present day industrial life is the amount of unskilled menial work that is thrown upon men and women. The Taylor system boldly asserts that there should be no such thing as unskilled work in the world. It says that every task that is necessary should be studied and the best way of doing it found and taught. Great bodies of men and women have had their work dignified in this country and have consequently been themselves elevated by the application of scientific management to work which hitherto has been despised.

Wherever scientific management is intelligently applied one of the tasks which it sets for itself is the encouragement of individual talent. Every device is employed to encourage workers of all grades to exercize their ingenuity by suggestions and by experiments. Scores of valuable improvements are being contributed annually to our industrial life today thru the encouragement that this new system of management is giving to individuals to let themselves loose in their work to see what they can do in the way of improving things.

THE deep seated fear that the science of efficiency is inherently in conflict with democracy is not justified by the intelligent application of the Taylor system. On the contrary this science has come as a sympathetic handmaid of democracy, showing her how she can help men to develop themselves along the line of their inner call. This system at every point gives the lie to the old contention that if things are to be done well in the world there must be dictators at every point.

Moreover, wherever there has been an attempt to apply the science of management autocratically, where a manager has not believed with Mr. Taylor that the best results of the system are possible only when you consider first the individual man and his good, there has been failure. The same thing has happened that we have seen happening with the German conception of military efficiency; in overlooking, even denying, the part that the human factor plays in the world, it in the long run defeats itself. A system of efficiency which makes no allowance for ethical and intellectual considerations whether that system be applied to an army or to a factory surely fails in the long run.

Chautauqua, New York

ENTERTAINING TWO MILLION MEN

CHAUTAUQUA AND THE WAR CAMPS

DURING the past three weeks we have seen Americans subscribe approximately four billion dollars in the Liberty Loan campaign and give over one hundred million dollars in the Red Cross campaign. There has been a noble response from our citizenry. We have answered the call promptly, and there have been few laggers or slackers. But during this same period we have not been content merely with giving money. Several organizations thruout the nation have been actively engaged in making plans to transport to the front those things which are usually not counted as available for the soldier—little conveniences and marks of thoughtfulness which tend to make the soldier feel that he is more than a cog in a wheel of a military machine. The Y. M. C. A. stands out preëminently in this work, because it knows what it means to be a soldier in camp or in the trenches. Days of hardship followed by days of idleness, temptation constantly besetting the soldier, the aching, maddening lonesomeness—all these the Y. M. C. A. proposes to counteract.

For this war relief work the War Council of the Y. M. C. A. has just raised $4,000,000. It is proposed to erect at the various military camps Y. M. C. A. huts for each brigade, which means 6002 men. These Y. M. C. A. headquarters will be organized with a general secretary in charge assisted by a religious secretary, a physical secretary and two assistants. Each camp will contain at least 28,000 men, so that in every one of the camps there will be at least five Y. M. C. A. huts with a corps of five secretaries, each unit costing approximately $20,000 a year. In each camp it is further proposed that there shall be a Y. M. C. A. auditorium to hold 3000 men. It is possible that the War Commission on Training Camp Activities, of which Mr. Raymond Fosdick is chairman and Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, director of the Chautauqua School of Physical Education, is a member, will also have an auditorium in each camp to hold 5000 men. By September there will be at least 1,000,000 men in mobilized camps and by January this army will probably have grown to 2,000,000.

The War Council of the Y. M. C. A. has asked President Arthur E. Bestor of Chautauqua Institution to become chairman of the committee of twenty-five men to have supervision of all of

the lectures, entertainments, and concerts which are to be supplied by the Y. M. C. A. for the sixteen conscription and fifteen militia camps thruout the country The task which will devolve upon this committee will be the organization of a bureau to furnish lecturers, entertainers, musicians and companies who will give at least a week of their time free.

Lest anyone should be skeptical of the value of the work which the Y. M. C. A. proposes to do, we quote the following letter:

Camp Pershing, El Paso, Texas,
October, 1916.

DEAR PAL—It's raining tonight; a good night to write letters. I have written to everybody back home, and I feel as if you ought to know something about the work of this life saver, the Young Men's Christian Association. You will find it wherever there are men, and there are men here on the border tonight. The "Y" is here good and strong with a big comfortable shack for every brigade.

Since our shack opened, the Mesa bar and Bill's place are pretty well deserted. Mother gets more letters, and the United States Government gets more efficiency. If you have loved ones at home, you can't resist the open ink bottles and the pens and the paper. It makes you ashamed to think that the "Y" is more interested in your loved ones than you are.

It hands you out religion in doses a man can take. It tightens up the halter that gets loose when a man gets away from home. It assures you that someone is interested in you, no matter who or where you are. Who pays? I don't know, but whoever it is, God bless them! They are the fathers of thousands of boys. JOE.

This is the spirit which the Y. M. C. A. proposes to create in the great army of two million American men and boys. The task of the committee which will be organized at Chautauqua this summer is a very large and significant one. The committee will give the lyceum and Chautauqua people of the country an opportunity for doing a bit of patriotic service of far reaching importance from every point of view. As Mr. Bestor is a member of the Committee on Patriotism Thru Education of the National Security League, the work of patriotic education thruout the country will be carefully unified.

WHAT'S WHAT AT CHAUTAUQUA

BY IDA B. COLE

SECRETARY OF THE C. L. S. C.

CHAUTAUQUA is unlike any other place on the continent. It is a community of people all devoted to an abstraction which they term the Chautauqua idea. It might be called a city in the woods, only that it has neither mayor, nor council, nor aldermen. It nestles among wonderful old trees which stood guard when only the mocassined foot trod in and out among them and on the banks of a lake down which the French explorers canoed in search of a southern waterway.

The natural beauties of this region alone would make it famous—the inviting roads winding over hills and thru ravines, the wild flowers that bloom in variety, the rich forestation and the brooks gliding down to the lake. Lake Chautauqua is twenty miles long and is one of the most beautiful small lakes in the world. One day it is quiet and gray as a Japanese print and another it is like a small ocean with its white caps and waves lashing the banks in truly angry mood. The artist loves it for its varying tints, the fisherman for its finny tribes of which the muscallonge is king. It is gay with bathers along the beach and craft of many kinds dot its surface.

If you love nature Chautauqua has ten thousand trees of seventy varieties, eighty kinds of birds, and many wild flowers for your study. If you love human nature it has generally twenty thousand people of varying types, but all of the friendly-folk variety.

"Check your brains with your wraps" was the advice of a New York dramatic critic last winter to the attendants of musical comedy. The opposite rule applies to Chautauqua. It is a community founded upon the principles of democracy, simplicity and Christian culture. The summer boarder who sits on the veranda and boasts of material possessions and pedigree will not be happy at Chautauqua, for here diamonds are not a substitute for worth, and people are expected to equal in personal merit the ancestors about whom they boast. A woman once said "Chautauqua cured me of being a snob, for I found that my waitress was a senior in a college, the chambermaid had specialized in Greek, the porter taught languages in a high school and the bell boy to whom I had been giving nickel tips was the son of a wealthy family in my own state who wanted a 'job' to prove his prowess."

If you want preparation for certain lines of education or religious work Chautauqua offers unequaled opportunities in a unique environment. If you have no definite aim for study but just want a happy summer in a spot blest by nature and in a community full of pleasant friendships and influences which make for mental uplift, you will find it all at Chautauqua more abundantly than you dream. If you cannot come for a whole season you will probably determine your visit by your interest in the topics which dominate certain "Weeks." This year there are weeks devoted to Our Country, Arts and Letters, Business Efficiency for America, Music, The Great War, Church and Missions, and Recognition, the graduation ceremonies of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circles.

ON your arrival at Chautauqua register at the Information Office in the Museum Building, on the south side of the Plaza, giving your local address. Telegrams are often sent simply to Chautauqua. With thousands of people in the boarding houses and cottages it is exceedingly difficult to find persons who are not properly registered.

After registering, step over to the office of the *Chautauquan Daily* and leave your subscription. You will want to read it every morning as soon as you have said your prayers. There are about forty events going on at the same time. You cannot attend them all, and the *Daily* will be your guide. You will want to preserve each copy as a record of the summer and you will value it for the excellent reports of meetings and lectures you were unable to attend.

The week's program is a unit, consisting of a series of lectures on historic, literary, art, social, or economic topics, interpretative and dramatic readings, music recitals, sermons, addresses of ethical and religious nature. You can, if you desire, attend a meeting of some kind nearly every hour from eight a. m. to eight p. m. If you are ambitious you will be tempted to undertake too much. It is best to study the programs of the Assembly and Summer Schools and decide exactly what you want, then devote yourself to that choice.

If you intend to enter the Summer Schools report to the registrar's office in the Museum Building, south side of the Plaza, for information and registration. Should you desire to hear some of the class lectures but not to enroll as a student, a Visitor's Ticket obtained of the registrar will admit you. There are fourteen schools in the group, with two hundred classes, one hundred twenty-five instructors, and an average of about thirty-five hundred students.

The music lover finds many rare advantages in the musical atmosphere. Any one who can read music is eligible to the big Chautauqua Choir; application should be made at the office of the music director, rear of Amphitheater Building at nine a. m. This summer the Russian Symphony, under Modest Altshuler, will give two concerts daily during the week of July 23-28. During the other weeks there are three concerts in the Amphitheater, music recitals in Higgins Hall by well known musicians, organ recitals every Tuesday and Thursday, an organ interlude of an hour Sunday afternoons, and a great community song service every Sunday night.

If you are a member of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, generally called the C. L. S. C., inscribe your name in your class register

in the C. L. S. C. office, second floor Colonnade Building. Watch the official program in the *Daily* and the bulletin boards at the entrance to the Colonnade Building and on the C. L. S. C. Veranda adjoining the Bookstore for notices of councils, Round Tables, and the many class meetings and functions which take place daily. Read the C. L. S. C. column in the *Daily*. If you are not a member watch the C. L. S. C. announcements, for you will be cordially welcomed to all its functions except the class meetings. This is important advice since the C. L. S. C. is the center of so many of the social activities. The Hall of Philosophy is the center of C. L. S. C. life. On one side is the famous Golden Gate, thru which so many thousands of its readers have passed since the organization of the Circle nearly forty years ago. Across the little park from the Hall of Philosophy is Alumni Hall, built and maintained by the C. L. S. C. graduates and where the classes have their headquarters and the Monday receptions are held. After a season at Chautauqua you will naturally want to crystallize the upward impulses and carry the Chautauqua spirit back home, therefore you will enroll in the year-round Chautauqua, the C. L. S. C., which pursues a course of study intended for busy people who want to make their spare moments count for mental efficiency.

CHAUTAUQUA recognizes the fact that "all work and no play" is a poor rule. The young men have their Athletic Club, with its bowling alleys, pool and billiard tables, shower baths, reading and writing rooms, and other club privileges. The Men's Club offers the genial companionship of clubbable men, and their chess tournaments are famous. The Women's Club meets daily at nine a. m. in the Hall of Philosophy, and the Young Women have an attractive club home in one of the C. L. S. C. cottages.

Chautauqua stresses the outdoor life with its Golf Club, Roque Club, tennis, sailing, bathing, rowing, quoits, fishing, and steamboat trips on the lake.

There are nine denominational houses at Chautauqua, and if yours is among them you will, of course, call there early in your stay. Sunday is a peculiarly restful day. No automobiles honk under your windows, no carriages rattle down the street, no cars steam into the station with loads of noisy tourists—but all is quiet and peaceful.

Every one attends the great community service in the Amphitheater at ten a. m., besides which each group has its own denominational meeting addrest by some noted preacher or some returned missionary home on furlough. The famous Vesper Service is held in the Hall of Philosophy at five o'clock p. m., and later there is a lakeside service whose impressiveness is enhanced by the beauty of the lake setting.

You will find unique interest in the celebration of Old First Night, in which many people participate who have been at Chautauqua since its start. One of the most significant exercizes is the Recognition Day procession, a pretty pageant in which the C. L. S. C. classes, bearing their banners and led by little girls with flower laden baskets, follow the graduating class under the famous arches to the Hall of Philosophy. Then you will realize how true is the saying that you are not a real Chautauquan until you have become a member of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

Chautauqua, New York

CHAUTAUQUA'S MOTHER SUPERIOR

BY FRANK CHAPIN BRAY

MEMBER OF THE CHAUTAUQUA EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL

IN the Chautauqua Reading Circle branch of the Chautauqua movement the name of Kate F. Kimball stands second only to that of the founder, John. H. Vincent. Miss Kimball gave the unselfish devotion of a lifetime to this worldwide educational work. Graduating from the High School of Plainfield, New Jersey, she became executive secretary of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.), established in 1878. Nearly 70,000 graduates of the four-years course and three-quarters of a million enrolled readers since that time cherish the personal contact which she supplied for Chautauqua Institution.

In this work she developed an endowment of rare qualities, and thousands who were never able to visit Chautauqua itself none the less thru her personality conveyed by pen and print experienced the sense of personal relation to an alma mater.

In season and out of season she stood for the "soul" of the Chautauqua movement with its ideals of enriching the home lives of "the many, not the few."

To the discouraged reader or Circle of readers she was able to send just the right inspiring word of sympathy and encouragement. She had the teaching instinct.

Among her official associates her interpretation of the needs of those whom Chautauqua seeks to serve became a guide and an inspiration.

To the work of preparing or selecting study materials and adapting conventional educational methods, she contributed no less than to the lasting "class spirit" of members whom she organized into class groups each year.

Many will always think of her as a kind of Chautauqua Mother Superior. The details of the work of an executive secretary are not transcribable—year after year of multifarious drudgeries which defy analysis. During thirty-five active years she made them the means of transmitting a great idea as a dynamic force, vital to hundreds of thousands of men and women the world around. To have done this is the mark of Miss Kimball's high service.



KATE KIMBALL

Besides her writings in connection with the Chautauqua movement, she contributed many features to *The Chautauquan*, wrote for other publications, and was the author of "An English Cathedral Journey," published in 1913.

After a slight stroke of paralysis in 1909 she never fully recovered, and her death occurred January 17, 1917, in her fifty-seventh year. Miss Kimball was born in Orange, New Jersey, and was a daughter of Dr. Horace Kimball of New York. Four brothers, Dr. Charles O. Kimball of New York, Alfred R. Kimball, treasurer of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Prof. Arthur L. Kimball of Amherst College, James Everett Kimball of Plainfield, New Jersey, and one sister, Miss Mary W. Kimball of New York, survived her. Chautauqua Institution sent official representatives to the funeral services at Rose Hill Crematory, Linden, New Jersey, and memoralizes her remarkable career. She was one of those rare spirits who find their own best realization and highest enjoyment in work for other people. She embodied the Chautauqua spirit at its best.

Chautauqua, New York

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



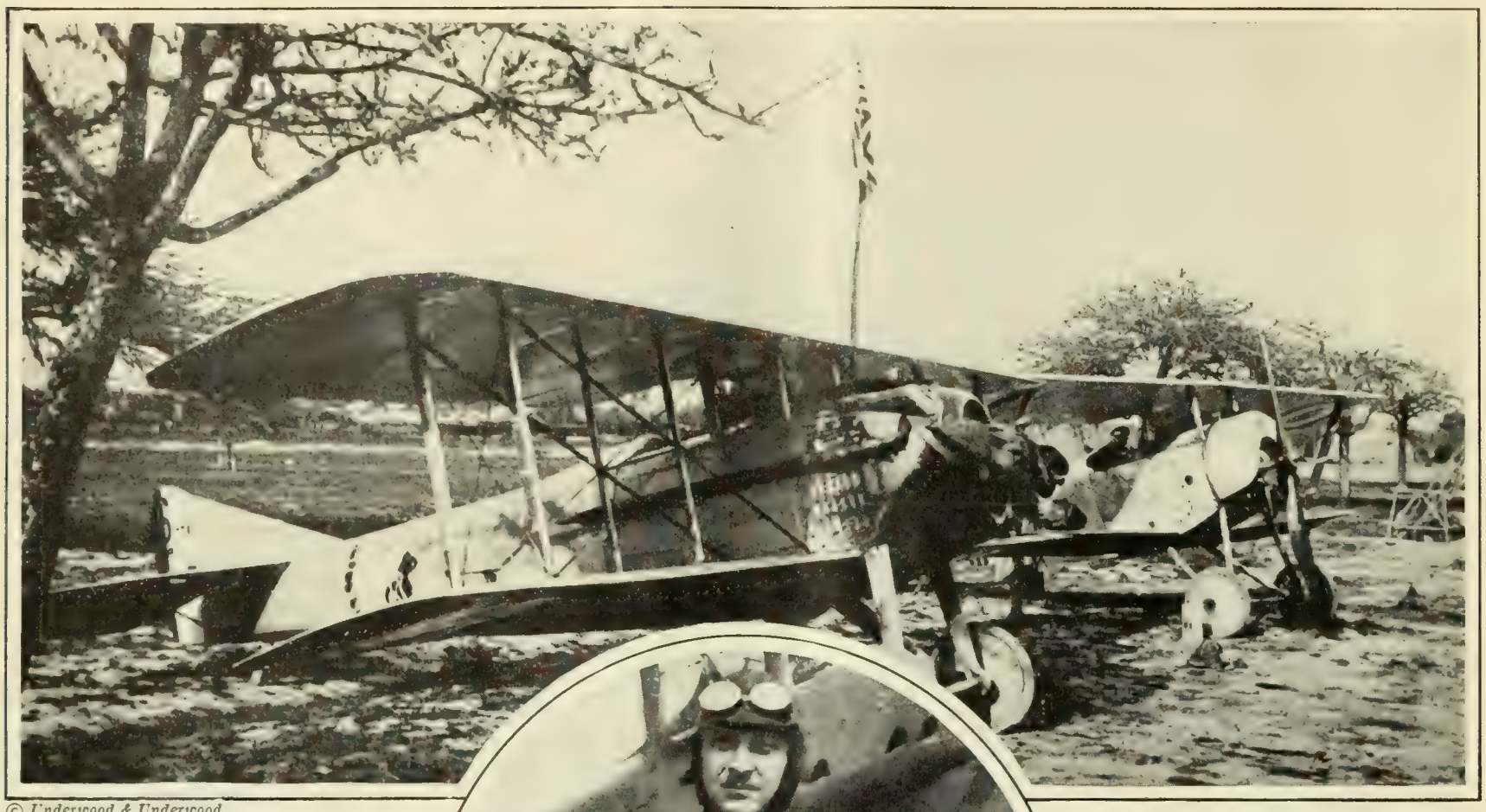
Once more the United States Marines have made good their slogan "First to Fight"; a regiment commanded by Colonel Charles A. Doyen is now with the Pershing troops somewhere in France. These photographs of the Marines embarking in June have been held pending the news of their safe arrival. A lieutenant of Marines describes the leave-taking: "No colors were unfurled. No drums or bugles sounded. The column of soldiers in heavy marching order swung into the brick-paved street, stepping along so briskly that the sound of their shoes upon the pavement was more like a crackle than a tread. A sergeant of Marines in khaki came





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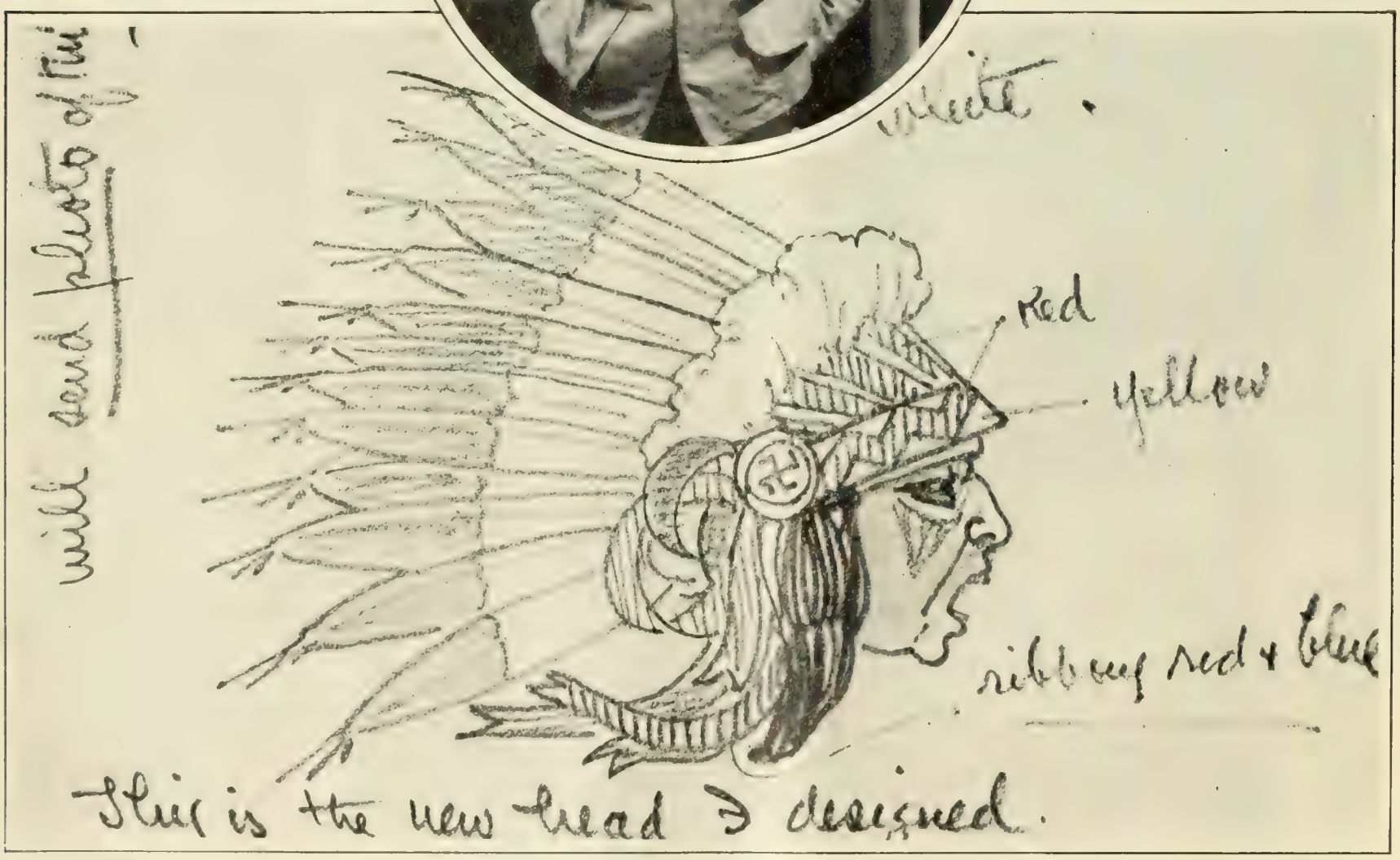
trotting across the parade grounds, set up a motion picture camera and began to crank. In front of Major General Barnett the column halted, and for half a minute the corps' commandant addrest them. Then with a snap, rifles jumped to shoulders, squads swung into column formation, and the line passed swiftly on down the street and boarded a train of day-coaches for a nearby port. The sun-browned fighting men, all veterans of campaigning in Haiti and Santo Domingo, waved their hats from the windows to a handful of civilians watching the train pull out, but neither they nor their friends indulged in any cheering"



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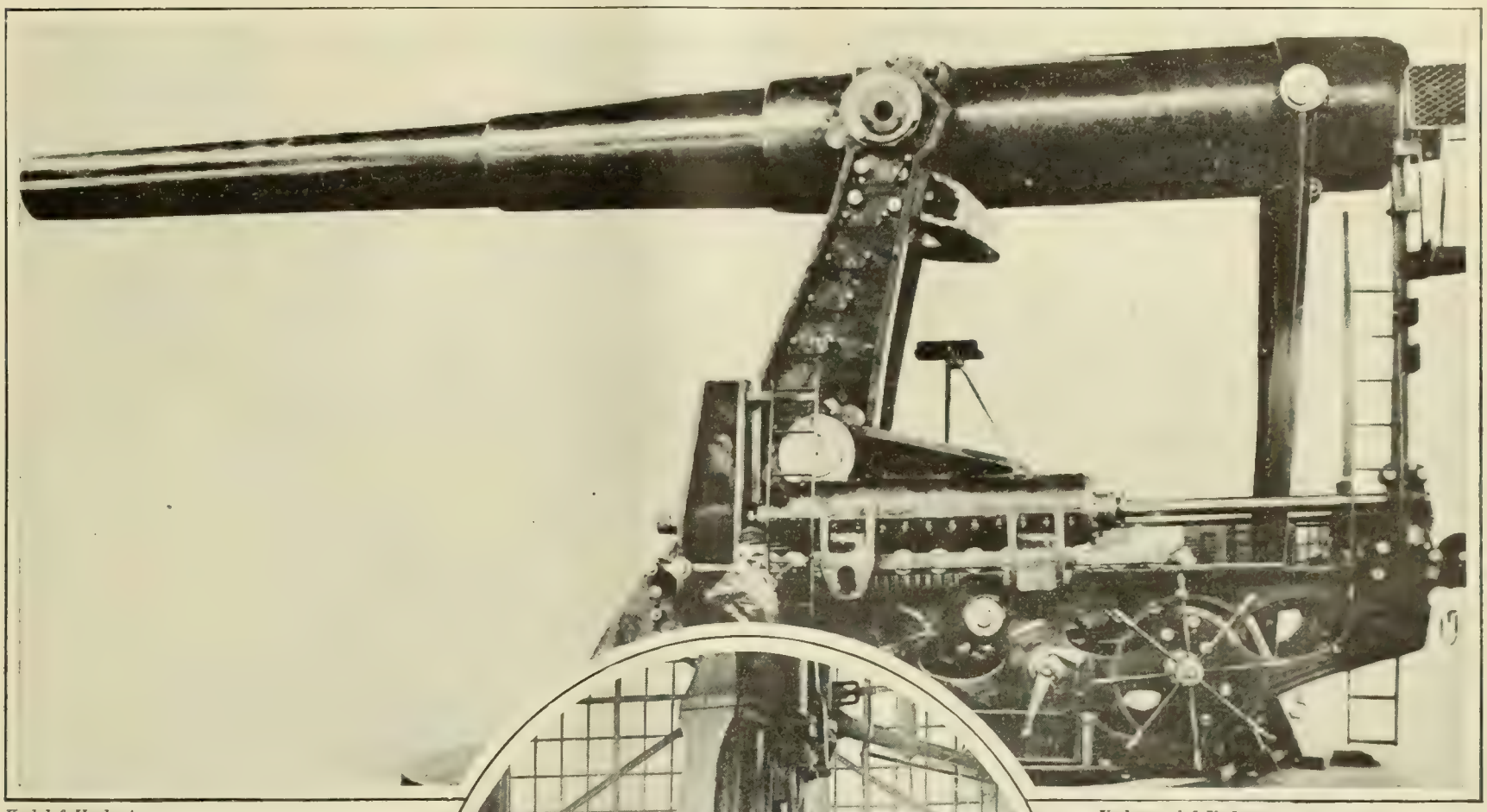
American troops are fighting in France. The aviators are making that fact just as obvious as possible. Corporal Edward F. Hinkle, of the Lafayette Escadrille, formerly of Cincinnati, was the first man to carry the American flag over the French lines. He designed the Indian head, below, which the Escadrille has adopted as its symbol. Above are two American planes in full war paint. The Indian head is on the sides of each machine, the rudders are decorated with red, white and blue stripes, and on the upper surface of the planes is the red, white and blue circle, field and star. Their nationality is plain





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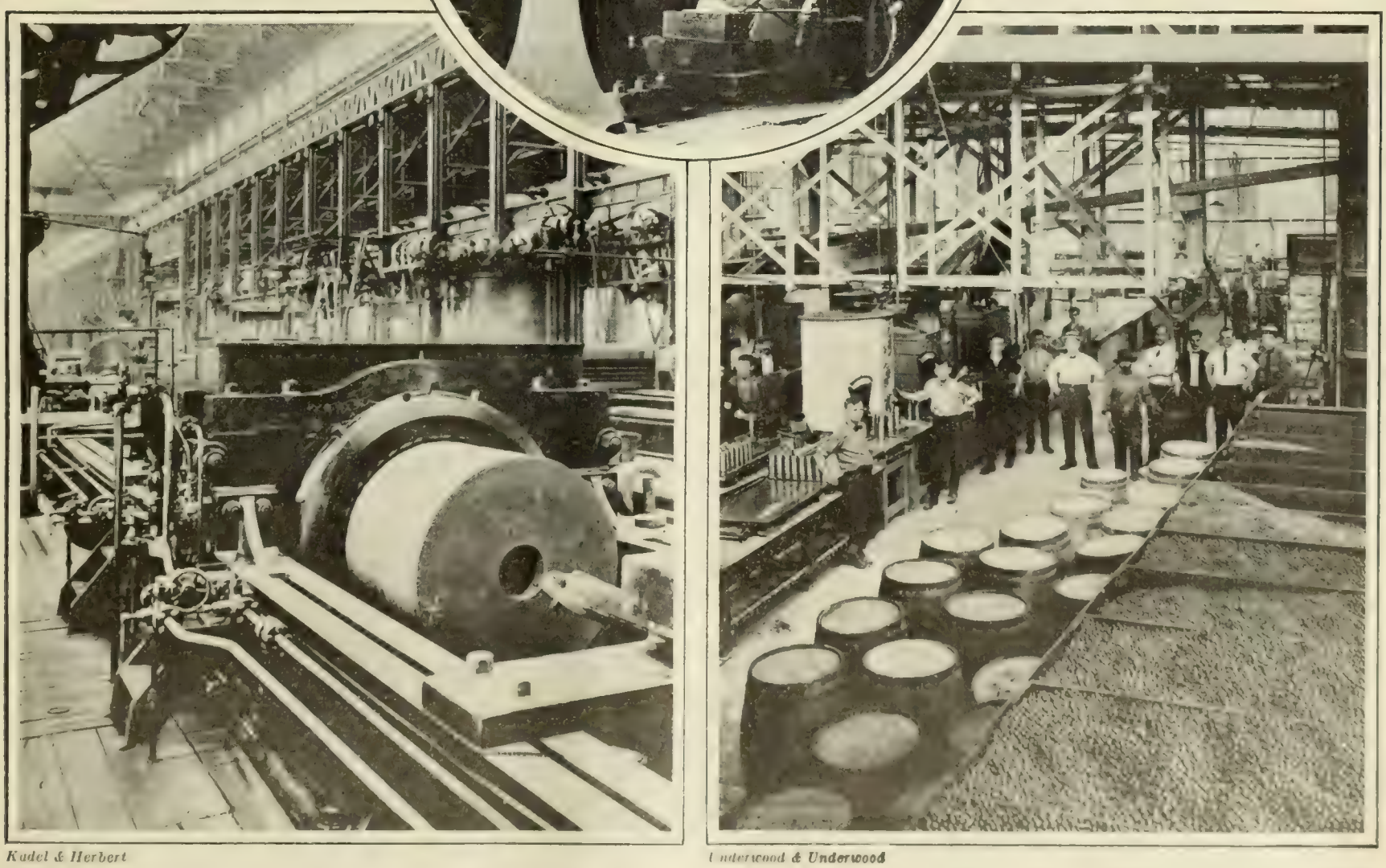
Corporal Hinkle's original design and directions for the Escadrille Indian head, enclosed in one of his letters home



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What does the name of "Bethlehem Steel" mean to you—a vague image of enormous factories—or perhaps the memory of fabulous stories of the Stock Market in the earlier part of the war? In either case you've lots to learn, for Bethlehem, as much as Plattsburg, is one of the great factors on which we depend now to win this war. The photograph above shows one of Bethlehem's "finest," a twelve-inch disappearing gun in firing position. The huge mechanical hammer, in the center of the page, saves several hundred man-power, and works both day and night



Kadel & Herbert

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Boring a big steel ingot, one of the preliminary processes—and, at the right, bins full of shrapnel ready to ship

PLATTSBURG "SOUNDING OFF"

BY HERBERT REED

Beginning with his story of "The First Ten Thousand" published in The Independent of June 9, Mr. Reed has reported weekly to Independent readers the progress Uncle Sam is making in the training of officers for "The New Army." In this article he makes some new points in the discussion of military requirements.—THE EDITOR.

THERE was a second coming of "glad, confident morning" in the student-officers' training camp at Plattsburg Barracks in the fifth week of preparation in classroom and afield. It came in the form of an announcement from "'way up topside" that, barring some unforeseen backsliding, every survivor of the five weeks' preliminary work would be commissioned in the New Army, which title, in the hearts of the men who have the making of it in hand, I believe will endure by right of priority in despite of any official designation, such, for instance as the "National Army." General Orders No.—— will never supplant the designation, by common consent, of the men who serve. It is so with titles, with slogans, and with songs. And, incidently, it is more than a possibility that not even the new officers' endorsement of a marching song or a fighting song will "make it go" with the men of the draft. All of which leads, naturally enough, to some consideration of the voice-power of these new officers.

The Plattsburg camp has not lacked muscle-power and brain-power, but it *has* lacked voice-power. And voice-power just now is all-important. It is one of the great fundamental equipments for command. It will determine, in the long run, the assignments of many of the new officers. Without it a man is next to useless in command of line troops, the more so now that the fighting units have grown so in size, and with the prospect that they are still likely to grow.

In the West Point vernacular the giving of commands is called "sounding off." It is the nearest possible attainment to the magic of brass music, from which, of course, the term is derived. Your football quarterback has it, your crew coxwain has it, your effective coach in any branch of sport has it, and the ideal army officer has it.

IN these days of forums of all sorts, of debates, soap-box and otherwise, why is it so rare? Why have the instructors here been unable to teach it to a greater extent? Why is it that so few of the new officers-to-be have it? Partly, I think, because of stage-fright, a natural enough sensation, and partly because of lack of practise in using the voice in brand new surroundings in a brand new situation. There is also the natural decent respect of the best type of American citizen—numerically strong here—for the criticism of his fellows. This added to a fundamental and patriotic fear of being wrong just at this critical time. The thing is natural, intensely human, and, I like to believe, quite "American-human," if I may be permitted to coin that hyphenate.

Yet it is vital that this thing be overcome. It is vital, too, I think, that the new officers make a special effort to overcome the—in many cases—life-long habit of accent. The Bostonian, the New Yorker and the Southerner are in the same boat in this respect.

I have found, in the course of studying this encampment, that we seem not to be an imitative people, in matters military at least. There have been, and still are, capable instructors here who have carried this matter of voice-power to a high development. Notable among them was Captain Weeks, of whom I have already spoken in these notes, and who was so capable an officer that he was called all too suddenly "somewhere." Another is Captain Mastellar, in command of one of the New England companies. I mention these individuals because they are convincing, and because in this very matter of voice-power even a weak and halting



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imitation would put the student-officer on the right road. Imitation is no flattery in such case. From time to time men will be called from the ranks to take command of units of varying size, and, all other things being equal, their voice-power will make all the difference in the world.

We know, of course, that in actual combat the whistle and other forms of communication will be paramount, but the fact remains that this all-important voice-power will have served for the process of building the New Army, and that the character behind that voice-power will go echoing on even when there is no further possibility of direct voice-command. So this development of voice-power is the salient feature of this stage of the training at Plattsburg.

There are other phases of the progress of the work here which have come to be of the utmost importance and which must be recorded here before another week carries us onward into the beginnings of actual battle technic. So fundamental are they that they come in the nature of a shock to the unprejudiced observer, who, none the less, should have been prepared for just such a shock.

First, and foremost (and I am basing my statement on contact with camp-groups of every sort and their instructors), we have yet to become as ugly as we ought to be in the face of conditions that confront us in that still too misty yonder-region across the seas. Clean, upstanding American men who are seeking their commissions here are temperamentally reluctant to admit that they have got to learn "dirty fighting."

They know that they must, yet they hate it. They have sufficient imagination to see what the new bayonet practise means—a practise that has been too much neglected here and which I believe is to have a thoro revival now that we are taking a little closer stock of the training work in Canada, which is, of course, uniform thruout the empire of our English-speaking ally. A very high percentage of the men at Plattsburg consists of American college athletes—football players first. These men have played their game hard, and roughly—have given and taken hard knocks and gloried in the give and take, but they have discovered that there is no sportsmanship in this war, and that at least for the time being, and in order to be effective leaders, they have got to dig down into the roots of their being and change that being into something tremendously repugnant to them.

As this is written I know that not two per cent of the present encampment understands as do the Canadians the tremendous effectiveness of "shock action"—to put it truthfully and brutally, the use of poundage behind the knife supplemented by the feet and hands. It has got to come. We have adopted the British method of charging, and so far merely played with it. Even in its play form it has been sickening. It has got to be made more sickening to the enemy.

There has always been a fundamental difference, which is especially noticeable in games requiring physical contact, between the American and the Englishman. Your American prefers "sparring"; your Englishman lives on "in-fighting." We have adopted in our training the English "in-fighting," and having adopted it, the officers-to-be of the New Army have begun to realize with a sort of wonderment that it must be gone thru with. It may sound almost childish to say that in the Canadian training camps, from which we must be willing to learn, the charging infantryman is imbued by his instructors with the feeling that the dummy he attacks is a human

being. It has been done effectively in Canada. It is a matter of record. The facts must be faced, nauseating tho they are.

It was natural, of course, that there should arise the sentiment in favor of the use of the revolver in these charges. Such a sentiment was merely an expression of the feeling against looking a man in the face and impaling him or otherwise making a revolting mess of him. It was promptly pointed out that comparatively clean killing would not have the same effect in destroying the morale of the foemen who escaped and reformed their lines. It is, perhaps, a debatable point, but I do not think that the supporters of the revolver will in the end prevail.

In modern warfare the breaking down of the morale of opposing troops is a thing ardently to be desired. It must be taught by the officers-to-be to the nation's drafted troops. I think that neither civilian nor professional soldier will dispute that.

These things, I repeat, are in the minds of the men in camp at this particular, and to my way of thinking, critical stage of the training period. So that I am not preaching any theory of American terrorism in warfare, but attempting to make clear to those back home the problems of the men who are to represent them in the field.

There is just one other matter of great moment to these men just now, and that, too, comes to us from Canada. It is the problem of learning to live cheerfully and with the conservation of every physical and mental resource in absolute muck and slime preparatory to facing and dealing with these same conditions on the battle line. It has been done in Canada and it can be done here. It is absolute fact that many of the Canadians have found trench life on the other side more endurable in many ways than life in their own practise diggings. The Canadian training camps have come far closer to imitating actual war conditions than our own, down to date, and their advanced training has been begun after only two weeks of the hardening process. We shall get around to it, I think, ere long, and get around to it in such a way as to "make it go."

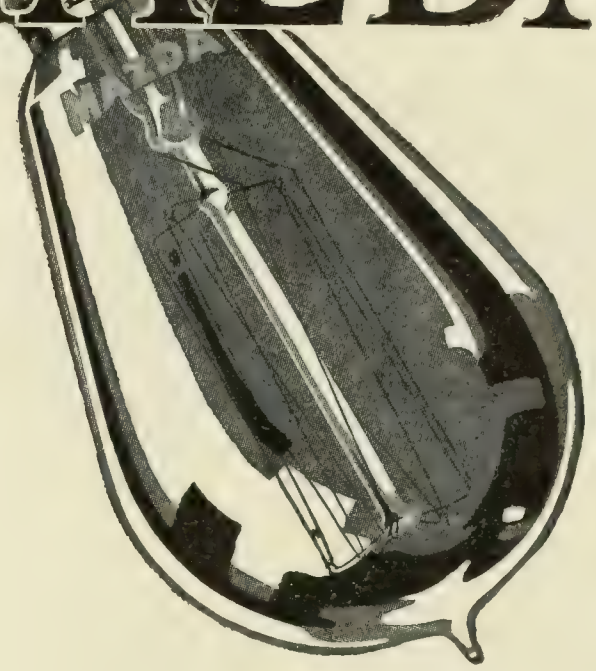
A little criticism of a course of teaching that in many ways has approached perfection, and I shall have done with disagreeable things, to pass on next time to the doubtless more interesting study of advanced war technic. Problems in minor tactics have been taken up in the course of the training—problems in which one Sergeant Hill, already a famous character among the student-officers, has maneuvered men over a terrain as like that to be encountered abroad as could well be chosen. Our good sergeant has done his work well. There is nothing to add to it. And it has been valuable. But the able instructors here have gone over with their pupils the theoretical ground already covered in many valuable minutes of time that might have been given to something new. It has been a case of treading in well defined footsteps. This, however, is a phase that will pass.

Plattsburg, New York

Andrew, a sweet-voiced Cockney chap, was chosen to sing in a London slum concert and obliged with "Kathleen Mavourneen." His enunciation of one line, "The 'orn of the 'unter is 'eard on the 'ill," jarred very much on the nerves of one man, who mentioned that Andrew really ought to put a few "aitches" in now and then. "Garn!" said Andy, eyeing him with pity, "don't show yer ignorance—don't yer know there ain't no H in music? It only goes up to G!"—*Saturday Night.*

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THE NEW BOOKS

THE NEW REPUBLIC

Anyone who has knowledge—or imaginations—about Russia nowadays is fairly sure of a welcome at the publisher's door. As a forerunner of the host of books that are sure to be upon us shortly it is worth while to consider some half dozen out recently, and see how much light they really throw on the complicated situation of that disordered government. *Russia of Yesterday and Tomorrow* is by a Russian, Baroness Souiny, who retails court gossip after the fashion of our own Marquise de Fontenoy, and is on the whole vastly entertaining. She likes Czars and Czarinas and court favorites and such folk. She even defends Rasputin. Curiously the most enlightening portion of the book deals with the peasants and with their probable attitude toward the impersonal form of government that is to take the place of their "little father."

The court loyalty of Baroness Souiny is amusing, but the author of *Russian Court Memoirs, 1914-1916*, has not the lady's vivacity and has, to our Yankee understanding, an incomprehensible affection for those of high estate. From the opening paragraph we choose an indicative sentence:

> During the last two years the Tzar has so endeared himself to his people that he now possesses not only their respect and veneration as their emperor but their love and devotion as a friend whose first thought is for them and their welfare.

Turning to the final chapter entitled Looking Forward we find, amid mention of other more or less important social matters, some discussion of the cost of rooms with private baths in Russian hotels.

A curious and interesting compilation published just as the Revolution set free the long suffering Jews, is *The Shield*, edited by Gorky, Andreyev and Sologub, and with a foreword by W. E. Walling. This gathers stories, sketches, pleas and discussions of the Jewish problem, by eleven Russians including such representative names as the editors, Paul Milyukov and Korelenko. These are dramatic, sympathetic, indignant, and show how the "intellectuals," the liberty loving of Russia, felt toward this "hump on the back," this shame of the nation.

The Revolution of 1917 was not made in a day nor did chance play the part that the broken reports coming to us might suggest. William English Walling went to Russia in 1905, shortly after the October Manifesto. A new edition has been issued of *Russia's Message*, the book he published after two years' companionship with Russians of all shades of revolutionary opinion. It sets forth the sordidness underlying the whole of the reign of Nicholas II. Mr. Walling's intimate, personal knowledge of political movements takes one to the heart of Russian absolutism. The late Czar he paints not as the weakling apologists usually represent him, but as a crafty statesman, deep dyed in every form of political crime. This well informed study is of especial interest today.

Professor Kornilov has developed from his lectures at the College of Peter the Great, in Petrograd, a scholarly and unbiased study of *Modern Russian History*. The short introduction sketches the early history and describes the reigns of Catherine and Paul. The work deals with the nineteenth century, that is to the accession of Nicholas II. It is a book for the student, not heavy, but with no particular attempt to attract the casual reader. The full index makes it excellent for reference. The final period, 1894-1916, is given in four chapters by the translator. Alexander S. Kaun. A member of the *intelligensia* he does not attempt to treat the period in Professor Kornilov's strictly historical spirit. His résumé of the final years of the long struggle for liberty is swift and readable, enthusiastic and very helpful to an understanding of the climax that came after his work was in type.

Isaac Don Levine has done all English readers good service in his account of *The Russian Revolution*. His book is clear, straight-forward, and gives the reader the sense of at last getting at something akin to facts and to what at least sound like rational explanations of events. Mr. Levine has been long watching the Russian situation, studying each move as it was made, learning the qualities of each actor. Consequently, when he describes the events that led up to the Revolution, the amazing days in March, and the various crises that have followed those days, the story takes on coherence, and its separate incidents have significance and bear consistent relation to the whole movement. To those who would make their guess at the probable meanings of the daily conflicting reports from Russia, Mr. Levine's timely book will give some notion of the forces now at work and of the men now to the fore.

Russia Yesterday and Tomorrow, by Baroness Souiny. The Century Company. $2. *Russian Court Memoirs*. E. P. Dutton & Co. $5. *The Shield*. A. A. Knopf. $1.25. *Russia's Message*, by W. E. Walling. A. A. Knopf. $1.50. *Modern Russian History*, by Alexander Kornilov. A. A. Knopf. 2 vols., $5. *The Russian Revolution*, by Isaac Don Levine. Harper & Brothers. $1.

THE RAILROADS AND THE PEOPLE

The railroads of the country are the chief arteries of its commerce; upon their intelligent management and wise administration depends much of our industrial success. Homer B. Vanderblue, in his book on *Railroad Valuation*, a Hart, Schaffner & Marx prize essay, has attempted a scientific study of the economics of railway administration. He has examined the court decisions and the practises of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the various state agencies, for the purpose of arriving at a just estimate of the proper distribution of railway income. The character of the book can be judged from an examination of some of the chapter headings, Physical Valuation, Cost of Reproduction. Unimpaired Investment, Intangible Elements of "Fair Value," etc. The book is non-partisan in its attitude toward the problem, but highly technical and not to be recommended for popular reading.

Government Partnership in Railroads, by Mark Wymond, on the other hand, is a popular treatise dealing with the relation of the railroads to the Government, national and state. Mr. Wymond is a railroad administrator. His book is a brief for the railroads. It makes much of the evils of state regulation and little of the sins of the railroads. It favors national control and national reorganization, but is absolutely opposed to anything which might ultimate-



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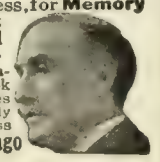
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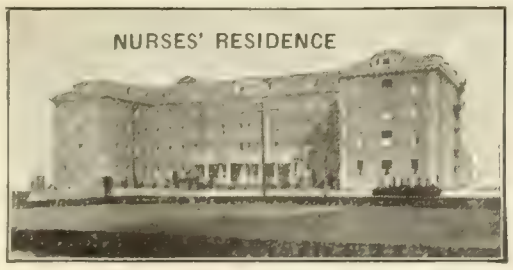
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ly end in Government ownership of the roads. *Railway Organization and Management*, by James Peabody, is a textbook for students who desire to enter upon positions as employees of the railroads or of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It presents a clear analysis of the executive, engineering, operation, traffic and accounting departments of a typical railroad, but it offers no criticism of the ways in which our transportation systems are controlled.

Railroad Valuation, by Homer B. Vanderblue. Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.50. *Government Partnership in Railroads*, by Mark Wymond. Wymond and Clark, Chicago. $1.50. *Railway Organization and Management*, by James Peabody. LaSalle Extension University, Chicago.

HERBERT SPENCER

A biography of *Herbert Spencer* by one who for years believed fervently in his teachings and who gradually changed his point of view to one of critical opposition, is written for the "Makers of the Nineteenth Century" series by Hugh Elliot. Spencer was not a man of action, and the story of his life is largely the story of his thinking and writing and publishing. In accordance with what he learned from his master, Mr. Elliot strives to attain "the right to speak of him as one of the greatest and most powerful minds of the nineteenth century"; that is, to get the spirit of Spencer's philosophy without accepting his doctrines as finalities; to criticize details and to appreciate fundamental principles.

In reading this brief survey one is again impress with the power of a man who, "without money, without special education, without health, produced eighteen large volumes of philosophy of many diverse kinds; invented an entire new system which for half a century filled the attention of all thinking people; and led the chief controversies on evolution and biology without ever having received any tuition in these subjects." The author says truly that Spencer was a pure Victorian—"he flourished while his ideals were in fashion; he withered when they passed away." He was a maker of the nineteenth century, altho his influence persists with diminishing force into the twentieth. There is included a helpful bibliography, a chronological table and an index. The frontispiece is from the Burgess portrait.

Herbert Spencer, by Hugh Elliott. Henry Holt & Co. $2.

A WORTHY FOE

We are at war with the armed forces of Germany, and they are our enemies. But since the United States army and navy have ever been ready to recognize gallant or chivalrous conduct in their foes, presumably we shall not depart from that traditional custom in the present war. This by way of foreword to *The Emden*, by Kapitänleutnant von Mücke. We now have the complete story of that notable sea raider up to the time of her destruction by the Australian cruiser "Sydney." It is a thrilling tale, one of which our foes may justly take pride, and concerning which the author writes with the personal modesty of a real sailor. If to the officers and men of the "Emden" it was simply their duty to harass and destroy as much of the sea power of their enemies as possible, it is to their credit, tho Lieut. von Mücke does not seem to see it in that light since, he contends, the "Emden" was not a pirate, that they observed the strict rules of humanity in providing for the safety, even comfort, of their prisoners, especially in the case of women and children. To this, captured seamen and civilian passengers have since testified. The flitting of the "Emden" hither and yon, together with the daring

and resource of her able commander, is a gallant tale that will live to brighten some of the darkest pages of history. As she went to her ocean grave with unstained colors flying, those of her crew who were captured were properly treated with the utmost consideration by the equally gallant captain of the "Sydney." Lieut. von Mücke was in command of the detachment sent ashore to destroy the cable station at Keeling Island, and thus, escaping the "Sydney," reached Germany after a further series of astonishing adventures.

The Emden, by Kapitanleutnant von Mücke. Ritter & Co., Boston. $1.25.

AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN

The fifteenth volume of the *National Cyclopedia of American Biography* is as nearly a contemporary record of American public men and women as it is possible to make so inclusive a work. Amid the host of cheaply printed and superficially edited compilations of biographic notices it is a pleasure to meet this well considered work. The plan of the former volumes is continued; that of including all the higher government officials both federal and state, presidents of important societies, leaders in philanthropies and educational work, scientists and writers. The portraits are many and clear. An special word must be said for the uncommonly full and practical indexing in which names of associations, offices, papers, etc.; are included.

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography. Vol. XV. James T. White & Co. $10.

GALSWORTHY

Sheila Kaye Smith has written a sympathetic and discriminating study of *John Galsworthy*. She ranks the plays first, "Strife" at the head; then the novels, then the sketches, last the poems—indeed hardly at all the poems! She analyses his attitude toward life as that of the reformer and the artist combined, the artist predominating. His strongest element is situation rather than character; his predisposition is toward suffering, and humor becomes in him irony. He falls down in plot perhaps, and this by reason of not always quite plumbing the depths of his characters. He paints life simply as he sees it, not as it may be altered by determination.

Above all these limitations and differentiations Galsworthy's sense for beauty and fitness of word never fails, he is ever the poet in prose, the master of concise expressive language. His admirers will like this essay and it may help those who demand that he be other than he is to understand and value one of the real artists of our time.

John Galsworthy, by Sheila Kaye Smith. Henry Holt & Co. 60 cents.

IDLE DAYS IN PATAGONIA

W. H. Hudson has a genius for titles. Fancy anyone ever having idle days anywhere and then finding time to write about them afterward. It is good for the modern soul to have a book with a title like that lying on the library table. As a matter of fact the modern soul won't let it lie there long without reading it and finding that its charm and restfulness extend a long way beyond the title.

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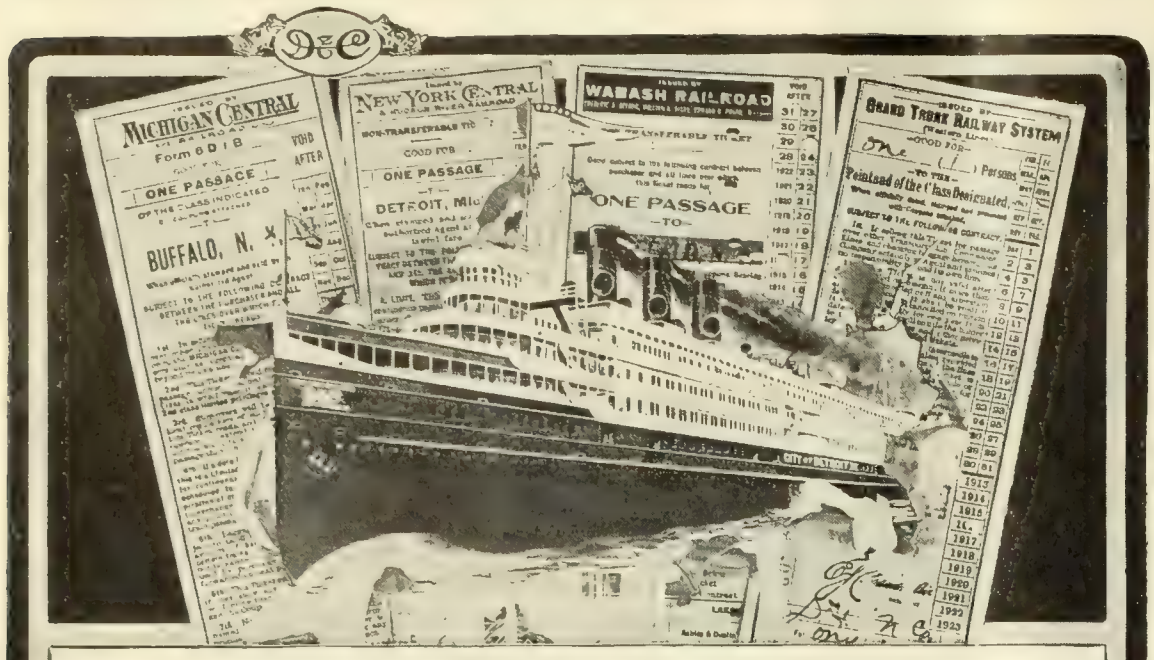
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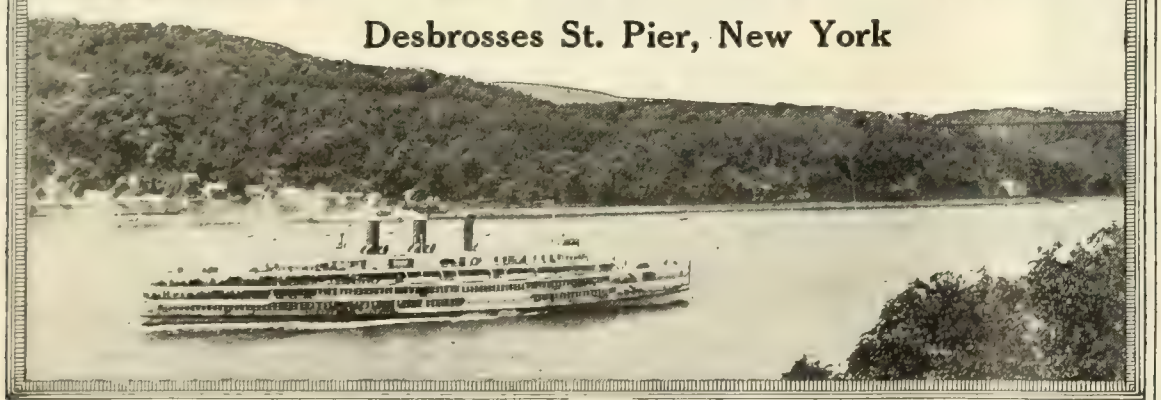
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Idle Days in Patagonia, by W. H. Hudson. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

YESTERDAY'S SOLDIERS

The Life of Ulysses S. Grant, by Louis A. Coolidge, is a popular biography. The book offers nothing new about the career of the great American commander, but it is easy and entertaining reading, full of vivid details about the personal life of the hero. Considerably more than half of the book is devoted to the story of Grant's life after the end of the Civil War. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $2.)

The Mexican War Diary of General George B. McClellan, edited by William Starr Myers, besides containing a remarkable revelation of General McClellan's much debated personality, and graphic pictures of the march on Mexico City from Vera Cruz, fully explains, at that early date, the unwisdom of employing raw volunteer forces in active military operations. In this case their lack of morale and material fitness served rather to hamper than assist the regular forces. (Princeton University Press, $1.)

The Old First Massachusetts Coast Artillery, by Frederick Morse Cutler, is the record of this famous military body from its origin in 1784. The Train Bands are traced thru the militia, into the National Guard in such manner that the little volume makes most interesting historical reading. It will be news to many to find that in 1784 the general apathy toward military affairs in the United States was so marked that the total regular army was comprized within a single company, now Battery F of the Field Artillery. (The Pilgrim Press, Boston, $1.)

Rossiter Johnson is an acknowledged authority upon military history, but his *Fight for the Republic* is merely a restatement of information which can be found in his earlier books and in those of a dozen other writers. The book is written in clear and simple English, but is absolutely lacking in details about the political, social and economic background of the War of Secession. It cannot be recommended to students familiar with the work of Burgess, Rhodes, Ropes, Wood and Edmunds and Formby, but will be useful to any one making a beginning in the field. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50.)

CHURCH AFFAIRS

Modern Messages from Great Hymns, popular discourses on twelve favorite hymns, giving such biographical and illustrative material as will lead to a clear understanding of the content and message of each. (Abingdon Press, $1.25.)

Efficiency applied to church work is the theme of *A Modern Church Program*, in which A. F. McGarrah suggests many methods for pastors and lay workers. He advises that church campaigns be mapped out with particular reference to the various seasons of the year. Valuable forms and blanks are displayed in an appendix. (F. H. Revell & Co., 60 cents.)

In his usual masterful fashion, Henry Churchill King singles out the *Fundamental Questions* involved in the Christian view of God and the world. Seven problems, vital to the religion of every thinker, are discussed. President King is most successful in his handling of the perennial problem for all idealism—the question of suffering and sin. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

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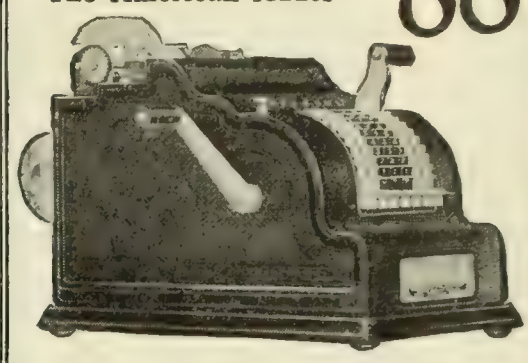
The Torchbearers of Bohemia is a romantic, historical story by a Russian writer, V. I. Kryshanovskaya, and deals with the events of the early fifteenth century in Bohemia, the fight of the Bohemians for political and religious freedom, the denunciation of corruptions in the church by John Huss and his followers, and the martyrdom of the great religious leader. (Robert M. McBride, $1.40.)

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MARKET PLACE TALKS

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TAXATION AND THE BOND MARKET

THE bond market is of unusual interest at the moment because of the drastic liquidation it has experienced. Following the fall of bond prices from 1909 onward, which was unexplainable for a long period, it was finally ascertained that the silent drop in prices was occasioned by the zeal of Teutonic institutions and investors to acquire gold in preparation for political changes.

While we had a rise in average bond prices from the latter part of 1915 thru to the beginning of this year, the entry of the United States into the war was interpreted as an argument for lower prices.

These facts coupled with the talk of high taxes on incomes, have resulted in a general lowering of bond prices until the whole has resulted in almost complete indifference on the part of the large investors to corporation bonds. The bond buying by large interests has been confined recently to tax-free issues such as the United States Liberty Loan bonds and municipal securities. However, as the large subscribers to the Liberty Loan will only get a fractional allotment, it is likely that some of these will seek investment for their idle funds in other classes of bonds.

I believe it is safe to assume that large buyers will continue to look for tax-free bonds and for this reason there should be a steadily increasing demand for good municipal issues on account of their tax-free feature. For the small investor there is not a great deal of inducement offered to confine all of his purchasing to municipals because they yield little above 4 per cent. The small investor is taxed so lightly that it is not worth while for him to lose 1 per cent (one-fifth of a 5 per cent return on an ordinary taxable investment) in order to secure a tax-free security.

Of course, in the case of the large investor whose tax and sur-tax under the proposed income tax schedule might reach as high as 40 per cent of income, an investment netting 5 per cent would be cut down to 3 per cent. In his case, an investment in tax-free securities yielding 3½ per cent or 4 per cent would be preferable. It is this point of view which has caused a great deal of liquidation of sound securities, without, however, causing a loss in intrinsic values. There are many sound railroad bonds which normally sell on a 5 per cent basis which are now selling on from a 5 per cent to a 6 per cent basis, or even better.

Among the important factors which affect the future course of bond prices are: demands of capital by this Government and taxation of bonds by this Government for war purposes. The demands for capital by all governments will result in higher interest rates for our own Government securities, so if tax-free Government securities ever reach a 4 per cent yield, railroad securities which are not tax-free must adjust their selling price so that they will sell lower than our Government bonds. If a tax-free Government bond sells usually on a 3 per cent basis when taxable railroad bonds of first grade sell on a 4.25 per cent basis, then, when a tax-free Government bond is selling on a 4 per cent basis, a first grade railroad bond must reach a 5 per cent basis, or thereabouts, in the first downward movement.

However, there are factors which affect the bond market in another way. If, for instance, a number of large investors decide to sell millions of dollars of corporation bonds in order to switch into tax-free securities, the result will be a deluge of offerings and decline in prices. The decline, in the flood of selling, as has happened, will cause prices to reach a level lower than intrinsic value warrants. In other words, the actual pressure on the bond market has been so great and the demand for corporation bonds so small, that bonds went down very fast—far below normal intrinsic values.

As I have pointed out, the small investor is not materially affected by the proposed tax schedules. A calculation shows that a fund invested in bonds (at 6 per cent) to yield an annual income of $100,000, will show a net yield after the proposed taxes are deducted, of about 4.60 per cent or an amount considerably above the yield afforded by good tax-free securities. Smaller incomes would be affected in a proportionately lesser degree so that as the income decreased toward $2000, the proposed exempt income, the yield after taxes would increase..

Furthermore, there are three prospects which would favorably affect such an investment—

(1) In case of railroad bonds—an increase in rates.

(2) Reduction of taxation at close of war.

(3) Enhancement in value as soon as wave of liquidation ceased.

For the man whose income is from $5000 to $25,000 the tax is negligible if the principal be invested to yield a gross of from 5½ per cent to 6 per cent.

It is possible to invest funds at this time to yield from 5½ to 6 per cent gross and have comparative safety of principal and interest. There is no doubt that the Government program of war preparedness will affect all industries, very materially, especially by way of regulation or supervision. However, it must be conceded that war brings on a great demand for munitions. and munitions have to be shipped; all of these things mean demand for labor and transportation.

WITH an increasing business activity, and no labor disturbances, all industries should prosper and this should result in an increasing margin of safety for many railroad, industrial and public utility corporations. There are a great many sound railroad bonds which are now selling at prices to yield over 5 per cent. If the small man who bought his Liberty Bond last month has more funds to invest and wants to average up his income, he can do it by pur-

chasing good general mortgage bonds of the greater railroad systems, first mortgage bonds of the well known industrial concerns, and of the long established public service corporations particularly those dealing in power.

A wave of purchasing by medium-grade investors, that is to say those who earn from $5000 to $25,000 annually, would start a healthy movement in the bond market and would serve to check the decline in bonds which is not warranted to such an extent excepting as it affects the great holders of securities who are heavily taxed under the proposed schedules.

Investors have been advised in some quarters to "wait for the swings" before investing—that is to say: to buy when prices are low and sell when they are high. But, even the large institutions which deal in bonds are not always able to do this. Investors should buy regularly—when they have funds—and not tie up money in banks at a low rate of interest until bonds are at a point believed to be low in price. Bonds should be bought for the *return* on the money invested and not for speculation. Provided a bond is sound, is marketable and affords a good yield—an investor, no matter how particular, should not seek further features.

THE Liberty Loan was the first *real* stimulus given the bond business in so far as the millions of people who previously did not own bonds were concerned. The Franco-Prussian indemnity made the French buy their Government bonds and taught them what bonds were. In our Civil War greenbacks were more or less of a substitute for bonds. But the Liberty Loan has been taken by 4,000,000 people, whereas previously less than 300,000 Americans actually owned bonds.

There is no doubt that with such an aggregation of investors, and with the industrial activity that lies before us, the American people will begin to interest themselves in sound securities as opposed to mining and industrial stocks of the wildcat class. With a movement in this direction and the purchase of sound bonds under intelligent guidance, it would be possible to inaugurate a real bull movement in the bond market in spite of high taxes and ensuing liquidation on the part of the large bondholders.

The Independent offers a Service for Investors in which personal attention is given to the desires of its subscribers for information in regard to investments of all kinds. We cannot, of course, decide for our readers where they should put their savings and will not undertake the responsibility of recommending specific securities to any individual. But we ask our readers to write to us frankly and this Department will give them by letter or thru the columns of The Independent such impartial information as may assist them in making a wise decision for themselves. Readers who request advice on investments will receive better service when they specify the class of securities now held, approximate amounts of each, stating if the investment is for an estate, business or professional man, woman or minor. All information given will be held in strict confidence.

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Model Aeroplanes and Their Motors, by G. A. Cavanagh. (Moffat, Yard, New York, $1.) A small handbook of aeroplane construction, with diagrams of various models of biplanes, monoplanes and seaplanes.

Textbook of Naval Aeronautics, by Henry Woodhouse. (Century, New York, $6.) Specialists contribute chapters to this most up-to-date book with its 300 illustrations. It deals with the need of aircraft in the war, with the organization of our service, and includes the latest official information.

Flying Machines, by R. Kennedy. (Van Nostrand, New York, $2.) A scientific work on design and construction, with rules, measurements and principles stated non-technically.

Learning to Fly, by C. Grahame-White and H. Harper. (Macmillan, New York, 75 cents.) A good, readable exposition of the airman's training and what he needs by way of temperament and physique.

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MAGAZINES. *Scientific American*, weekly (233 Broadway, New York, $4). *Flying*, monthly (280 Madison Avenue, New York, $3). *Aerial Age*, weekly (Fortieth Street and Madison Avenue, New York, $4). *Aviation* and *Aeronautical Engineering*, 12 West Thirty-second street, New York, $2. *Flight*, English weekly (Brentano's, New York, $4).

BULLETINS. *Aeronautic Federation of the Western Hemisphere*, February, 1916 (Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.). *Military Aviation*, War Department Document 515 (Superintendent of Documents). *Aviation Schools and Training Grounds for the Signal Corps* (Superintendent of Documents, 50 cents).

ARTICLES. *Nation*, March 15, 1917 (Zeppelin and His Achievement). *Harper*, April, 1917 (Safe and Useful Aeroplane; an Interview with Orville Wright). *Everybody's*, May, 1917 (Wings of the United States). *New Republic*, April 28, 1917 (Our Duty in the Air). *Outlook*, June 6, 1917 (Our Flying Corps), June 27, 1917 (America's Air Fleet). *Independent*, June 16, 1917 (Only Way), June 30, 1917 (Third Dimension in War), April 28, 1917 (Our Fleet in the Air).

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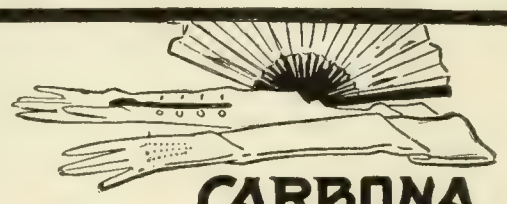
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PEBBLES

The scope of the periscope becomes more and more peri-lous.—*London Opinion.*

President Wilson is to have a street in Paris named after him. "Rue Wilson"? The Kaiser will.—*London Opinion.*

Visitor—How many men are studying at Lehigh?
Host '18—Oh! Not half of them.—*Lehigh Burr.*

Boob—Most things that are bought go to the buyer.
Simp—Yeah, all except coal, and that goes to the cellar.—*Awgwan.*

He—That fellow is swift as an arrow on his feet.
She—Does that account for his having bowed legs?—*Penn State Froth.*

Tommy (to fractious prisoner)—Look here, young feller, if you arn't careful I shall have to send you back to your friends!—*London Passing Show.*

A rural magistrate has been fined 100 pounds for giving his poultry corn. He might have pleaded he was only trying to ensure full crops.—*London Opinion.*

War-Time Economy Enthusiast—Just tell James to get the motor ready—I want to run down to the public library to see the evening paper.—*London Opinion.*

Talkative Grocer—How do you get on with the food-rationing, Sir?
Large Party—Oh, it doesn't affect me. I'm a conscientious objector!—*London Passing Show.*

First Sergeant—All troops sent to France will carry umbrellas.
Second Sergeant—How's that?
First Sergeant—To prevent their being taken by storm.—*Penn State Froth.*

Mr. Lloyd George may be right, after all, in thinking that the Irish parties would end their quarrel if only they could be brought together. Anyway, the plan worked out quite successfully in the case of the Kilkenny cats.—*Passing Show.*

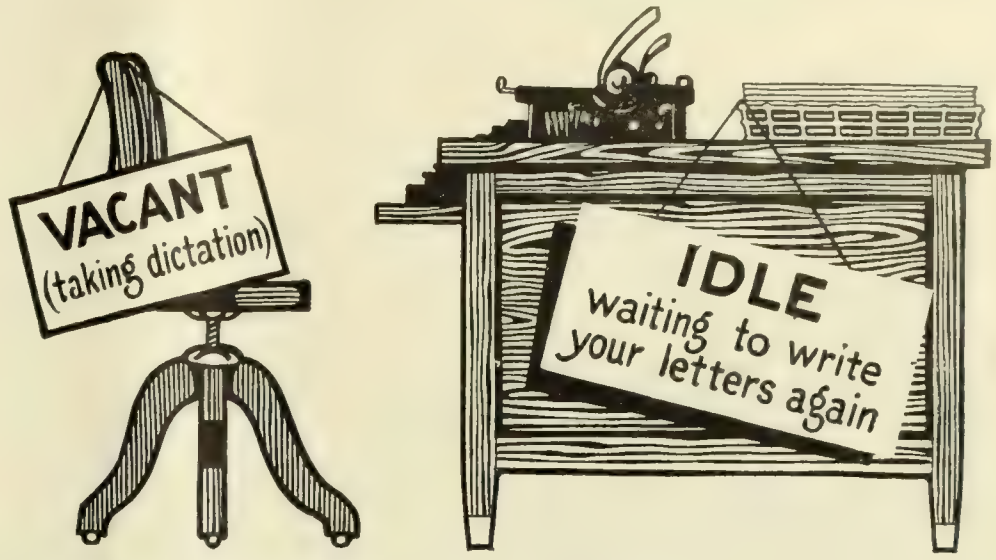
Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Antagonized to law,
Who never to himself hath said:
"I'd like to bust the Kaiser's head
And smash his royal jaw!"
—*Lampoon.*

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Truthful Boy—'Bout eight quarts, lady.
Inquiring Lady—And how much of that do you sell?
Truthful Boy—'Bout twelve quarts, lady.
—*New Idea.*

The Irish sergeant had a squad of recruits on the rifle range. He tried them on the 500-yard range, but none of them could hit the target. Then he tried them on the 300-yard, the 200-yard, and the 100-yard ranges in turn, but with no better success. When they had all missed on the shortest range, he looked around in despair. Then he straightened up. "Squad, attention!" he commanded. "Fix bayonets! Char-r-ge!"—*Everybody's.*

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That extravagance in settings is the road to the two-dollar houses.—*Lamb.*



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UNITED STATES REALTY & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

115 Broadway, New York, June 27, 1917.

The Coupons on this Company's Twenty-year Debenture 5% Bonds, due on July 1st next, will be paid on July 2nd upon presentation at the Company's office, Room 315, U. S. Realty Building.

B. M. FELLOWS, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 72

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 23, 1917.

The transfer books do not close.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1917, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, June 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, June 30, 1917.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO.

15 Broad St., New York, June 28, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 28th day of June, 1917, a dividend of $2 per share was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 16th day of July, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of July, 1917. F. L. LOVELACE, Secretary.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 11.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company, for the three months ending June 30, 1917, will be paid on July 16, 1917, to shareholders of record at 12:00 o'clock noon June 20, 1917. The transfer Books of the Company will not be closed. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,
A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice-President and Treasurer.
San Francisco, California, June 30, 1917.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1827

PIERREPONT and CLINTON STREETS

ENTRANCES

Pierrepont St. and 300 Fulton St.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum

will be credited to depositors July 1, 1917 (payable on and after July 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

PASSENGER CAR SERVICE

CONDUCTED BY JOHN CHAPMAN HILDER

THIRTEEN WAYS OF INCREASING TIRE MILEAGE

DURING the past month thousands of people have cancelled orders for motor cars. Some have so with reason. The majority, however, were prompted by hysteria.

In this regard it is well to remember two things: first, that heavy cancellations are as earthquakes to industry; second, that buying motor cars today is buying transportation, education and health insurance. The motor car is a utility. Seventy-five per cent of all passenger car mileage is *necessary* mileage. The man who cancels his order for a car, provided he have the money to pay for it, is not practicing the sort of economy this nation requires. It would be more of a help to buy the car and economize by learning how to operate it efficiently.

You will save both money and anguish by embedding the following principles in your memory:

1. *Keep your tires properly inflated.* If you run on tires that are not sufficiently blown up you will not run on them very long. Underinflated tires puncture easily. The side walls, which are the thinnest parts of all tires, are bent to and fro. This has the effect of loosening the rubber from the fabric, creating friction, and results in premature disintegration. You can't test the air pressure in a motor-car tire by pinching it. Buy a tire gage. They cost about a dollar.

2. *Stop when you get a puncture.* The best way of ruining a tire is to run it flat. If you have no spares when the puncture occurs, or no inner tube, take the tire right off and run on the rim. Needless to say, when running on the rim it is well to run slowly.

3. *Start and stop your car gently.* Every time you let the clutch go with a bang and the car jumps forward as tho it had been shot from a gun like breakfast food, you tear fifty cents' worth of rubber off the rear tires. Every time you drive up to your stops at twenty miles an hour and jam on the brakes and lock the wheels, you scrape off another fifty cents' worth of rubber. These things not only damage the rubber but injure the inner fabric.

4. *Keep your brakes properly adjusted.* Brakes on the rear wheels should be adjusted so that the tension is the same for each wheel. If your brakes are improperly adjusted so that one brake-band is tight while the other is loose the tight one will do all the braking and the tire on the wheel that does all the braking will wear out just twice as quickly as it should.

5. *Keep your wheels in proper alignment.* Wobbly wheels scrub the tire tread unevenly.

6. *Lubricate your springs frequently,* or buy one of several devices which keep the springs constantly lubricated.

Springs are put on a car to absorb shocks caused by inequalities in the road. When they become rusted and caked with mud so that they are no longer flexible they cease to spring. Since all such blows are received first thru the wheels, the only cushioning influence between the frame and the road lies in the springiness of the pneumatic tires. It should be obvious that tires cannot last long under the burden of this double duty.

7. *Drive slowly around corners.* Quite apart from the moral obligation of driving slowly around corners to prevent accidents, you will find it a good investment. Every time a car skids it leaves some of the rubber from its tires behind it. There is also a heavy strain on the fabric of the tire, often so heavy as to tear it internally.

If the road is at all wet put on tire chains. They are indispensable on slippery roads and will not injure the tires if properly fitted.

8. *Find out the exact extent of tire injuries.* When you hit a stone, car track, grade crossing or some other protuberance with unusual force, the chances are one or more of your tires will be severely bruised. At the earliest opportunity take the tire off and examine the fabric on the inside. Quite often tire bruises are scarcely visible on the outside, while inside the fabric may be badly torn.

9. *Use care when backing and approaching curbs.* It is a common sight to see motorists scraping away valuable rubber by running too close to the curb. Of course it is desirable to get the car in as close as possible. But it is feasible to come very close without touching.

In turning in a narrow space, be careful not to run head on into curbs. Sharp cuts and bruises in front and rear tires are often the result of careless maneuvering. Remember that rubber may be cut much more easily when wet than when dry.

Many motorists—and a great many more chauffeurs—find it pleasant to drive along the smooth car tracks. This may be pleasant, but it is expensive, for the rails have sharp edges which play havoc with tires.

10. *Go over your tires frequently.* If you find cuts or other abrasions in the tread, clean them out and vulcanize them at once. If you don't, water and sand will sneak in between the rubber and the fabric, make blisters and eventually loosen the tread entirely. You can buy a vulcanizer for about $3.50. If you want complete directions for repairing tires please write me.

11. *Pick your roads whenever you can.* Slow down over the rough spots.

12. *Carry spare tubes* in a clean box with a little French chalk.

13. *Keep your tires properly inflated.*

A GREASE AND OIL SCHEDULE TO KEEP YOUR CAR YOUNG

Spare the oil and spoil the car is a major maxim of motoring. Always buy good lubricants of *known* brands. Even if their price is higher they will cost you less eventually than the nondescript kinds. You would not buy an unnamed car or an anonymous tire. Apply the same principle in buying lubricants. Order them by name and see that you get what you order.

Part	*Quantity*	*Lubricant*
DAILY		
Grease cups on front and rear springs	two turns	cup grease
(or) if there are oil cups	fill	cylinder oil
Spring shackles	few drops	machine oil
Grease cups on steering knuckles and tie rod	two turns	cup grease
Grease cup at base of steering column	two turns	cup grease
Examine crank case oil level	add as needed	cylinder oil
EVERY WEEK		
Distributor shaft oil hole	few drops	cylinder oil
(or) Distributor shaft grease cup	one turn	cup grease
Squirt oil in rear wheel hub oil holes	few drops	cylinder oil
Brake and clutch pedal hubs	few drops	cylinder oil
Brake rocker shaft bearings	few drops	cylinder oil
Grease cup front engine support	two turns	cup grease
Oil hole in upper steering column	few drops	cylinder oil
Gear shift lever ball socket	few drops	cylinder oil
Clutch release yoke bearings	few drops	cylinder oil
Starting gear screw shaft	few drops	cylinder oil
Speedometer swivel	two turns	cup grease
EVERY MONTH		
Universals	pack cases	cup grease
Drain crank case oil, flush with kerosene	refill	cylinder oil
Front wheel bearings	pack hubs	cup grease
Rear wheel bearings	pack hubs	cup grease
Spring leaves		graphite grease
Speedometer shaft	few drops	cylinder oil
Starter and generator oil holes	few drops	machine oil
Steering reach rod	pack ends	cup grease
EVERY THREE MONTHS		
Drain transmission, flush with kerosene	refill	heavy oil
Drain rear axle housing, flush with kerosene and	refill	heavy oil

These instructions need slight variations in detail to fit various makes of car. But in principle they may be applied to all.

The Independent

Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Founded 1880

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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THE COUNTRYSIDE

Founded 1904 as Suburban Life

Published monthly on the twenty-fifth of the month by the Independent Corporation, with ample and authoritative articles and service covering many phases of countryside living. The price is Twenty-five Cents a copy; Three Dollars a year; Fifty Cents a year extra in Canada; One Dollar a year extra in foreign countries in the Postal Union. Address all communications to The Countryside, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

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JUST A WORD

One of the several pleasant things about being an editor is that people write us letters like this:

Company I, New York Division,
Plattsburg Barracks, July 4, 1917.

I am sitting in the Plattsburg Barracks Y. M. C. A. devouring Herbert Reed's articles in The Independent. They appeal to me more than anything of the sort I have read because they are scientifically helpful. I have already jotted down two ideas, inspired by his June 23 article, which I want to use in my work with the new army.

JOHN D. KENDERDINE.

Mr. Reed's series of Plattsburg articles, published under the caption "Right Wing at the War Camps," has appeared in The Independent every week beginning with the issue of June 9.

Have you read the one this week, "'Not a Minute' Koehler Takes the Team"?

A SIDELIGHT ON THE WAR

"She used what I can only call naval hypnotic treatment," says G. Ward Price in his story of the victory by "moral suasion" which a British cruiser won recently off the coast of Greece. We take his description of it from the London *Times:*

Volo, with its large admixture of Royalists and German-paid roughs, had been for three days on the verge of trouble. That those days passed quietly was probably due to the arrival in port of an English ship, a merchantman, which the navy had converted into an auxiliary cruiser. As a fighting unit her modest gun equipment hardly made her formidable, but the moral effect of her arrival was immense. As a British resident told me, she proved "a powerful sedative." And the means she took to impress the hostile Royalists were characteristic of the resourcefulness which is traditional in the British navy. She used what I can only call naval hypnotic treatment. Until she came the Royalists were holding meetings every night on the sea front, where are the cafés. In gatherings several hundred strong they would inflame one another with raki and blood-thirsty oratory. The evening after H. M. S. Robin (that is not her real name) arrived one of these meetings was in full swing. "Down with the dogs of Allies!" cried the stubbly chinned Royalists. "Curse Venizelos!" "Long live King Constantine!" The meeting had reached the zenith of enthusiasm when suddenly every Royalist started as if he had been shot. Thru the sultry blackness of the June night had struck a brilliant beam. It came from the searchlight of the English ship, and it had fallen and rested full upon them. It never wavered. It seemed to be looking into the face of every man among them as if to see who would speak next. Words died away on their lips. The unprecedented spectacle was witnessed by a crowd of Greeks without half a dozen people talking at once. The Diehards, who had been most vociferous against the Allies the moment before, found a strange difficulty in enunciating any more curses. The worst desperado of a Last Ditcher ceased abruptly to advocate fighting. The searchlight simply stared them into silence. Then individually and inconspicuously they slipt away into the grateful obscurity of the surrounding darkness. After that the searchlight was master of the situation.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

MARY PICKFORD—There is such a thing as a soul slouch.

BILLY SUNDAY—I am not worrying about the future.

KING ALEXANDER—Oh Lord, the Russians are no good.

PROF. EDWARD KREHBIEL—Militarism is the religion of martial force.

DR. JAMES C. WARBASSE—The poor man is the potentially sick man.

DR. BEVERLY ROBINSON—I despise water. It gives me dyspepsia.

ED. HOWE—I regard John D. Rockefeller as greater than Swinburne.

AMBASSADOR GERARD—I have seen Belgians working as slaves in Germany.

ANNETTE KELLERMANN—One should not attempt to rescue while fully clothed.

PHILIP SNOWDEN, M. P.—All autocratic governments and thrones are crumbling today.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ—The submarines will reach their goal if we at home retain our nerve.

DR. CHARLES H. MAYO—National prohibition should be welcomed by the medical profession.

WOODROW WILSON—When peace is made as handsome as war there will be hope of war's passing.

VICTOR L. BERGER—The real trouble with our country is that we have a rubber stamp Congress.

DON MARQUIS—You can easily avoid making errors if you are content not to make anything else.

THEODORE FRIEBUS—One of the most beautiful and hopeful mottoes I ever saw was "Smile, damn you, smile."

KARL LEMMERMAN—A woman simply must be a bargain hunter with the amount of money her husband gives her.

REAR ADMIRAL PEARY—Why not make it the sixth national aim of the United States to be the first air power in the world.

GEN. LEONARD WOOD—The uniform of the soldier is just as much to be respected as the robe of the bishop or the cassock of the priest.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—Any man who hates England more than he loves the United States should be thrown out of the country.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—The mailed fist of Germany with further aid of Almighty God will restore you [King Constantine] to the throne.

EX-KING CONSTANTINE—I am following with the utmost interest the Government's effort for the restoration of the unity of Greece.

BERNARR MACFADDEN—The average fat man or woman will gain in strength and endurance day by day while abstaining entirely from food.

FREDERICK PALMER—We may yet have to chronicle the National Guard of Kansas participating in a siege of Germany or the Kaiser interned on Ellis Island.

HENRY CLEWS—I often note with deep regret that when our soldiers are marching in the street so few men and boys uncover when the flag is borne by.

PRES. G. STANLEY HALL—Our country may as well think of going to war without first class military equipment as without a knowledge of applied psychology.

ORVILLE WRIGHT—The time is not far distant when the people will take their Sunday afternoon rides in their aeroplanes precisely as they now do in their automobiles.

NORMAN ANGELL—Opinion—a mere moral thing—was something that the German military leaders seem to have held in immense contempt, and that contempt will be paid for by Germany at the price of defeat.

What Parents Can Do For Their Children

A man or woman's success or failure in life depends almost entirely upon the home training received in childhood; right and wrong methods

By R. H. Sinclair

WHEN you see a fine straightforward, successful man—a leader among his fellows—you nine times out of ten see a man whose parents, consciously or unconsciously, knew how to train him as a child, how to bring out his strong points and how to overcome his weaknesses.

When you see a home-loving woman with a charming personality who is highly successful socially, you see a woman whose parents, although they may not have realized it, applied the scientific laws of child training when she was a little girl.

But just as many parents are unconscious that their success in child training is due to right methods, so are many parents unconscious that their failure will be traceable to wrong methods. Character is not born but builded. You as a parent are the architect of your child's character—the constructor of its future career, for upon character depends success. Abraham Lincoln, perhaps our greatest American, once said: "All that I am or ever hope to be I owe to my mother." Great men before and after Lincoln have said the same thing of their mothers, and how truly they spoke!

If Lincoln as a baby had been switched to the cradle of another mother, his name might never have been known outside of his home community. If you put the baby son of the most cultured of families in a nest of thieves he would grow up to be one of them. Reversed methods of training could have turned many a ditch digger into a financier and many a financier into a ditch digger. And this difference is not one of school training, but of training *in the home* from the time the child is born.

When a child is born, if normal, its chance in life is as good as any other child's. It is just as with a piece of putty. Under one master the clay becomes a noble work, while under another it remains nothing but putty.

When you look into the big, innocent blue eyes of that little yellow-haired kiddie of yours, do you fully realize your responsibility? Do you realize that it depends entirely upon you whether he grows up to be admired or to be looked down upon whether he becomes a strong character or a weakling, a success or a failure?

And your little girl—will she be frivolous, pleasure-seeking, or domestic and home-loving? Will she have the strength to overcome temptation, or will she succumb? Will she be a helpful wife or a burden on her husband? Whatever she is to become rests entirely with you.

Children are disobedient, untruthful, stubborn, disrespectful (forewarnings of a life of sorrow and failure) only because their parents do not know how to handle them. You can make your child what you will if you only know how to appeal in the right way to its higher instincts, according to Professor Ray C. Beery, President of the Parents Association, an organization which is giving the most practical kind of help to thousands of parents who are anxious to make fine men and women of their children.

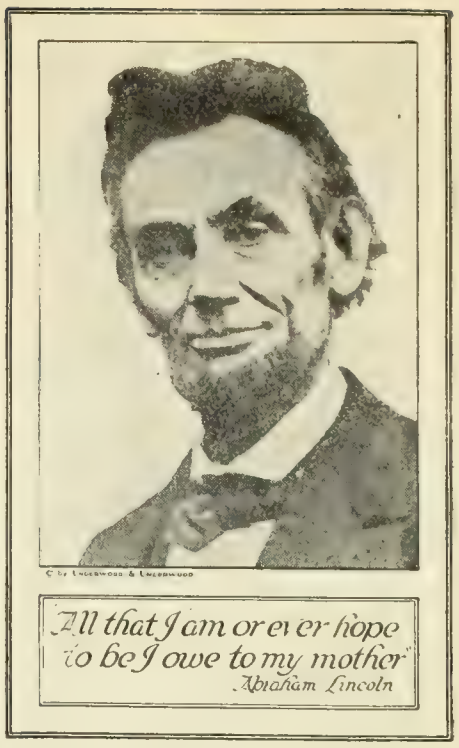
Professor Beery, who has supplemented his personal experience by special study in eugenics, psychology, and various branches of sociology, at Columbia and Harvard Universities, teaches that *Confidence is the Basis of Control.* And the results he is enabling parents who are members of the Association to secure with their children are almost miraculous—the results are immediate. The Association is constantly receiving letters from its members marveling at the quick improvement in their children's deportment and manners. Professor Beery's methods give the parents a new sense of pride in their offspring.

An interesting feature of Mr. Beery's work is that, while obedience comes first—being the foundation of all other training—he does not believe in physical punishment. According to Professor Beery, the secret of curing various bad habits is to know the cause of those habits. He attacks the problem by teaching the parent how to find the real causes of disobedience, untruthfulness, and other bad traits, and then how to correct them in a lasting way.

An Invitation to Join

At this time an invitation is being extended to earnest fathers and mothers who would like to join the Association and learn the methods which are proving so universally successful with children of all ages from babyhood to man and womanhood.

Life membership in the Parents Association—which has no dues—entitles you to a complete course in child training by Professor Beery, in four handsome volumes of approximately 275 pages each. This course must not be confused with the hundreds of books on child training which leave the reader in the dark because of vagueness and lack of definite and practical applications of the principles laid down. It does not deal in glittering generalities. Instead, it shows exactly what to do to meet every emergency and how to accomplish immediate results and make a permanent impression. No matter whether your child is still in the cradle or is eighteen years old, these books will show



"All that I am or ever hope to be I owe to my mother"
Abraham Lincoln

how to apply the right methods at once. You merely take up the particular trait, turn to the proper age, and apply the lessons to the child. The younger the child the better. You cannot begin too soon, for the child's behavior in the first few years of life depends on the parent, not on the child.

Membership in the Parents Association gives you, in addition to the special four-volume Course in Practical Child Training, the following privileges:

First: Unlimited free use of the Association's advisory service in the solution of perplexing problems in Child Training.

Second: Mail service which will consist of Special Bulletins to be issued from time to time, containing the newest findings of the Association's Board of Experts, and relating the experiences in child training of other members of the Association, thus keeping each member informed as to the progress being made in this important and far-reaching work.

Third: Authoritative advice as to children's books, schools, camps, and all matters pertaining to educational methods.

Fourth: Unlimited free use of the Association's Purchase Service Bureau, through whom all educational books, whether school text-books, or books treating on the mental, physical or moral development and training of children can be purchased. This service will be free and members availing themselves of it will find by comparison of prices, that they secure the benefit of publishers' trade discounts.

Before becoming a member of the Parents Association you are privileged to examine the four volume Course in Practical Child Training without the slightest obligation, and without even making a deposit, in order that you may be sure that the work of the Association is along the lines of which you approve, and that the course contains exactly what you want.

Here is the offer the Association is making for a limited time: If you will fill out and mail the application form printed below or send a post card or letter, without any money, the complete Course in Practical Child Training will be sent by return post on five days' approval. Examine it carefully and then, if you feel you can afford to be without it, send it back and you will owe nothing. If, on the other hand, you are as well pleased as the thousands of other fathers and mothers who are turning to it each day for guidance—send $2 after five days and $2 a month for four months—only $10 in all. On receipt of the first payment you will be enrolled as a member of the Association, and will receive a certificate of membership.

If you are truly anxious to make the greatest possible success of your children's lives, you owe it to them to at least look at this course, which you may do in accordance with this offer, without risking a penny. I must urge you to act promptly, however, as this offer may never be made here again.

Do You Know How—

to instruct children in the delicate matter of sex?
to always obtain cheerful obedience?
to correct mistakes of early training?
to win confidence of children?
to keep child from crying?
to develop initiative in child?
to teach personal courage and self-reliance?
to suppress temper in children without punishment?
to overcome objectionable habits in children?
to succeed with child of any age without display of authority?
to make fixed, unbreakable rules?
to discourage the "Why" habit in regard to command?
to direct children directly in their work, play?
to wisely guide child's choice of companions?
to prevent worry in child?
to develop sense of responsibility?
to train child in neatness and order?
to prevent quarreling and fighting?
to cultivate ideal temperament?
to deal with supersensitive child?
to cure impertinence? Discourtesy? Vulgarity?
to deal with boy who is a bully? A braggart?
to remove fear of darkness? Fear of thunder and lightning? Fear of harmless animals?
to eliminate all forms of viciousness?
to replace disinclination for bathing with delight in same?
to encourage child to talk?
to teach punctuality? Perseverance? Carefulness?
to teach child instantly to comply with command: "Don't touch"?
to inculcate respect for elders?
to overcome obstinacy?
to cure habit of coaxing?
to teach value of money and its proper use?
to correct wrong habits of thought?
to prevent and correct round shoulders? Slouching postures and careless carriage?
to cultivate mental concentration?
to engender interest in work or study?
to combat various juvenile temptations?
to teach honesty and truthfulness?
to insure your child's financial success?
to treat child that runs away?
to cultivate cleanness of speech and thought?
to break child of sucking thumb?
to prevent fickleness? Jealousy? Selfishness?
to develop imagination? Judgment? Discrimination?
to strengthen memory?
to interest child in right kind of reading?
to induce child willingly to go to bed at night and get up in the morning?

These are only a few of the hundreds of questions fully answered and explained, in a way that makes application of the principles involved easy through this course.

THE PARENTS ASSOCIATION, Inc., Dept. 47, 449 Fourth Ave. New York City

THE PARENTS ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Dept. 47, 449 Fourth Avenue, New York City:

You may send me, carrying charges prepaid, your complete four-volume Course in Practical Child Training, by Ray C. Beery, A.B., M.A., for five days' free trial. If it meets with my approval and I decide to become a member, I will send you $2 five days after delivery of the four-volume Course, and $2 a month for four consecutive months in full payment for Membership and Course. If I do not care to subscribe, I will return the books within five days after their receipt. It is agreed that when I send the first payment you will at once send me a life membership certificate and that the $10.00 is payment in full, and there are no additional dues or assessments whatever.

Name.....

Address.....

Note: If full payment is made at one time after the free examination of the four-volume Course, you may deduct 10% ($1.00) when sending remittance.

The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

HARPER'S WEEKLY

THE SIXTH SENSE

THE reason why people who apparently are in full possession of their five senses make such farcical contributions to the discussion of public questions is that five senses are not enough. There is an essential sixth sense which is usually called the sense of proportion and sometimes the sense of humor. Perhaps the people who are unhappy enough to lack it deserve rather pity than blame, but if they rise into places of power and influence they can be just as harmful as if they meant to be.

One variety of this type is the man whose mind carries no scale to measure public wrongs. We all know the person who says with apparent sincerity that it is hypocrisy for the United States to champion the principle of nationalities in Poland so long as we hold the Philippines. Doubtless an intelligent man could make a case against retaining the Philippines; either on the ground that they are too far away to be properly protected by us or that it is wrong to annex any country occupied by an alien people. But he would certainly not fail to see the difference between a unified nationality with an historic past and free institutions of its own creation and a mixture of mutually hostile tribes who are just beginning to enjoy their first taste of liberty and develop the earliest foundations of a common nationality.

One of the banners borne by the Socialist procession in Boston which ended in a regrettable, reprehensible, but not at all surprizing riot, bore the reproachful legend: "Who crushed Hayti?" Apparently, to the mind of something human our attempt to relieve the distrest republic of a bandit who preyed upon the people, followed by our prompt evacuation of the island as soon as we had reëstablished the constitution and trained a popular army of native Haytians to safeguard it against future usurpation, was "crushing" Hayti; a deed similar to the worst outrage upon Belgium or Armenia.

This sort of person uses big words recklessly. He lumps together low wages, a limited franchise, a court injunction, a military service law, a Sunday closing ordinance indiscriminately as "slavery," showing very little sense of what chattel slavery really was. If a rioter goes to jail it is "martyrdom," a word befitting the rack and the stake. If an elected president takes a somewhat dictatorial tone toward Congress we are an "autocracy." If in a stray instance here and there among a hundred million people a policeman is officious we are "as bad as Russia," meaning of course the old Russia. We do not imply that such evils as we have enumerated should not be denounced. Let any one that chooses to do so speak his mind as violently as he likes, let him exhaust the vocabulary of vituperation. But if he is wise he will make us ashamed by comparing our civilization with what it ought to be and not move our laughter by comparing it with evils which the present generation of Americans has never known and cannot even realize. Those who have seen the tiger do not call kittens by that name.

RACE TOLERATION: A PROBLEM

IT is to be feared that we are yet children in our attitude toward the world-old problem of race toleration, and that our thoughts about it are crude and elementary.

Facts are facts, and the first step toward solving problems of fact-content is to get away from make believe, concealments, and attempts to ignore.

The race problem has been made unnecessarily difficult by assumptions of "race equality," "human brotherhood" and "natural goodness." These assumptions have been inevitable reactions against the opposed and long-accepted assumptions of "total depravity" and a God-decreed inferiority of an "accurst" race that should forever be subject to its superior brethren. Nevertheless, they are assumptions, working hypotheses at the best, and the only way to prove them true is the pragmatic one. It is time to find out whether they work.

Is it true, for example, that the races are "equal" in specific things that are worth talking about? Are they equal in qualities that have economic value, or political value, or intellectual value?

They are not equally tall: even subdivisions of the same race are not equally tall, for example Scotchmen and Greeks. They are not equally heavy, in statistical average, median or mode. They are not equally effective in sustained physical labor. Why, then, should we inject into the problem of race relations within a nation the purely sentimental assumption (for it is nothing more) that races are equally capable of profiting by education, equally fit to hold public office and to make laws, equally fit to run locomotives, or banks, or churches.

"But what harm does the assumption do, even if it is false?" This is the question always asked by the fact-shirkers, and it is peculiarly mischievous. The harm done by false assumption is twofold. First, every time it is discovered that one race actually cannot, as a usual everyday performance, do a particular thing as well as another race can, it confirms prejudices far more seriously than it could if no false assumption had been made. Second, it diverts educational and opportunistic endeavor into wrong channels, gives inferior men and women "the big head," and thereby calls down on them further prejudice, discrimination and abuse.

The war is mixing the races and nations up as never before. There will be need of wisdom as well as of good



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THE NEWS FROM HOME

intentions. Assumptions of race values of every kind should be thrown over. The only way to arrive at a working equilibrium and peaceful relations is to "try out" with system and patience the specific capacities and abilities of each racial variety, and accept in good faith the experimental results.

RESULTS

TO accomplish something: group men about ideas, not ideas about men.

BRAIN AND BRAWN

IN a civilian government like ours, the Cabinet and National Board of Defense represent the "General Staff." These men are working long hours and at high pressure. Two years before this war broke out, the German General Staff were working similarly long hours and at high pressure, but they were taken into the Tiergarten every morning for one to two hours' exercize before going to their offices.

Our cabinet officers and executives and the members of the Council of National Defense are likely to forget in the excess of their patriotism and loyalty that there is one edict higher than that of the greatest government in the world. When Nature gives an order there is no appeal to a higher court, and the excuse that a man has not the time to obey, or is doing something that his country more urgently needed, has no weight in that court. When Nature touches a man on the shoulder and says "Stop!" he stops. Nature ordained at the beginning that a man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and as far as he departs from that and neglects that physical exercize which she has determined is essential, so far will he pay the toll. The penalty of frayed nerves, overworked brains and underworked bodies is final breakdown. The symptoms are positive: irritability, quarreling, illness, depression, fierceness and inefficiency of effort, and finally failure. Physical exercize under a scientifically tested plan and arrangement will keep these men fit. Is the price in this emergency too high to pay?

IS CHEERFULNESS A SIN?

THE annual crop of "gladiolas" never fails the reader of American fiction and it never fails to create an equal and opposite reaction among the critics. The oftener books of the "Pollyanna" type appear the more do the self-constituted censors of American cheerfulness bewail our national vice of optimism and contrast the degenerate state of our literature with the superior merit of Schopenhauer, Gorki, Baudelaire and Strindberg. A happy ending is condemned as the cardinal sin against Art, and Hardy is ranked above Dickens because he makes his characters more uncomfortable. Literature, like a spring tonic, is supposed to be beneficial in proportion as its taste is bitter.

There can be no doubt that this protest is sometimes necessary. The national bird of America would sometimes seem to be not the eagle but the ostrich, so conveniently blind are we to the evils of industrial and political conditions until they force themselves on our attention. We produce in quantity the kind of pacifist who thinks that the real cure for German imperialism is to ignore its existence and the kind of politician who thinks that the art of government means keeping things out of the papers. We are prone to bear our friends' toothaches with exemplary patience and good humor and expound the gospel of cheerfulness to people who would be much happier if they were allowed to be miserable for a little while. But if we adopt a philosophy of gloom to balance a one-sided optimism we are not seeing things as they are; there are smoked glasses as well as pink spectacles and the one gives as false a picture of life as the other. Why do we reserve the word realism for pictures of slums and opium dens? Are real people never really happy?

But our chief cause of quarrel with the critics is not that they insist on gloomy themes, but that they insist upon a gloomy attitude toward them. It is not enough to face the truth; we must face it with a shudder. If you fill your book with battle, murder and sudden death you are only halfway to salvation; to produce a real masterpiece you must extract from it the hope and courage with which such evils might be faced. Thus the enemies of Robert Browning have made his alleged optimism the chief count in their indictment and have quoted in derision his famous lines: "God's in His heaven, All's right with the world," as if it were the equivalent of Pope's dictum, "Whatever is, is right." But Browning was certainly not ignorant of human evil; the very poem from which these lines are taken is a tissue of crimes and conspiracies, of base or terrible passions. Who said that all was right with the world? Not Browning but Pippa. Who was Pippa; some favorite of fortune, sheltered from the ills of life? A factory child, cruelly overworked and surrounded by the dangers of the city streets. What the critic objects to in the poem is the idea that a factory child should be happy. She ought to be miserable, therefore she must be made miserable is the line of argument. The same sort of critic will declare that Stevenson is, after all, only a writer of the second rank because of his superficial optimism. But if Stevenson, dragged to the grave by a lingering disease, could be cheerful what right has any one who has not shared his suffering to object? We should indeed pardon the sadness of those whom life has afflicted. But have we the right to condemn their happiness?

THE QUESTION OF ALSACE-LORRAINE

NOW that the United States is at war in coöperation with the Entente Powers, tho not in alliance with them, it is most desirable to have a thoro discussion of the question of how far we are willing to underwrite the demands which these powers have severally or collectively declared to be their aims. The attempt of President Wilson to elicit a statement of these aims previous to our entrance into the war was not altogether successful, for the reply of the Allies was indefinite and omitted to mention some of the most important of the issues involved in the conflict. More recently at the insistence of the new Government of Russia more explicit declarations have been obtained and these can now be studied.

One of the most perplexing of these questions is that of the status of Alsace-Lorraine. Here, fortunately, we have a clear declaration of policy from the French Government. On June 5 Premier Ribot stated "We demand that the provinces, which never ceased to be French, be restored to us," and at his request the Chamber of Deputies passed by a vote of 453 to 55 the following resolution:

> It declares that it expects from the war imposed upon Europe by the aggression of imperialist Germany the return of Alsace-Lorraine to the mother country, together with liberation of invaded territories and just reparation for damage.

On the other hand the German Government has not publicly admitted that it is willing to make any concessions of territory to France under any circumstances, and the German press is unanimous in declaring that "Alsace-Lorraine was German, is German, and will remain German forever, no matter what the Chamber may decide." Here, then, is a clearly defined issue. What is the duty of the United States in this matter?

The cause of Alsace-Lorraine has always appealed strongly to American sympathy. When the tourist at Paris sees in the Place de la Concorde the statue of the city of Strasburg with its mourning wreath and its inscription

> Lost 1870
> Regained ---

he always wishes to insert the current date. Americans

have heard with indignation that boys were imprisoned for whistling the "Marseillaise" and that the French language was prohibited even upon tombstones. No instances of Prussian tyranny have aroused such indignation both inside and outside of Germany as what occurred in the street of Zabern the year before the war when Lieutenant von Forstner struck a lame Alsatian shoemaker over the head with his sword. And barely a month before the outbreak of the war Jacob Waltz was on trial at Leipzig for high treason because he had, over the pseudonym of Oncle Hänsi, published those charming sketches of Alsatian child life, "Mon Village," showing that forty-four years after the conquest the love of France still lingered in the hearts of the younger generation. Has any one of us ever read "The Last Lesson" by Daudet without a choking in the throat? If so, the Lord have mercy upon his hard heart.

Our sympathy with Alsace-Lorraine was well deserved and our righteous indignation over Prussian rule was abundantly justified. This, however, does not help us much when it comes to the question of what shall be done with the disputed provinces. Here, as in all other cases, we are confronted with the absolute impossibility of righting an historic wrong or of punishing the men who perpetrated it. The only thing that can be done is to prevent present injustice and future oppression. For instance, the present British Government is willing to do anything to repair the injury done to Ireland in centuries past, but is helpless to set things right. If the Kaiser should stand in sackcloth and ashes before the high altar of Strasburg Cathedral and repent the act of his grandfather it would not solve the Alsace-Lorraine question. Restoration would not mean reparation. It would merely add another wrong to those suffered by the inhabitants of this debatable land during the last thousand years. According to the latest issue of that British authority, "The Statesman's Yearbook," only ten per cent of the inhabitants are French speaking. Probably a larger proportion would have put down French as their mother tongue if it had not been disadvantageous to do so, but there is no question that German is now the dominant language as French was in 1871. If Alsace-Lorraine were returned to France today there would be more than one school in which the teacher would give his last lesson in German with the same sadness as the last French lesson described by Daudet, tho it is doubtful whether the scene would find so perfect a literary expression. For forty-six years the provinces have been subjected to a systematic process of Germanization which, however cruel and unjust, has not been ineffective.

When Alsace and Lorraine were annexed by Germany in 1871 the people were given a year to decide whether they would remain under German rule or go over to France. Fifteen per cent of the population preferred to emigrate. Many of them settled in Algeria, where the French Government provided them with free homesteads. Ever since then the country has been continually drained of its French population. It has been quite the custom for young men of French families to slip over the border before the time came for their enlistment in the German army and join the Foreign Legion instead. Of course they could never come back. The leakage of the French part of the population has been replaced under Government encouragement by Germans. Besides this, the population of the country has increased some twenty-five per cent since 1871, largely by German immigration.

But in whatever proportion they may be divided by blood and language the people of Alsace-Lorraine, regardless of blood and language, are united in their aversion to Prussian rule. The constitution granted in 1911 failed to satisfy their demand for autonomy. In resentment of what he considered their ungrateful repudiation of his generosity in granting this the Kaiser went to Strasburg and addrest the Mayor as follows:

> Listen. Up to here you have only known the good side of me: you might be able to learn the other side of me. Things cannot continue as they are: if this situation lasts, we will suppress your Constitution and annex you to Prussia.

A witty Socialist took advantage of this unwary remark to say in the Reichstag:

> We salute the imperial words as the confession, full of weight and coming from a competent source, that annexation to Prussia is the heaviest punishment that one can threaten to impose upon a people for its resistance against Germany. It is a punishment like hard labor in the penitentiary with loss of civil rights.

What action the people of the disputed provinces would take if they were allowed to settle their fate in their own way cannot be determined in advance. We cannot assume the absence of a desire for reunion with France, for we know how dangerous the statement of such a desire has been. But so far as the desires of the people have found expression in party and press they have been directed toward securing recognition as a sovereign nation in the German Empire on the same terms as Bavaria and Saxony, or, to use an American analogy, they are unwilling to remain as a territory and wish state rights.

Professor Fife in his book on "The German Empire Between Two Wars" puts it fairly:

> Forty odd years of separation has not availed to make the inhabitants of the provinces Germans, but they have thoroly unmade them Frenchmen. The industrious people of the Alsatian valleys and plain and the valleys of the Moselle and the Saar realize the enormous advantages which they have enjoyed for the products of their land and factories thru the union with the German states, and had it been possible to hold a plebiscite, they would undoubtedly have voted to retain these rather than return divided up into departments of France. On the other hand, there has been absolutely no sympathy with the political greatness of the German Empire.

The latest official expression of the desires of the people is contained in the inaugural address of Dr. Georg Ricklin, elected president of the Second Chamber of the Diet, at Strasburg on June 6:

> We Alsatians and Lorrainers will never forget that our Emperor, by his peace offer, showed his readiness to end the miseries of the war. We bless every action tending to shorten the war by a single day and reject everything which, allegedly undertaken to better our lot, in fact only serves to prolong the war and our sufferings. An overwhelming majority of Alsatians and Lorrainers did not want the war and only wanted to work out to completion their position as members of a state in union with the German Empire, and to proceed further with peaceful labor. In this connection the war has made no change as far as we are concerned. We make this confession of faith in the face of the whole world. May it be heard everywhere, and may peace be restored soon.

Obviously Dr. Ricklin could not have exprest a hope of re-annexation by France even if he had wished to. But there is no reason to question his sincerity or that he represents a considerable proportion of the population, and we can at least join with him in the wish that the war should not be unduly prolonged on account of the assumed desire of the people of Alsace-Lorraine to join France. How the question would be decided if it were left to a secret ballot it would be hard to predict. We know that certain districts would vote for France and others would vote for Germany. It would therefore be possible to divide the disputed territory between the rival powers with a greater degree of justice than now. Or perhaps a majority of the people as a whole would prefer to become independent like Belgium. There are many possible ways by which the question could be settled. The worst way of all is to leave it to the decision of the big guns with the certainty that however it might be decided part of the people concerned would have a just grievance. It is, at any rate, intolerable that the whole world should continue at war over a strip of territory smaller than a Wyoming county. Yet in answer to the question, asked in the House of Commons on June 7, whether "the Allies are prepared to go on fighting, regardless of every other consideration, until this object had been achieved—the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine," the Government gave an absolute affirmative.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Air Raids on England The Germans are now tending to use the aeroplane in preference to the Zeppelin for their descents on Great Britain. On the morning of July 4 a squadron of aeroplanes circled over the town of Harwich, a seaport in Essex, dropping bombs in the neighborhood. Eleven persons were killed and thirty-six injured. Aided by low clouds the raiders escaped, but according to a British report they were intercepted by British aircraft and two were destroyed. The German official statement claims that all returned in safety.

Three days later the Germans sent some twenty aeroplanes to bombard the heart of London. They flew over the city at a comparatively low altitude and succeeded in scattering a large number of bombs before they were finally driven off by the British anti-aircraft batteries and aeroplanes. On this occasion thirty-seven men, women and children lost their lives and 141 were more or less seriously injured. Altho the aeroplanes were partly obscured by the morning haze, hundreds of thousands of Londoners were able to follow the progress of the aerial battle from the city streets. This attack on London, following the even more destructive one of June 13, roused an angry spirit among the citizens. Three foreign shops were attacked in the East End slums before the police could disperse the mob, and mass meetings are threatened to bring the pressure of public opinion to bear on the Government to make raids on Germany by way of reprisal.

The French, who have for a long time indulged in retaliatory aeroplane warfare, entered Germany on the night of July 6 and did not return until they had placed sixty-seven thousand pounds of explosive bombs. Eighty-four aeroplanes took part in the raid and all but two returned in safety by the next morning. Factories and munition plants at Treves, Essen and Coblenz were selected as objectives of the attack.

Germans Hammer French Lines At the same time the Russians resumed the offensive in Galicia the Germans redoubled their blows against the French trenches north of the Aisne along the Chemin des Dames. Infantry attacks, preceded by heavy artillery bombardments, continued during the night of July 3 along an eleven-mile front and were repeated many times during the next two or three days. None of these assaults succeeded in carrying French positions of importance, and the Germans desisted when they saw how costly further attacks would be. Among the boldest defenders of the French trenches were Basques from the Pyrenees Mountains on the Spanish border, whose skill in their native ball game of pelota had made them the best hand grenade throwers in the army. The French replied to the German offensive with counter-attacks, which, however, were quickly repulsed. The Germans also renewed their old attempt to carry the defenses of Verdun but without any success.

The British are still tangled in the intricate rabbit warren of cellars, mine galleries, shell craters and entrenchments which surround the great coal center of Lens. Progress in such a battle area is naturally extremely slow, and the British have to proceed by blasting away the German earthworks before delivering an attack. Slow as is the advance on the doomed city it continues without cessation. A measure of the success of the Allies during their present general offensive is the official report that from the middle of April to the end of June 63,222 Germans were taken prisoners on the western front, in addition to the capture of 509 cannon, 503 trench mortars and 1318 machine guns. The British claim not to have lost a single piece of artillery on the western front for more than two years.



International Film

EMPEROR FOR A DAY

Hsuan-Tung, last of the Manchu dynasty, was made the puppet in an attempt of the army under General Chang-Hsun to overthrow the Chinese republic. The imperialistic troops succeeded in taking Peking, but they were soon overcome by the republican forces

Russia Opposes Coercion of Greece The provisional government of the Russian republic is reported to have protested against the diplomatic action of Great Britain, France and Italy in compelling King Constantine to resign his throne. The Russian Government had no friendship for the autocratic rule and pro-German attitude of King Constantine, but it regards any attempt of foreign powers to intervene in the domestic affairs of Greece as a violation of national sovereignty. The western powers, while not accepting the Russian view of the situation, seem disposed to relax their oversight of Greek affairs. Senator Jonnart, the French High Commissioner to Greece, has returned to Paris after concluding an agreement whereby the Greek warships seized by the French are returned to their rightful allegiance. The provisional government established by Premier Venizelos has become wholly consolidated with the new royal government of King Alexander, and the country is once more wholly under one rule. Greek officials who adhered to the ex-King will retain their posts undisturbed unless they have violated the constitution or laws or have taken advantage of their position to persecute the Venizelists.

King Alexander seems to hesitate to abandon neutrality, but if he retains Premier Venizelos in power a formal declaration of war cannot be long delayed. M. Venizelos has telegraphed the Serbian Government that "the Hellenic people, henceforth free, considers as its first care the faithful execution of its alliance with Serbia." This means, of course, war with all the Central Powers, and the numerous Greek settlements on the coast of Asiatic Turkey are apprehensive of a general massacre such as Armenia and Syria have experienced.

The Spanish Situation The Spanish Government is in the curious position of being held in power rather by the balance of revolutionary forces than by any strength of its own. The Carlists, perhaps the least important of the revolutionary parties, are not only working to put their pretender on the Spanish throne in place of King Alfonso, but are also lending themselves to the purposes of German propaganda. There is likewise a pro-German party among the nobility and in the army which is loyal to the dynasty but desirous to force it into the war on the side of Germany. The Liberals are equally anxious to have Spain

join the Entente Allies. Ninety-nine Liberal members of the Spanish Parliament met recently in Madrid to express their approval of the pro-Ally foreign policy of Count Romanones, former premier. Republicans, Socialists and Anarchists, representing three stages of Spanish radicalism, are actively at work stirring up discontent among the people. Most interesting of all is the "home rule" movement in Catalonia. Sixty members of Parliament from this prosperous Spanish province met in Barcelona on July 5 to request the Government to give autonomy to all the provinces, thus transforming Spain from a centralized to a federal nation. If the Government does not yield to this demand a serious revolt may break out in Catalonia. Premier Dato announces that the foreign policy of Spain will still remain one of strict neutrality.

Russian Mission in New York The visit of Ambassador Bakhmetieff to New York, an event of interest in itself, was made more so by an unexpected incident in connection with the mass meeting held in his honor at Carnegie Hall. Ex-President Roosevelt, who was one of the principal speakers of the occasion, opened his address with a strong denunciation of the rioters of East St. Louis who had disgraced their fellow countrymen before the world. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, replied to Roosevelt by throwing the blame for the riots upon labor agents who had attracted negro laborers to East St. Louis to depress wages. Roosevelt was back at Mr. Gompers in an instant, accusing him of palliating murder. Finally Mayor Mitchel succeeded in recalling the angry speakers and the excited crowd to the purposes of the occasion. Ambassador Bakhmetieff explained that "peace without annexations or indemnities," the formula which has created so much perplexity among Russia's allies, referred to forcible conquests against the will of the people of the country annexed.

American Socialists Condemn War The executive committee of the Socialist Party, meeting in Chicago on July 7, formally announced the result of the party referendum on the majority statement adopted last April by the St. Louis convention. 21,639 party members put themselves on record as condemning without qualification the present war against Germany, and only 2752 exprest their willingness to support the national cause. Among the leaders of the war party were Allan Benson, the Socialist candidate for President in 1916, John Spargo and many other of the party "intellectuals," not including those who, like Charles Edward Russell, have been dropt from the party for their patriotism. The pacifist majority included Morris Hillquit, Victor Berger and Algernon Lee, the three delegates to the Stockholm conference who failed to secure passports from the Department of State.

THE GREAT WAR

July 2—Twenty British ships sunk in past week. Russians occupy Koniuchy.

July 3—Russian drive at Brzezany. Germans attack north of the Aisne.

July 4—German air raiders bombard Harwich. Russian ministry announces proposed transfer of mines to American management.

July 5—German offensive on the Aisne repulsed by French. British attack near Ypres.

July 6—Canadian conscription bill passes second reading. Russians renew battle in Galicia.

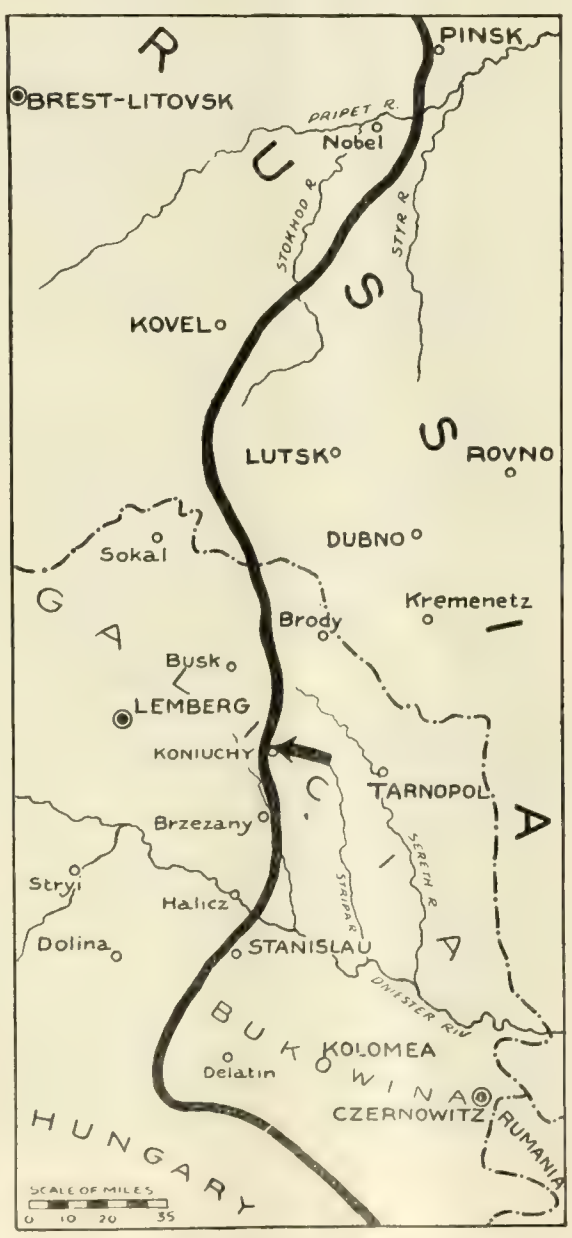
July 7—German air raid on London. Russians bombard Pinsk.

July 8—Wilson announces export embargo. French make counter-attack on Verdun.

Watching the Enemy Within The information apparently possest by the German authorities of the movements of our army and navy has created something of a spy panic. The secret service agencies of this Government have already interned a number of prominent Germans resident in this country as possible dangers to the national security, among them Carl Heyman and P. A. Borgemeister, commercial agents who before we entered the war were in constant touch with the Imperial German Government. There is a persistent demand for a censorship of all cable, telegraph and telephone messages and many rumors that Germans are using our neutral neighbors, Mexico and Venezuela, as information bases for the transmission of secret intelligence from this country to Germany. A conspiracy has been unearthed for the wholesale destruction of shipping in the Great Lakes. A number of recent "accidents" to vessels are under investigation, and instances have been discovered of the misplacement of channel buoys and damage done to canal locks.

In South Dakota a rather startling attempt to cripple the resources of the nation is reported. Certain leaders of the syndicalist labor union, the Industrial Workers of the World, have mapped out the grain fields of the state with the intent to burn crops. A number of grain elevators in the Middle West have recently burned down under suspicious circumstances and Food Administrator Hoover has approved plans for the protection of grain elevators by guards, barbed-wire fencing, lights and the identification of all persons entering the premises.

Indictments have recently been returned against ninety-eight persons charged with conspiracy against British rule in India. A vast network of intrigue is disclosed by the investigation and everywhere agents of Germany have supported and financed the movement. Among those implicated are former German consuls in Chicago, Honolulu, Shanghai, Manila and San Francisco, together with members of the German diplomatic corps at Washington; several prominent citizens of San Francisco, some Hindu students in American colleges and universities, and Hindu laborers of the Pacific Coast.



THE BIG DRIVE IN GALICIA
The black line represents the present Russian positions

Prohibition in the Senate Whiskey disappears from the United States for the duration of the war unless Congress reconsiders the action taken by the House and approved by the Senate in connection with the Food Control bill. The liquor provision as finally shaped by the Senate forbids the use of any foods or feeds in the production of distilled liquors, except for governmental, industrial, scientific or medical purposes; forbids also the importation of distilled liquor into the United States; directs the President to take over for the Government all distilled liquors held in bond when the act goes into effect after paying the owners the cost of the liquor plus a profit of not more than ten per cent. This means a heavy direct charge upon the national purse for the purchase of the bonded liquor and the loss of much excise revenue which was counted upon to help finance the war. Russia, however, made an even greater relative sacrifice in giving up the vodka revenues at the opening of the Great War, considering, as does Congress, that the economic condition of the people bore as direct a relation to military efficiency as the fiscal condition of the Government. The liquor purchased by the Government will be redistilled to make alcohol for military purposes.



Pease in Newark Evening News



Darling in New York Tribune



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

RUSSIA—THE BEAR THAT WALKS LIKE THE MAN WHO CAME BACK

Empire Restored in China The puppet Manchu Emperor Hsuan-Tung is restored to the dragon throne by the intervention of General Chang-Hsun, an able military governor and reactionary politician. Since this Chinese king-maker had command of the strongest army in the neighborhood of Pekin, President Li Yuan-Hung's Government collapsed almost instantly. The President made no attempt at resistance, surrendered his office quietly and was rewarded with the title of Duke of the First Class, altho one report declares that he was killed, another that he was imprisoned, and a third that he found refuge in the Japanese legation. China has reverted to monarchy twice since the republican revolution, once under Emperor Yuan Shih-Kai and now once more under the restored Manchu dynasty.

General Chang-Hsun was designated Grand Secretary of the Empire by Emperor Hsuan-Tung and he will be the real ruler of China as long as his army remains the chief reliance of the new Government. A proclamation by the imperialists announces the policies of the incoming administration. The form of government will be a constitutional monarchy under the Manchu dynasty and the legal code of the republic will be abolished in favor of the old laws. Several concessions are made to public opinion. The expenses of the royal household will be kept down to the size of the civil list under the republic, various petty taxes are abolished, Manchus and Chinese are to have equal rights in all respects and even be allowed to intermarry, Manchu princes will not be permitted to interfere in politics, political offenders are pardoned and no one will be forced to wear the queue unless he chooses to do so. All treaties and contracts now in existence with foreign nations will remain in force.

It remains to be seen whether the new Government is more soundly established than any of its predecessors. Already the southern provinces of China, where republican sentiment is very strong, are in full revolt and a prolonged and bloody civil war appears to be inevitable. One of the forces which overthrew the deposed president was popular resentment at his refusal to permit China to join the Entente Allies in making war on Germany, and yet it is impossible to say whether the imperialist seizure of the central Government is a victory for the war party or not. Japan and the other Entente Allies are thus far strictly neutral as regards the internal situation in China, but they may be forced to intervene on behalf of the safety of their own citizens resident in the country if the impending civil war is very destructive.

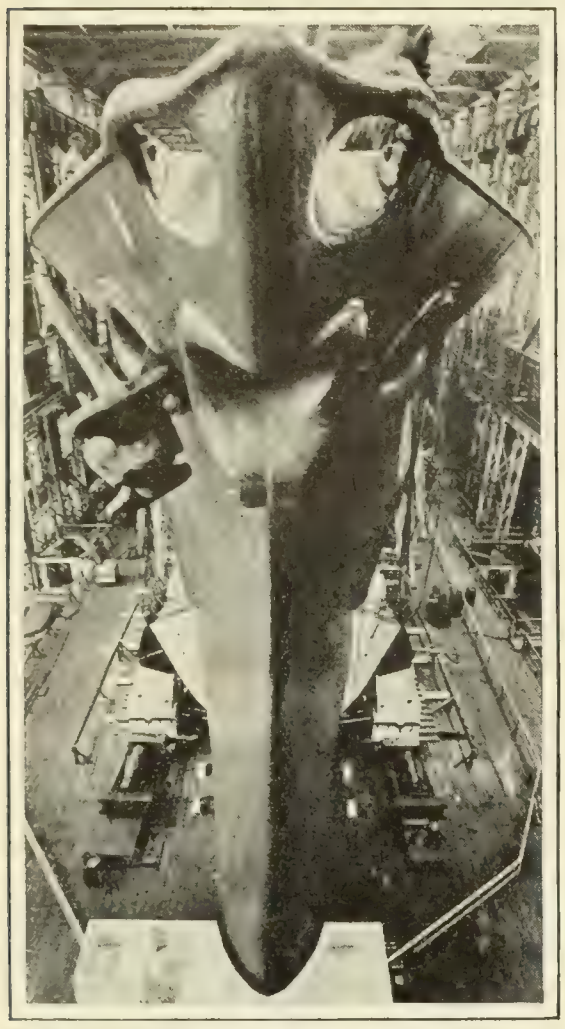
The Capture of Koniuchy Beginning with the first day of July the Russian army in Galicia attacked the German and Austrian lines along a front of more than eighteen miles. This movement appears not to have been generally anticipated either by Russia's allies or by her enemies, altho War Minister Kerensky had announced several weeks earlier that Russia would resume the offensive early in July. The first day's attack resulted in the capture of the fortified village of Koniuchy and of more than 10,000 prisoners of war. The head of the Russian advance was formed of "regiments of death" who were informed before the attack that they could not expect to return alive.

After the taking of Koniuchy, the Russians concentrated their efforts on the more important and difficult objective of Brzezany. This city was obstinately defended and a number of massed infantry attacks broke up under the German fire. The Russians, however, extended their offensive on a continuously wider front and every day added to the number of prisoners taken in the hostile trenches. A German counter attack on July 5 resulted in the recapture of some shell craters which the Russians had occupied. An encouraging feature of the Galician campaign is that the Russians are far more nearly equal to their foes in artillery and ammunition supply than at any previous time during the war.

Kerensky Dominates Russian Situation The informal truce between the Russian revolutionary government and the Central Powers is at an end. Not since the close of last year's offensive in Galicia has the Russian army been an aggressive factor in the war. The attempt to send aid to Rumania failed because of the scandalous inefficiency of the Russian civil officials, the coming of winter and the breakdown of the inadequate railroad facilities of the country halted the advance toward Lemberg, the revolution suspended all military operations and since the establishment of the provisional government the Russian army has been hampered by the intrigues of German agents and the disloyalty of pacifist extremists. The renewal of the offensive in Galicia is proof that the leaders of the republic can count upon the loyalty of the army. The Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, suspected of a desire to arrange an immediate peace, voted to send greetings to the army and urge it to continue its efforts. The Congress of Cossacks has offered its support to the Russian ministry and condemned the attempt to establish a Republic of the Ukraine.

This rehabilitation of Russia has been largely the work of one man, Alexander Kerensky, the Minister of War. By appeals to the riotous civilians in the big cities and to the discontented and bewildered troops at the front he has attained his aim of blending the revolutionary impulse with patriotic enthusiasm and spreading his conviction that victory was the only road to liberty. Almost alone among Russian statesmen he has the full confidence of the Socialistic Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and of the conservatively Republican Duma. Not content with harmonizing the internal troubles of Russia, Minister Kerensky insisted on leading in person an attack on the hostile trenches during the advance in Galicia.

The mining commission of the Russian Ministry of Trade has decided to



International Film

A MONSTER OF THE DEEP

If you're one of the average folks to whom "all battleships look alike," you'll be a bit puzzled by this photograph of the newest United States superdreadnought, the "Idaho," which has just been launched at Camden, New Jersey. The photographer stood almost under the bow and snapped the ship head on before it slid into the water

transfer to American management a large number of the coal and metal mines of Russia. The coal and petroleum deposits of the Russian half of the island of Sakhalien, which is divided between Russia and Japan, are among the properties which it is proposed to turn over to American development. To relieve the Russian transportation difficulty Chairman Stevens of the American Railroad Commission suggests the extension of American credit to the Russian Government to the amount of $375,000,000.

Our First Big Naval Victory Not until every American soldier of the Pershing expeditionary force had been safely landed at "a French port" did Rear Admiral Gleaves of the convoy squadron make public the news of unsuccessful attacks upon the American transports by German submarines.

The first attack took place on the night of June 22. The disquieting feature of this incident was that it makes practically certain the possession by the German Government of sources of information closed even to the American press. The attack was made in force so far from the French coast that the submarines could not have been merely a part of the German war zone blockade, but must have known with great accuracy the exact course to be taken by the Americans. At least five torpedoes were launched, but none of them struck their mark.

A few days later, after the transports had joined their convoy of destroyers, the Germans again attacked one of the American contingents. The submarines came from the second battle with even less credit than from the first. They not only failed to strike any of our ships, but lost at least one of their own vessels in the attack. After this last attempt to intercept the overseas expedition the transports continued on their voyage undisturbed under the double escort of American destroyers and French warships.

To make certain that there will be no future "leak" of secret information regarding the landing of American troops the Secretary of War established a temporary censorship of press dispatches without waiting for authorization from Congress. When General Pershing's field headquarters are fully established dispatches bearing on the movements of American troops will be censored there instead of in Washington.

Germany's Submarine Disappointment The failure of the German submarine navy to embarrass the transportation of American troops across the Atlantic is but one chapter in a history of disappointment. The first of July was the date fixed by Albert Ballin, the German shipping magnate, for the conclusion of peace by means of ruthless warfare on the merchant marine of the Entente Allies. As an offset to the failure of this rash prophecy, the German Admiralty has recently published calculations to the effect that of ten million tons of shipping available for British use more than half had been destroyed by the first of June and from eight hundred thousand to a million more tons were being eliminated each month. Field Marshal von Hindenburg confidently asserts that if the armies of the Central Powers can even hold their own the German submarines will win the war.

The weekly report of shipping losses issued by the British Government shows that fifteen ships of over 1600 tons were sunk and five ships of smaller tonnage. Sixteen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked. During the same period arrivals at British ports were 2745 and sailings 2846. No week since that ending June 3 has shown so few losses and only twice since February have fewer large ships been destroyed. The French Government has announced the loss of fourteen merchant ships during the month of June and the escape of twenty others which were attacked by the Germans. During the same period the French patrol vessels fought thirty-one engagements with enemy submarines and French seaplanes made eight attacks on them. What measure of success was attained in these contests is unknown. An American transport joined the Portuguese shore batteries in repelling the attack of a German submarine on the port of Ponta Delgada in the Azores.

Discontent in Germany The movement for political reform within the German Empire which followed the outbreak of the Russian revolution has been renewed with increased vigor and has won new and influential adherents. Ten distinguished German scholars and officials, most of them rigid conservatives, joined in a declaration for an absolutely democratic franchise for the Prussian Diet. Almost without exception the newspapers of the Empire acclaimed this appeal and urged the Government to take immediate action, and the Socialists favor action by the Reichstag to override the constitution of Prussia unless the Prussian Diet will consent to reform itself. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg has already agreed to give consideration to the demand for a redistribution of seats in the Reichstag which would conform more closely to the present distribution of population. This, however, would not affect the unsatisfactory constitutional systems of Prussia and the other individual states of the Empire. Theodor Wolff of the Berliner Tageblatt and Georg Bernhard of the Vossische Zeitung have denounced the German Government for forcing the United States to enter the war, and declared that the misconduct of foreign affairs by the German diplomatic service showed the necessity for drastic reforms. It is not surprising of course that the German press should feel this way, but it is perhaps significant that the Government should tolerate such criticism. Maximilian Harden's paper, *Die Zukunft*, overstepped the limit of tolerance and has been suppressed.

The storm center of the German Empire appears to be the Kingdom of Saxony. The Saxon Diet passed a resolution, offered by a Socialist, requiring the Government of Saxony to support reform in all parts of the Empire. The Premier, Count Vitzthun, defied the Diet and refused to pledge himself to any program of imperial reform, whereupon the vice-president of the Lower House warned him that loyalty to the king was disappearing in Saxony and that reform would come if not from the Crown, then from the mob.

Shaping the Army The big drive for army recruits which aimed to raise 70,000 men in one week proved to be a disappointment, enlistments not greatly exceeding a thousand a day. Even the patriotic sentiment appropriate to Independence Day did not increase the number of volunteers daily enlisting in the regular army. By that time twelve states had completed their assigned quota: California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah and Wyoming. The total number of men obtained for the regular army since April first was 137,018, or 46,880 less than the authorized war strength of the army. At the present rate of enlistment the regular army may not be completed until the drafted men are called to the colors.

Plans for the draft are rapidly being completed. The Federal Government will select at random certain numbers which correspond to the names of registered men and then the news will be given to the local boards. Many of the local boards have already been selected and the names of their members published in the daily papers. The chief function of these boards will be to pass upon claims for exemption, altho in some cases appeal will be permitted from the decision of the local board to a higher authority. President Wilson in the public instructions which he issued to the boards admonished them that "they are called upon to adjudicate the most sacred rights of the individual and to preserve untarnished the honor of the nation." Porto Rico held its registration day on July fifth, a month later than the rest of the country.

Altho several hundred persons the country over have been arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for refusal to register, there has been no violent opposition to the law. In Boston a Socialist anti-draft demonstration was broken up by irritated soldiers and civilian spectators on July first, but few persons were injured, and Governor McCall expressed his regret at the incident on behalf of the army and the state. In New York there is much interest in the trial of the anarchists, Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, who are charged with conspiracy against the conscription law.

Labor and the Copper Mines As copper is one of the metals essential to modern warfare, particular interest attaches to the present labor troubles in the copper mines of the western states. The mines near Butte, Montana, have been almost completely tied up by the strike of the Metal Mine Workers' Union, which is affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, and the sympathetic strike of many of the "regular" unionists. By the end of June nearly ninety per cent of the workers were on strike and all attempts at conciliation had failed. The Metal Mine Workers' Union replied to the reproach that it was unpatriotic to take advantage of the nation's necessity by adopting resolutions calling upon the Government to assume the management of every mine in the Butte district.

In Arizona the labor troubles have assumed an even graver form. All of the copper mines in the Globe-Miami district, where seven thousand men are usually employed, have suspended operations. The Metal Mine Workers established a ring of pickets about the mines to prevent any other miners from approaching them. The sheriff at Globe, Arizona, maintained order by swearing into service a large number of deputies, but as this force was not enough to open the mines or to secure the community against possible future disorder, Governor Campbell came to the conclusion that it was necessary to send a request for federal troops. The Industrial Workers of the World are reported ready to support their branch organization by extending all possible assistance, even to a general strike. Between thirty and forty per cent of the copper mines of the whole nation are now inactive on account of the strikes.

Stock Market Prices For several days following Friday, June 29, the movement of prices on the New York Stock Exchange was affected by the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in response to the application of the railroad companies for permission to increase their freight rates by 15 per cent. Railroad shares had been firmly held and had shown some strength, owing to an expectation that the decision would be satisfactory to the companies, as their plea had been based mainly upon the greatly increased cost of all their materials and an addition to labor cost which the Government had caused or approved. The character of the decision was not known until the morning of the 30th. Railroad shares showed a loss of 1 or 2 points at the opening that day, but recovery followed, and net changes at the close were small. The Commission's concessions and promise of a review if the situation a few months hence should call for such action had some weight, altho one or two railroad officers were predicting receiverships. The advance granted to Eastern roads was estimated to be about 8 per cent. The full effect upon share prices was to be seen at a later date. Industrials advanced, and the motor stocks were unexpectedly strong. On Monday, the 2d, railroad shares sharply declined, and other stocks went down with them. St. Paul's net loss was 5 points, and its price was the lowest recorded in many years. The interest rate on call loans was favorable, having fallen to 3 or 4 per cent from 6. One-fifth of the transactions were in Steel stock, with prices 1½ points lower at the end of the day. No attention was paid to good news from Russia. There was recovery on the 3d, due partly to purchases by those who had sold for a decline and who desired to close their contracts before the holiday. Railroad stocks advanced a little. Those of two prominent motor companies were very weak.

After the holiday, on the 5th, the downward tendency was shown again by a general decline of prices. The greatest railroad loss was 3 points for St. Paul. What are called war order stocks were lower by 3 or 4 points. The price of Steel Corporation was reduced by 2½. Among the motor companies, Studebaker's loss was 6, and Chandler's 3⅝. Those who saw sales



Clinedinst

THE MEN IN CHARGE OF ALL OUR RED CROSS WORK

Henry P. Davison (at the left) was recently appointed by President Wilson as chairman of the Red Cross War Council in this country. The successful Red Cross campaign for a hundred million dollars was carried thru under his direction. Standing with him is Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, now with General Pershing and in charge of the Red Cross activities in France

of Studebaker at 54¼ remembered that the price had been 85 a week or two earlier, and 110 in January, while Chandler, which fell to 67, was 104 in March. There was no more talk about great profits to be gained by making airplanes for the Government, but much was said concerning high cost of material, new taxes, and a poor market for cars. The Russian army's work favorably affected the price of Russia's bonds, the 6½ per cent issue gaining 3 points, while 5 points were added to the price of those whose rate is 5½. Pending legislation for taxes on excess profits has tended to depress many securities.

The Grain Supply There has been but little change in the prices of wheat. Those reported from the Chicago market are nominal; at least 50 cents a bushel must be added when the grain is bought for immediate shipment. The latest trustworthy unofficial estimates point to a crop of 676,000,000 bushels, or 20,000,000 more than was foreseen by the Government. But this will be a small yield, and only by Government control—which appears to be assured—and a reduction of the quantity ordinarily consumed at home can the surplus needed by our allies in Europe be obtained.

Our exports have been growing. Shipments from Canada and the United States were nearly 8,500,000 a week in June, altho the weekly rate in the first half of May had been only 4,500,000. It is noticeable that weekly exports of oats have recently been multiplied by three. The increases have been due mainly to purchases made by Holland and other European neutral countries which fear that exports to them will soon be forbidden because they have been, and some of them still are, selling food to Germany, whose crops this year will be very much below the average. The price of corn at Chicago is about $1.62 a bushel, as the quantity available in the markets is very small. This year's acreage exceeds that of last year by 10 or 12 per cent.

Loans to Allies Loans from our Government to its war allies now amount to $1,008,000,000. Authority for the use of $3,000,000 in this way was given in the Bond Issue law, and in a little more than two months one-third of the sum has been transferred. Great Britain has received $550,000,000, France $210,000,000, Italy $100,000,000, and Russia $100,000,000. Russia's share may be largely increased if the Government makes a favorable response to the Stevens Railroad Commission's plea for the shipment of locomotives and cars. Mr. Stevens' urgent message from Petrograd calls for so much railway equipment of this kind that $375,000,000 would be required to pay for it. The loans, $1,008,000,000, made since the last week in April, may be compared with $814,000,000 advanced in the year 1916 by investors here to England, France and Russia on the security of their war bonds.

The Pogrom in East St. Louis From the first to the third of July East St. Louis, Illinois, was in the hands of a mob and the scene of a race war between whites and blacks. By the time the authorities of the city and state had the situation once more under control twenty-nine persons, of whom twenty-five were negroes, had been killed, many scores were seriously injured and more than three hundred houses burned to the ground. The fighting began with an attack by a mob of armed negroes upon an automobile containing several policemen. In retaliation the white men of the city slums resolved to wipe out the negro quarter. After a number of buildings had been fired the mob shot down the black men who tried to escape from the flames. Women as well as men attacked the street cars and dragged negroes from them to be beaten or killed in the streets. Many instances were reported of the cold-blooded murder of refugees by individuals who hung about the outskirts of the crowd or even kept aloof from the rioting altogether.

The massacre in East St. Louis was but the last and greatest of a long string of riots and disorders which have marked the relations between the two races for several months. In origin these troubles were due more to economic jealousy than to race hatred. The high wages in northern towns, due to war conditions, have drawn several hundred thousand negroes from the southern plantations to improve their fortunes by migration. East St. Louis received more than its share of the new supply of cheap labor. Labor union agitators spread the report, which was eagerly believed, that the manufacturers intended to displace white men by southern negroes who would work for lower wages and put up with less favorable conditions and to attain that end had sent agents into the South to persuade the negroes to come to East St. Louis. Almost as much resentment would have been shown under these circumstances if the immigrant laborers had been Chinese, European aliens or even native American "scabs." The evident intent of the mob was to establish a reign of terror which would frighten away the negroes who had come in search of work and prevent others from coming in their place. It is still a mystery why such an outburst of lawlessness was permitted to gather head in view of the many warnings of trouble which the authorities had received from previous troubles of the same character, tho on a smaller scale.



International Film

THE EAST ST. LOUIS REIGN OF TERROR

Twenty-five negroes were killed and a large section of the black quarters wiped out by fire in the three days' massacre of East St. Louis. The chief incentive seems to have been labor rivalry rather than race hatred



DOCTOR DU BOIS

THE PASSING OF "JIM CROW"

BY W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

AUTHOR OF "THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK," "THE NEGRO"

URGED by the Negro's "best friends" in the South, Americans continually assume that he is exceptional and does not respond to the ordinary impulses of human nature or to the ordinary laws of economic change. If he is enslaved, we are assured that he likes slavery and is fitted for nothing else; yet his systematic running away from slavery and attempted revolts precipitated a Civil War in which 200,000 black men fought for freedom. When freedom and education were offered the Negro his neighbors who "knew him best" assured us that he could never become a free workingman and that it was impossible to educate him.

When the Negro became a free worker and reduced his illiteracy two-thirds we were assured by the best opinion of the South that the "second generation" of young Negroes were naught but criminal spendthrifts who must be curbed by peonage, extraordinary vagrancy laws, a rigid caste system, and occasional lynching. When a remarkable accumulation of lands and property, and the rise of black men of ability and insight proved all these dogmas of the white South to be mainly unproven assumptions born of slavery the South doggedly answered by a series of disfranchising and "Jim-Crow" laws.

Under such circumstances what would one expect the Negro to do? Leave the South and Southern conditions? But for years he apparently did not leave and the South cried triumphantly: "He loves the South! He does not want to vote! He knows that he is inferior!"

Was this true? Let us see.

Slavery meant a fixed place of labor and fixed employers. The most effective revolt against slavery was the Underground Railroad for fugitives organized by Negroes and whites in the fifties. This was the first migration of Negroes and it added considerable numbers to the Northern Negro population. The most effective result of Emancipation was to accelerate this movement suddenly and to send the freed men not only northward but to various neighboring states.

In 1880, sixteen per cent of the Negro population, that is, over 1,000,000 persons, were living in states where they were not born; this migrating population increased 100,000 between 1880 and 1890. Between 1890 and 1900 it increased still faster, reaching in the latter year 1,370,000. Between 1900 and 1910 it increased 240,000, so that in 1910 a larger proportion of our colored population lived in states other than those in which they were born than ever before. This represents a large migratory movement, probably larger than most other groups of ten million in the world can show.

Why did these people move? Despite all efforts to becloud the issue and despite well-known exceptions the grievances of the colored population in the South are perfectly clear and well-understood by them and by their friends. They may be set down as follows:

1. Low wages and mediaeval working conditions.
2. Insecurity of life and limb.
3. Insecurity of property.
4. Disfranchisement.
5. "Jim-Crow" legislation which means persistent public insult in almost every walk of life.

These grievances do not mean that the white South has been wholly stationary or reactionary. The South has moved and moved tremendously in its attitude toward blacks since 1863. Slowly, very slowly, but surely it is coming to realize that lynching is a poor investment for an industrial community; it is beginning to believe

that intelligent labor is better than ignorant peons; it knows that the methods of enforcing "Jim-Crow" legislation and caste customs are unjust, disgraceful and dangerous, and it sees in the near future the ousting of political oligarchy by real democracy from which it sees no way to exclude, permanently, Negroes or women.

All this is true and here most American philosophers seem content to rest and sing. But the truth is far more complicated than this indicates. Fast as the white South has moved, the modern world and the Negro have moved faster. The white South with all its increasing liberalism has not begun to keep pace with the advance of modern philanthropic thought or with the expanding power and aspiration of 10,000,000 people of Negro descent. The South still remains, compared with the rest of the land, provincial, lawless, and oligarchic.

Grant all that may be claimed as to the advancement of the white South, it remains true that no modern white laborer would for a moment submit to the labor conditions under which the mass of Negroes work if he could escape; no modern white laborer would submit to the labor conditions under which the mass of Southern white laborers work if the competition of the Negro's low wage did not compel him.

What is the result? The intelligent black laborer does not propose to submit to present Southern conditions a moment longer than he must.

Whither can he escape?

THERE have appeared to him several possibilities:

1. To fight his way up in the South.
2. To go to the free land in the West.
3. To go to freer conditions in the North.
4. To emigrate from the country.

His effort to fight his way up in the South rested on faith that the spiritual and social development of the white South would progress so fast that oppression of the Negro and unbearable caste insults would slowly, perhaps, but certainly disappear. In this thought he has been grievously disappointed. Disfranchisement has increased rather than decreased; lynching has not perceptibly lessened; common school training for blacks is worse today than twenty years ago; industrial legislation to hamper Negroes, segregation ordinances, and discriminating laws have become more numerous.

In spite of this there has arisen a persistent effort, backed by unlimited Northern money and influence, and advocated by certain leading Negroes, insisting that no matter how shamefully the South treats the Negro, the Negro must stay there and that his only salvation is humble submission.

The Negro did not accept this philosophy. He never has accepted it and he never will. Quietly and persistently he has sought to escape from the slave-shadowed South and he is still seeking.

The Negro's effort to migrate West began in the celebrated Kansas "Exodus" in 1879 and culminated in the Texas-Oklahoma rush in 1900-1910. Lack of capital and unfamiliar crops kept most Negroes out of Kansas and the North while savage lynching and unprecedented "Jim-Crow" legislation discouraged them in Texas and Oklahoma.

The effort of Negroes to migrate to Africa and elsewhere is one of the most disreputable chapters of American pseudo-philanthropy and need not take time or space here. This left the North as the one haven of refuge and into the North the Negro has gradually filtered.

BETWEEN 1860 and 1910 the Northern Negro population increased from 350,000 to 1,075,000, indicating a migration of at least 200,000 persons in addition to the natural increase. This is a considerable migration but small when one considers all the circumstances. Why did not the black workingman rush North faster? Three factors hindered:

1. European immigration.
2. Northern prejudice.
3. Fear on the part of Northern Negroes.

The European migration was the really active competitive factor and it reached over 900,000 a year, 1900-1910, bringing in men and women who bid for precisely the jobs that the average Southern Negro wanted.

Secondly, the Northern racial attitude was sufficiently uncertain to make the Negro immigrants hesitate and this uncertainty was increased by a persistent Southern industrial propaganda in the North decrying Negro labor, and in the South by alleging that the Negro could not get work in the North. Northern labor unions quickly seized this opportunity to close their doors to Southern competition and received here public sanction which they could not get in the case of immigrants.

Finally, the Northern Negros were bidding for higher places in the industrial machinery and gradually getting them. They feared that wholesale Southern migration would arouse prejudice and dispossess them.

This was the situation when a foreign immigration of over one million a year in 1914 suddenly fell to 300,000 in 1916, and was balanced in that year by at least 150,000 persons returning to Europe. A sharp, new demand for common labor arose and railroads, builders, and various industries turned to the South.

A curious industrial war ensued. Every effort was made by the South to keep knowledge of new oportunities from the Negroes and to prevent them, even by force, from leaving; wholesale arrests were made and "emigrant agents" were taxed as high as $2500 for the right to operate. Despite this, great corporations like the Pennsylvania Railroad imported Negroes by the thousands and estimates of the total migration run into the hundred thousands.

What does this portend for the future?

The present movement is largely tentative. Perhaps 100,000 permanent Negro immigrants have located in the North during 1916. The future movement depends on the European war, the industrial acumen of Northern business men, and the organizing ability of Negroes.

We often preen ourselves on the keenness of American industrial leaders and our industrial history proves that in many cases we have a right to do this, but certainly in the treatment of Negro labor Americans are peculiarly obtuse. They have today at hand not simply a mass of good-natured laborers who, because of the past, are unusually appreciative of reasonably decent laboring conditions and fair wages, but they also have a growing class of young, intelligent colored men and women capable of doing excellent work in the higher walks of industry, capable even of leading American industry and commerce into parts of the world where the darker races abound and where these same races are increasingly resentful of their treatment by whites. Instead now of our seeing an intelligent movement in America to better the condition of Negro labor, and to open the doors of opportunity to its higher representatives we find the country largely concerned in forwarding an effort to make migration from the South difficult, if not impossible, and industrial welcome in the North unlikely. The Negroes are invited to remain in a land which annually lynches from fifty to one hundred accused colored men without giving them even a semblance of a trial and which allows practically no colored man to have a voice in his own government.

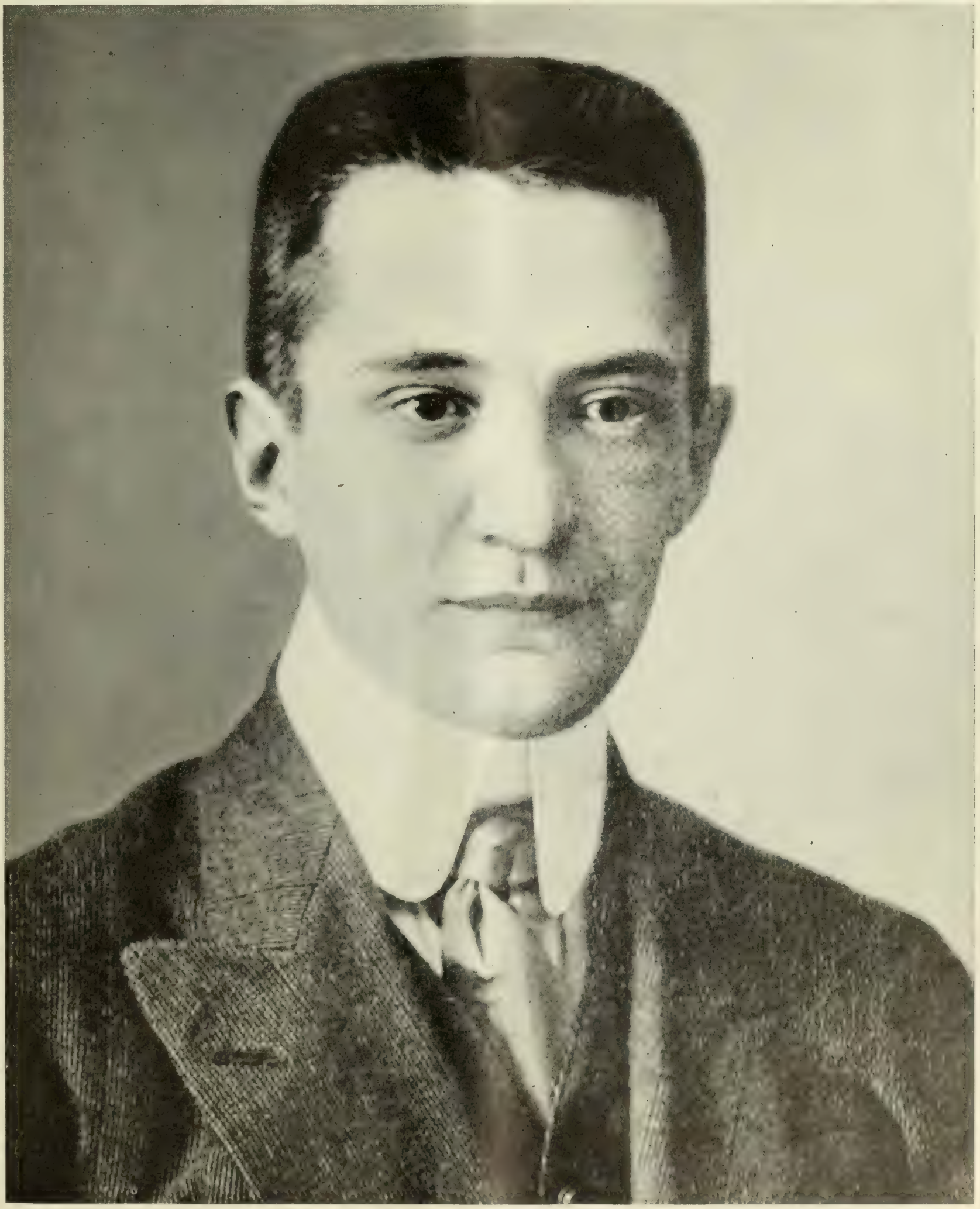
Moreover, when the Negro, breaking away from tradition, advice, and pressure, comes to the North, how is he welcomed? Instead of always finding work under modern conditions the conditions are too often lowered to "fit" him.

THUS we come back to our first proposition. The Negro problem consists of the refusal of America to learn or admit that the same laws of social development hold in the case of black as of white workers, and this is all the more astonishing since hundreds of thousands of these workers whom we call black are black only in the sense that they have had a black grandfather.

If for a generation after the present war European migration is restricted the Negro will have an economic opportunity which no bourbonism can wholly close; if migration is increased by the European catastrophe then the Negro will more and more be thrown back on the peculiar inner economic coöperation which he has been organing on a rapidly growing scale for years in the South and which is now moving North. But that is another story.

New York City

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



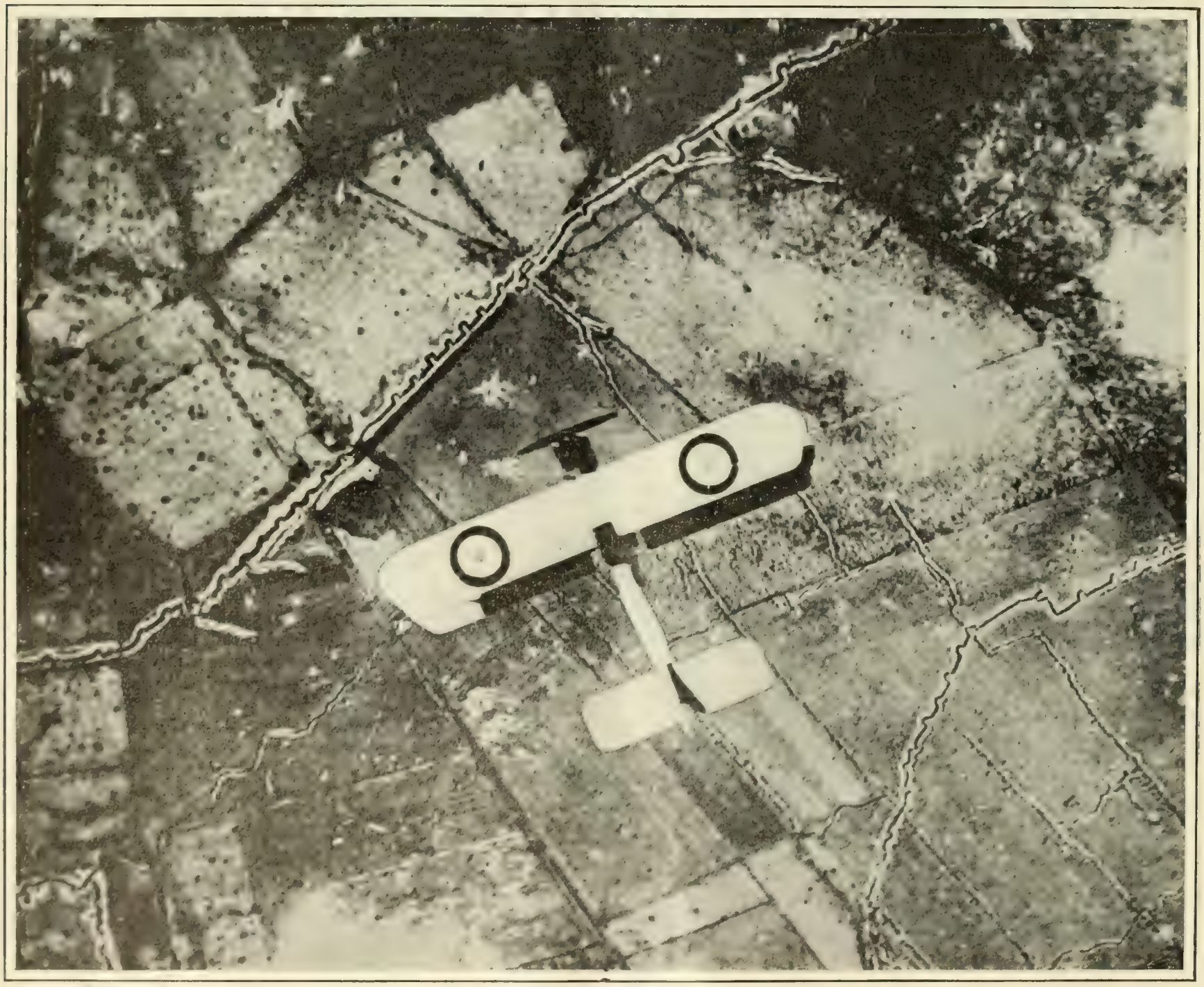
Underwood & Underwood

"The man who put the rush in Russia"—Alexander Kerensky, the War Minister who checked the rise of anarchy, who led the troops to a brilliant victory, and who gave the world its first real assurance that the Russian republic has come to stay



Underwood & Underwood

What the Allies went thru on the Hindenburg line. Perhaps if you recall your own experiences with a single barbed wire fence and use enough imagination you'll get a new sidelight on one of the difficulties in modern fighting



Underwood & Underwood

And here are the eyes of the army! The British identification marks on the wings of this scouting plane seem to be staring straight down at the enemy trenches. This photograph was taken from a fighting plane several thousand feet above





The clearing house of women's war work in this country is the National League for Woman's Service, organized in Washington last January and already working overtime in forty or more states. In New York City, for instance, an average of a thousand women a week are registering for classes or for volunteer service. The League trains them in the work they can best do and tells them where to do it. Miss Grace Parker (at the left) is the National Commandant, and Miss Maude Wetmore (at the right) the National Chairman

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The Motor Corps, trained to repair engine troubles as well as to drive, is on duty day and night for emergency service; and the Government is replacing men on coast duty with the graduates of this class for women wireless operators

THE SEVENTH VIAL

BY WILLARD WATTLES

These are the days when men draw pens for swords
  Hurling hysteric bombs of epithets,
And girding on the glory of great words,
  Storm the embarrassed parapets.
Words, words,—"Democracy!" they cry,
Who pass their neighbors with averted eye.

America, my country, not with the lesser love
Do I, thy son and lover, set the flame
  Cleansing thy shame,
But only that I know what love is molded of.
That here for us in these United States
  Where still the dullard prates
  Of the propitious fates,
Democracy as yet is but a name!

A name for demagogs to juggle facilely,
A tinsel ball to catch the crowd and mock it
While deft confederates with razor-edge set free
The staring burgher's plump distended pocket.

The trumpet blows to war and youth upstarts
      With shaken hearts,
Stirring to all old splendors of the past,
Knowing that we are heritors of glory
Whose names shall stand in story:
  The die for us irrevocably is cast.

For youth has never shrunk to pay the price
Of the recurrent sacrifice.
      It is youth's prerogative to do
      What gray age tells them to,
      With song upon our lips
      Facing the last eclipse;
Death never waits to summon young men twice.

      Youth is ready to lay down
      Strength of foot and body brown,
      Glow of eye and red of lip,
      Supple knee and clinging hip,
      Sting of health and gracious breath,
      All to weave a crown for Death.
      Youth is ready, stripped to run
      That immortal Marathon.

And so the khaki clothes glad limbs once more,
The rifle's shouldered, and the quick-step starts,
The old flag billows, deep male cannons roar,
  And honor draws our hearts.
To die for one's country, that is bliss—
  But what of this:

      Old men have a bitter tongue,
      "So were we when we were young;
      Now that we have wavering knees,
      Blessing fall on subtleties!

      "Youth would find a foe to fight
      When his heels and heart are light;
      Now that we have wavering knees,
      Blessing fall on subtleties!"

      Ah, old gray-beards, howdy-do,
      Here's a subtlety for you:

Out of the crush of cities, maddening lights,
Exotic gardens of obscene delights,
The turmoil of the elevated overhead,
Faces that one passes set and dead,
Men's faces with slack creases at the lips,
And women mostly eyes and smell and hips;
  There burns one vision of a summer night,
The night that England set her hand to war
Remembering her Waterloo and Trafalgar,
And men had gathered in the midnight glare
To watch the bill-boards posted at Times Square.
When I saw the German waiter who had lately brought my
      dinner
Stand beside me in the crowd with face grown sudden thinner,
And hand met hand but with a manlier grip
Than I suspected when he palmed my tip:
  "You're going?" "Yes, the 'Vaterland.'
She sails on Wednesday. And I'm glad to go."
  "Auf Wiedersehn—"
                  He'll not come back, I know,
Yet I am glad I knew that different hand.

Just as the sense of all it meant struck home,
The broken bodies spumed with bloody foam,
The towzle-headed boys who scarcely knew
One of life's joys before death thrust them thru,
Staggering women learning how to plow
And children starving for milk of one lean cow,
  There in the crowd upon the unshamed Square
I saw two men and a woman with red hair.
Her white arms gleaming, with dimples in the bends
Familiar with the shoulders of her friends;
Two men, one woman, but they scuffled there,—
Let Europe tumble, ten million young men die,
"Aw, quit your kidding, you're the lucky guy,
This is the life"—it's midnight in Times Square!

      Not in Manhattan only
      But in lonely
Forgotten villages upon the plains
Men still are forging their invisible chains
      Out of misplaced endeavor
That bind them to hoar Caucasus forever.

America is still the awkward boy,
      Hobbledehoy,
Knowing no joy except in birds' nests or the mood's employ.
Stranger to heart-sweetening laughter,
Tooting horns and running after
Each his own peculiar grafter,
  Reckless in all things, trying all by turns,
  Here hits the saw-dust trail, there a negro burns,
  Mortgages his home to buy a motor-car
  Still hitching wagons to a darkened star,
With something still of the strange whim of boys,
Thinking that man most great who makes the loudest noise.

And yet we need not be the thing we are.
There is a greater war,
  The War at home!
And tho we go abroad
With the avenging rod
Calling ourselves from God,
Upholding now the desperate hands of France
  In crater-scarred advance,
And tho to Mother England now we swarm
  Under her wearying arm,
And tho to Russia we in faith extend
  The warm hand of a friend,
Restore to Belgium all of what she lost
  Haloed in holocaust,
And tho we win and break the brutal Hun—
  Our task will not be done,
      But just begun.

There is a War, a greater War, at home,
  Not whistled by shrill fife,
  But still a war to knife.
    For more than life.

America has need, oh, pitiful, utmost need
Of the old breed here in our weakened seed
  The spawn of mighty fathers, Jeffersons and Lincolns,
    Washingtons,
  And shrewd-eyed "Richard" with his almanac.
We have lacked something, we oblivious sons,
  Something we must win back.

A few there are by some direction sent
As if our fathers still were provident,
And gave us in this hour, a president.
  Thank God, thank God for Wilson!
      He has set
His hand against all bluster and it dies,—
  The ancient verities are with us yet.

This is the hour I saw the angel stand
The seventh vial in his hand.

This is the Armageddon prophet-told
When seven hills give up the dead they hold.

When shines the angel in the bloody sun
And in the darkness Cæsar is undone.

This is the day the flaming planet swings
Back to the sun from lonely wanderings.

And this the revelation shall not cease
Till ye have seen the perfect Prince of Peace.

So, oh, my country, follow, follow far;
Tho this is war, there is another War!

A NEW VOICE FROM THE WEST

BY HARRY KEMP

ONE of the most significant phenomena in the literature of the day is the preoccupation of its novelists and poets with the life and character of Christ.

Even George Moore, that exquisite artist in gossip and vulgarity, whose spirit is so alien to the imaginative reaches of Christianity, turns to a New Testament theme, in his recent work, "The Brook Kerith."

And, on dipping into the current literature of the day, one finds that even radical magazines like *The Masses* are remarkably theological in their content, so much so that future students of life in this era will probably tabulate them, not as revolutionary periodicals, but as the special organs of peculiar religious sects that obtained in the twentieth century.

There comes out of Kansas the voice of a new American poet whose clearest and most inspired note is the proclaiming of the love of man for man, as Christ taught it, as the only solution for the problems of present-day life:

"Who art thou, Carpenter
Of the bowed head,
And what buildest thou?"
"Heaven," he said.

Like Vachell Lindsay, Willard Wattles in his poetry smacks genuinely of modern America.

Back of him spread the wide, blue spaces of Kansas sky, around him roll the endless acres of the West—not the vaudeville West of swearing, manly cowboys, marauding Indians, and herds of stampeding cattle—but the New West, the West that gives votes to its women as a matter of course, supports great democratic co-educational universities, bringing culture to the very door of the people, while back of all stands a pastoral sense of the intimate union of labor and and the life of thought and art, a simplicity of life consonant with rippling miles of wheat and whole counties of green-bannered corn.

Willard Wattles is a young professor in the University of Kansas.

With the exception of a few years' teaching of English at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, his life has been spent in the West; and he has accepted the color of his country, and the vastness and simplicity of it, tho much study and thought have made his ideals and sympathies universal.

I think that a poet should begin in open spaces.

Being born and brought up in Kansas is the greatest possible thing that can happen to an American poet, if afterward he becomes a mental adventurer in the world and gets the visions and dreams that made Greece and Rome, and are making the world of today.

Mr. Kemp is already known to Independent readers thru his own verse "To the Kings," "The Whips of Life," "Unnumbered Worlds," "The Seekers After God," and others. His comments here on Willard Wattles' work and personality are particularly interesting in view of the long friendship between the two poets when they were both students in Kansas.—THE EDITOR.

And wheat fields, and wood doves moaning in Osage orange trees by the straggling lanes, are just as informative and inspiring as clipped hedgerows and nightingales in the dusk. The whippoorwill singing under a western moon is an unforgettable ecstasy.

Neglect no small beginnings,
Despise no village dearth,
The influence of Nazareth
Went out to all the earth.

In one thing, at least, there is a great similarity between the West of our day and the Judea of the time of Christ. There, as it was in the Judea of that time, it is looked upon as better to be earnest even to fanaticism than superficially clever, to be intense even to narrowness in one's desire for political, social, and spiritual righteousness, rather than off-handed and blasé, and willing to call apathy and slackness comprehension and tolerance of the other man's point of view.

Wattles is a poet in whom this religious and social consciousness is strongly developed.

A man who has plowed fields, who goes out and works on farms and ranches every summer getting in the harvests, as he does, cannot help but do a little fundamental social and religious thinking, and to such a man the thought of Christ, the Christ whom dogmas have belied, the great, simple carpenter—the thought of Him must come *and stay!*

And to read the New Testament in haymows with the light of a lantern, before rolling up in one's blanket, must bring to one all the reality and poignancy of the parables and sayings of Christ. As one reads the olive leaves must again glisten like bronze in the mid-day sun, and the lilies grow white and splendid without taking thought for the morrow, the fishers cast and draw in their nets with play of practised arm and hand, the bleating sheep go on before the shepherd to their nightly fold.

Then one will see, as Wattles does. the Christ who lived both grandly and simply, who lived for the morrow by wholesomely living for the day, who loved all mankind, who taught a generosity of life and a generosity of spirit such as to put philosophers like Nietzsche and Schopenhauer to shame for their own littleness.

Just to dare to be
One's simple self, to think, to love, to do,
And not to be ashamed; to live one's life
Fearless and pure and strong, true to one-
self,
Tho the false world were full of lies and
hate,
Where blind men lead each other thru the
dark,
Too weak to sin, ashamed of what is good,
Unable to do evil, thinking it.

The New Testament belongs to the open air, to the outdoor work of the world; and whoever goes about the fields and the herds, or down to the sea in ships, should bear his copy with him.

There is no denying the fact that enviroment reacts on the soul as well as on the body, and that the great realities of life and the spirit are, in a measure shut out by restricted and hampered horizons and close-drawn doors and windows.

The world has always expected that, in the ripeness of time, great things would come out of the West—great artists and great writers and great leaders in social reform.

And it must be so. Horizons must count for more than huddled roofs, despite Genius that has dwelt in attics and had visions in cities. —and vistas of hills and plains surely go deeper into the imagination and soul than cramped and twisted streets noisy with traffic.

New York City



WILLARD WATTLES

WAITING FOR THE DRAFT

"THE BACHELOR 'E FIGHTS FOR ONE AS JOYFUL AS CAN BE;
BUT THE MARRIED MAN DON'T CALL IT FUN, BECAUSE 'E FIGHTS FOR THREE."

HURRY UP!

BY NUMBER 63

THE barber shop and the long line of waiting men were sufficiently familiar. I had seen the same men waiting with the same patience on the days of election, registration and the primary, or even on an ordinary rush day in the shop. To answer all the questions on the enrollment blank took longer, however, than to vote a blanket ballot or to get a close shave, and the line of waiting men lengthened while we waited until it extended past the policeman and the Man in Khaki who guarded the door. A crowd of American young men always expresses its impatience in jests. Whenever any one claimed exemption, or got tangled in his answers, or gave an address from another registration precinct, some one would make a humorous remark which rippled down the line. The air was so hot and still, that at last, in response to repeated hints from the crowd, the barber turned on an inadequate electric fan. "Here comes the draft!" we shouted. Finally we managed to escape from the crowded shop and the visibly worried barber (I think he was a German), with the little blue cards which proved our right to walk the city streets without being locked up. If any of us were particularly enthusiastic, deprest or anxious over the registration we concealed the fact behind that emotionless mask that covers the face of every New Yorker.

My own chief feeling was one of relief. I was glad to have the Government take the decision from my uncertain hands and tell me in plain, explicit fashion that if I were wanted I would be summoned and that if the war could be carried on just as well in my absence I could go about my daily business with good conscience. Before Congress passed the compulsory service law my conscience had been giving me a good deal of trouble, or, to speak with greater accuracy, I had two consciences that held nightly debates. One of them would say "How will you feel, you who have declared this war wholly just and necessary in frequent writing and still more frequent conversation, if you do not prove the sincerity of your words by some self-sacrificing act? Why don't you volunteer?" But the other conscience always had an answer ready: "Who ever told *you*," it would scoff, "that you would make a soldier. You have the physique of a bookworm, you are as ignorant as a baby about the soldier's duties, you would be only a handicap to any army. Whatever you are now doing, you are doing it more competently than you could perform the specialized task of modern warfare."

But to have my Uncle Samuel settle the question for me was so satisfactory that I began to understand why mankind has thruout the ages so readily submitted to the rule of kings and bosses. It is so much easier to do what one is told than to figure out for oneself what should be done. I almost sympathized with the Jesuit in his description of obedience: "Oh, holy and blessed liberty by which one becomes almost impeccable."

But a quiet conscience is not the same as a quiet mind. To the registered man—I think I now speak for the whole ten million of us—the majestic deliberation of the Federal Government in arranging the details of the draft was distinctly unpleasant. It is a long time from the fifth of June to the first of September, the probable date for summoning the first contingent of drafted men to the colors. In the meantime every plan which looked many weeks toward the future was clouded with an "if." One accepted a job with the implied provision "—unless summoned for military duty." I do not think I have felt any particular anxiety as to the result of the lottery at Washington. I am untroubled with any scruples as to killing the enemy (tho I have some doubts of my ability to hit them), and, while I share the common human objection to being killed, the risk is too distant and problematical to arouse the emotion of fear. But any kind of uncertainty, especially when it involves one's whole future, becomes in time a strain even when one is prepared for either outcome. I feel like a candidate for office after election day when the returns are delayed. And if President Wilson wishes to do me and my fellow-registrees a favor he should hurry up with that selective draft.

MY DAILY JOB

BY A MARRIED MAN

IN my paper this morning I find the names of three men who will make a decision, within a fortnight or so, which has greater import for my wife and myself than anything which has occurred since our marriage. I have never heard of any of them. Theoretically they are my neighbors; but I have not had even so slight a connection with them as would be involved in checking their names on a city ballot. Except that one is a physician, whose mind has presumably become professionalized on matters involving life and death, I know nothing of their principles or practises.

Yet, technically these men will decide whether my country or my wife has the stronger claim on my life and endeavor. They will settle a question which under the volunteer system would have been left to my own conscience.

It is a thoroly ironical state of things. For months before the war came, I believed, like thousands of other men in my situation, that the nation must fight, tho I recognized something of the stupid futility of war and regarded with some suspicion the whole militaristic propaganda. Even then I could not escape the realization of inconsistency, for I did not wish nor expect to volunteer unless the war took an unforeseen turn.

Now, tho I believe we are rightly at war, I am preparing to enter a formal claim for exemption from taking a personal, bodily part in that war.

And I am to be exempt—if at all—not because my education and professional training fit me for almost anything rather than the trenches; not because my unit of personal power would depreciate very considerably if it were applied there; not because the thought of participation in organized but none the less individual murder is as odious to me as any experience so far removed even from the reach of imagination can be; not because a woman's happiness and the social potency of a family are involved; but solely because my wife happens to have no independent means of support. The nation asks me not how I can most effectively serve her, nor whether I can bring a free conscience and a willing mind to her dreadful work, but whether I married a rich woman or a poor one! Even if I were not married, unless I were a munition maker or farmer or Quaker, or fell in some other rather narrowly circumscribed class, the Government would simply not be interested in these other qualifications.

This irony is most patent in the case of my friends who are not married, but who will be, none the less, relatively

thrown away if they are called into the army, men who could offer the nation no common endowment of intellect and idealism, and no small equipment for other service. I have been troubled in thinking of them. I know my life has already brought me richness which they cannot have experienced. It seems unjust that they should jeopardize their unfulfilled lives to preserve the conditions that make happiness possible for me. And yet I cannot but believe that a different distribution of the hazard would involve so much more suffering that it would be still more unjust.

To some of them, as to me, the coming of conscription was in a sense a relief. We have agreed in conversation that its effect has been to take off a man's shoulders the agonizing indecision which, in a sensitive mind, must be a corollary of the volunteer system. For me, there is the assurance that, wholly independent of any decision of mine, the fact is recognized that the nation does not now need in the army any man who cannot answer her call without relinquishing the responsibility he assumed at his marriage.

I believe that my conscience is clear of a desire to shirk military duty for fear of the consequences to myself. And yet, on the surface, I seem to be out of the current. I know it will sometimes be hard for me to remember that I have played a part in the great enterprize by simply doing my own normal work as well as I can. Perhaps my children will fail to understand, and will regret the part I play; but if the next generation makes progress as great as our own toward comprehending the social implications of war and its national technic they will recognize perhaps more readily than I do now, the validity of the service that men in my class are rendering.

At any rate I shall probably never work out for myself, now, the choice between the two horns of the dilemma which war imposes: to fight knowing that not to fight is to lose the thrill of perilous sacrifice shoulder to shoulder with men of one's own generation; or to fight knowing that war is always cruel and often ineffective, and conscious that my participation may mean nothing more than watching myself and my fellows sink in a maelstrom of horror and insanity.

I have tried to find an opportunity to serve in some other way. So far I have not succeeded. My wife and I are willing to sacrifice for such an opportunity, and I am confident that I could be useful somewhere in the official or unofficial scheme of things. Perhaps some day men such as I will be mobilized for the work we can do best. In any event, I know that my daily job is at least an infinitesimal addition to the national resources. But like most men I am not satisfied with that logical conviction; I want to be geared more directly to the national machinery.

Meanwhile, not wholly at ease, I am awaiting the draft. I can reasonably expect to be exempted—this time. But I know the war is likely to be a long one. I know that my theorizing about my responsibility will crumble before the stern necessity which may yet come. I know that married men here, as overseas, will serve ultimately if the nation's strength is really challenged. I know that—together—we may yet find ourselves in the maelstrom.

IN THE MATTER OF IRELAND

BY SEUMAS MacMANUS

AUTHOR OF "YOURSELF AND THE NEIGHBORS," "A LAD OF THE O'FIELS"

IN the County of Longford the other day the people elected as their Parliamentary representative a convict, a young man, who was breaking stones in an English prison. He was, a year ago, convicted of the fearful crime of fighting for the freedom of a small nation. If he had been a Belgian or Serbian, fighting for his country's freeing, he would, very properly, have been a hero on whom England would have hung medals. But as he was only an Irishman fighting for Ireland's freeing, he was, of course, a rebel, and, by English officers and gentlemen was very properly branded a criminal, very properly convicted, and very properly transported. Before the said Longford incident there was another Irish election—in Roscommon. The people there elected an old man who had just come out of an English prison camp—his crime having been that he had had one son transported, and another son shot, for fighting for the freedom of a small nation. If the small nation for which they suffered, had been trampled upon by the Hun, England, lover of liberty, would of course, have gone wild with enthusiasm over the venerable hero and martyr—but, as the little nation happened to be one "protected" by the champion of liberty, English officers and soldiers wrecked his house, wantonly smashed all the beautiful objects of art which the old man had spent a lifetime gathering, pocketed the money in his wife's escritoire, and cast the aged venerable couple (against whom there was never any charge) into a dirty cell without seat, bed or food—and afterwards deported them to an English prison camp.

I dwell upon these two incidents for the purpose of impressing upon my readers—however much they may dislike the impression—the fact of which the English cable has, thru an oversight, forgotten to inform them—that the Irish people are just as earnestly and determinedly striving to drive the English conqueror out of Ireland as are the Belgians to hurl back the German invader—and win their liberty.

These two "traitors," elected for the purpose of hammering into the English mind that Ireland is defiant and determined to break the English yoke, were so chosen, despite all the efforts of Mr. Redmond, who was the people's leader until he strove to compromise Ireland's full claims; and despite the political machine which is entirely in Mr. Redmond's hands; and despite all the moderates and conservatives who counsel going slowly and winning and accepting liberty by instalments—the instalment in sight being "Home Rule."

Irish men would not be men, and would not be worthy the respect of friend or enemy, if they did not stand, as they do, determinedly and uncompromisingly for their country's absolute freeing from enslavement (whether real or only nominal) by foreign power. Even that diplomatic portion of the Irish people which still clings to the policy that they should at first aim for, or pretend they only want, Home Rule—even this conservative portion (still supporting Mr. Redmond) desire ultimately, to see Ireland completely independent. So, however the Nationalists of Ireland may differ as to the means direct or indirect, slow or fast, of reaching their goal, still, to all, it is the same goal—absolute freedom.

Americans who have had the psychology of the Irishman thrust upon them, who know his itch for power, his restless ambition to rule, must know that if Ireland were bound to the car wheel of the conqueror by, not chains, but only silken threads, these silken threads would fester Irish limbs.

So much for the purely Irish in Ireland, but we have the Hyphen there—and in an aggravated form that Americans never dreamt of. Three hundred years ago, James the First drove from the six most fertile counties in Ulster all of the Irish that had, till then, survived, and gave their lands to his Scotchmen—one thousand acres of the richest lands in Ireland to each Scot whom he had brought over. The descendants of these people are in America called Scotch-Irish. Among their descendants in Ireland today flourishes the Orange Society, formed to put and keep the Pope and all Papists in their right place—a place where the high price of coal will never worry them. And these people, after living and enjoying the confiscated garden spots of Ireland for 300 years, are still Hyphenates, not only fighting to uphold the rule of a foreign autocracy in Ireland, and the worst measures which that autocracy can conceive for humiliating the country that ought to be theirs, but also unceasingly and bellowingly struggling against any let-up of the

foreign autocratic rule, which might lighten the burden upon their represt fellows, and enable the rest of Ireland to progress toward ease, prosperity, and freedom.

These so-called Scotch-Irish, together with the Anglo-Irish, who altogether form about one-fourth of the population of the country, and who, until quite recently, have always had Ireland ruled for them (in fact, ruled by them, inasmuch as they had a monopoly of all the offices in the country)—these Hyphenates in Ireland have howled and struggled and foamed at mouth each time that the Irish-Irish have, by their struggle, wrested from England another little grudging concession. Because each grudging concession was (they knew) irrevocably fixing the power of the Pope and the chains of Rome upon the world of Protestantism in general, and on this island in particular, which they, the Hyphenate minority, should and must rule.

Of course, the more intelligent of them do not really fear the Pope-of-Rome bogie against which they are constantly screaming. But they fear the loss of their monopoly on all offices in the land—and so, in self-defense, it is well and right to keep the ignorant mass of their followers in panic-stricken dread of the bogie.

If Ireland be in imminent danger of receiving a little instalment of liberty, in the name of Home Rule—even tho the name be, as in this case, a misnomer—these Orangemen threaten to raise a rebellion. If Americans, in this threat, see an *impasse*, it is because they do not know at all, what the Irish know, that the same threat was made every previous time that Ireland was on the verge of getting any half-hearted reform measure.

It was made on the eve of the disestablishing of the Protestant Church in Ireland, and also on the eve of Catholic Emancipation. On each occasion, their martial ardor dissipated itself in noise: and six months after the event, they did not like to hear any reference to their late frenzy.

Their present frenzy, however, is much better systematized, more wisely directed, by an abler politician, of smoother method and cooler head than any former political misleader. Also, tho it began in sheer bluff, getting away from its director it plunged into a gallop of sincere frenzy. And tho the frenzy is now, to a large extent, past, there is the big danger that, rather than be taunted as cowards or impostors, they may, in a crisis, have to do in Belfast, not less than the Nationalists Volunteers did in Dublin—speak for themselves thru rifle barrels.

This is but a chance—yet it is a chance, if, the relations remaining the same of the two parties in Ireland (the Irish-Irish and the Hyphenate ones), Ireland is offered a *real* Home Rule measure. (A measure which gives the Irish people no control of their own finances, would not now be taken even as a little instalment, by Nationalist Ireland).

But now, as ever, England will follow her invariable rule of not yielding to Ireland any concession that she, either by force or by strategy, can withhold. Lloyd-George's newest Convention offer is a mere trick for deceiving the foreign world—a trap into which the real Nationalists, the Republicans, will not walk.

But a new and most interesting element, provocative of prophecy, and fertile of possibility, has entered into the national ferment in Ireland. A little paragraph set down rather obscurely in only one or two of the New York newspapers the other day—the paragraph may well have escaped most of the readers of The Independent—told that a firm protest against any attempt of English statesmen to partition Ireland was given to the Irish public over the names of thirteen Catholic and three Protestant Irish bishops. That remarkable joining, for the first time in Irish history, of Protestant ecclesiastics with Catholic ecclesiastics, and publicly proclaiming their belief that Ireland is a distinct national entity, is probably the first fair blossom on the young tree of Irish liberty in the now assured springtime of Ireland's reborn nationhood.

When this dropping of the hyphen is completed, and that the British blooded portion of Ireland (which is Protestant) links with the Irish blooded portion (which is Catholic), English rulers in Ireland will be packing their portmanteaus, knowing that their days are numbered. America, depending entirely upon the London cables, has been unaware of the wonderful working of the new leaven in Ireland in recent years—and, consequently, will be astonished—and I hope pleasantly astonished—at the result.

Some Americans know—there are many who do not know—that, from the more intelligent portion of the Protestants of Ireland, the Nationalists were always drawing recruits—and that, in the last hundred years—from the days of Henry Grattan to the days of Douglas Hyde, almost every leader of Nationalist Ireland was Protestant—including, of course, that Protestant saint to Catholic Ireland, the martyr, Robert Emmet.

But there are very few Americans—because they depended on the London cables for the news—who have been aware of the wonderful ferment working in the Protestant portion of the Irish people, in recent years, causing these people to think, as they had not thought, and causing many of the best of them to realize that Ireland, not England, is their country, and, that to Ireland, not England, their duty is due—and causing in recent years, a rapidly increasing stream of recruits to pour into the ranks of the Gaelic League and of Irish-Ireland.

And the fierce agitation over the so-called Home-Rule measure, and the frenzy into which politicians drove the fanatical portion of the Orangemen, has given a wonderful impetus to the stream.

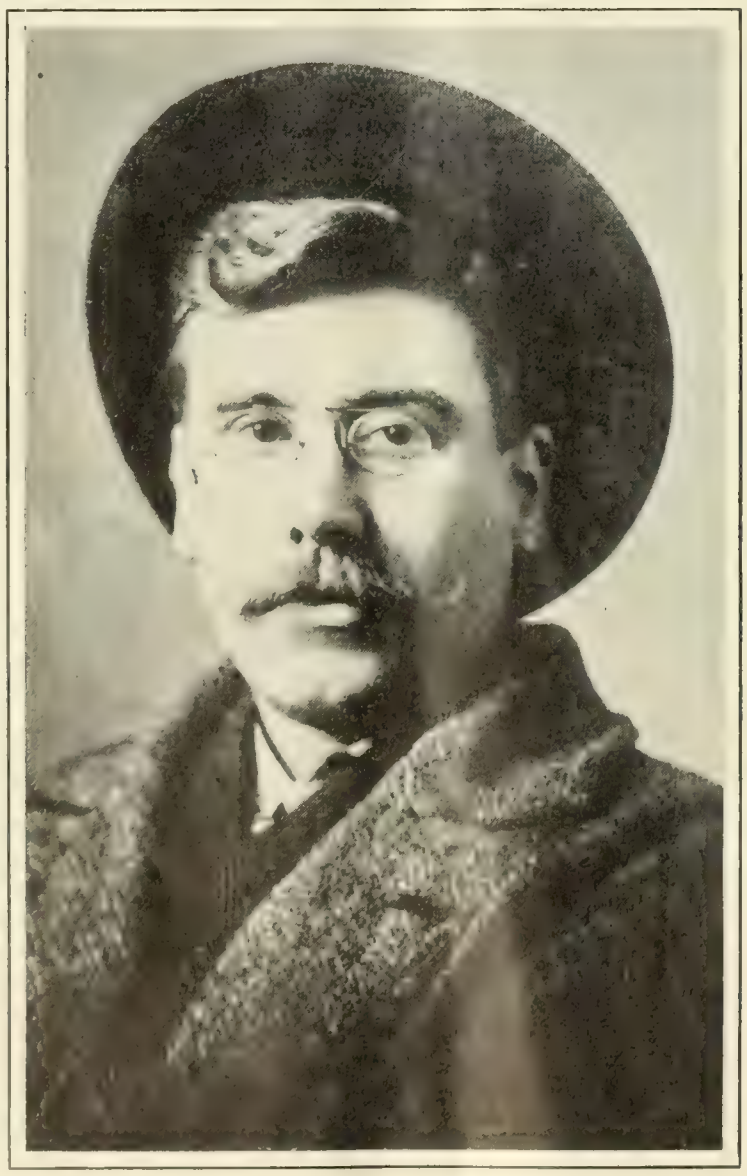
That impetus, in a few years, will show its result, when thousands of hostile Protestants—and those, too, of the ranks of the best, have awakened to the realization that it is criminal to oppose their fellow countrymen who are working and fighting and dying for the country of Ireland, which after all is their common country—and have accepted Nationalism, tacitly or confessedly.

And, mark well, it is but a beginning.

The man who knows Ireland, and the present conditions there, needs to be but an indifferent prophet to foretell that, within the next few years, the political alignment in Ireland will have changed so radically as to surprize the world in general, dumbfound the British world, and delight the new Irish nation.

Before very many years Ireland will solve her own problem.

New York City



SEUMAS MacMANUS

"NOT A MINUTE" KOEHLER TAKES THE TEAM

BY HERBERT REED

THERE is a new Voice in camp, and it was sorely needed. While the instructors were moving along smoothly enough in their allotted tasks, while the progress was steady, while the marching was so good as to provoke the unstinted praise of French visitors who have always been specialists in marching, and while the shooting on the range was so good as to prove that we are still a nation of natural marksmen, there had been something lacking. Every one felt it, from the instructors thru the student-officer body, clear down to the humble civilian observer. The instructors knew what it was, and now they have been able to remedy the defect.

What was needed was a new Voice, a new leadership by some great specialist. And this leadership was needed along physical lines—physical lines that would be disciplinary as well as muscle-building. The same situation has existed in the great peace time games again and again. It was the same situation that used to result in a hurry call for the late Tom Shevlin toward the end of the football season at New Haven; the same that sent Charles E. Courtney out in the launch when he should have been in bed, to pull the Cornell crew together; that in the old Oxford rowing days called for the advent of Harcourt Gold; and that in Princeton football resulted annually in the hasty summons to Eddie Hart.

There comes a time in all group effort of this kind, in which the physical and mental are so closely bound together, when the new Voice and the new drive that results therefrom are absolutely essential to success. It is simply a case of "You take the team, they've heard us every day and they need a change."

THE man who has "taken the team" is Major Herman J. Koehler, for many years Master of the Sword at West Point, a unique figure in the United States Army, and without doubt a wonder-worker. He will be here two weeks and then move on to the other camps. And while he is here there will be action of the kind he is supremely able to produce, besides a revival of the British bayonet battle practise, something that, as I have already pointed out, was mistakenly dropt. Koehler went to West Point many years ago as an instructor. He had no commission, and was in the strict sense not of the Army at all. Yet it is to his work over a long stretch of years that the Academy owes much of its fame as a maker of men—as an institution whose rigid discipline makes for wonderful *esprit de corps*. After a long time he was made a captain by act of Congress, and is today a major, albeit not in the line. He is a very special sort of person, both individually and in rank. Another odd feature about him is that, outside of the buildings, he has been for years the only really permanent institution at West Point. By the time the present camps are over he will have become a permanent institution of the New Army unless I am seriously mistaken.

In the training of officers, and, too, in the training of men, the limit of what he can do for our armies is the limit of his own time and physical and nervous energy. These latter seem almost inexhaustible. It wasn't mere gruffness that made him bark, when asked if he had "five minutes to spare for the newspaper correspondents," "Not a minute." It was an appreciation of the value of his time. He has none to spare even for himself. So as "Not-a-Minute" Koehler he is likely to go down in the history of these training camps.

IT was Koehler who wrote the physical drill into the Infantry Drill Regulations. He did so reluctantly, for he realized the extreme difficulty of getting chilly type to explain the unison-value, the concentration-value, the disciplinary value of these exercizes. He is the man who has made the muscles and the mind follow the voice. How explain it in print? I find myself facing the same difficulty. Now on the morning after his arrival he got out a squad of 250 picked men, and in the afternoon another squad of the same size. And in this one day's work he stamped himself and his methods on this camp, in a way that the men themselves feel will be indelible. I watched him carefully while he was at work. A single command marked him as one with the habit of authority, and his own superb physique and mental alertness at once gripped the attention of the entire class.

And then the Voice. With the first position of the body and the subsequent movements explained, one could shut one's eyes and then be literally pulled or driven thru the exercize, according as the movement called for pulling or driving. The long, coaxing, sympathetic count, the occasional explanatory matter, always in the cadence of the exercize, the sharp command for the recovery that snapped the pupil back to the primary position—and long forgotten or undiscovered muscles rippled and hardened under the pupil's skin, answering to this man's uncanny knack of searching them out. So too, with the mental response. In the afternoon class one husky young man "passed away" thru simple over-concentration. I know not what else to call it. They laid him out gently flat on his back, but he was not allowed to resume the work. No chances of permanent trouble are going to be taken in the course of this development. And consider the strain on the instructor, going thru the camp at the rate of 500 men a day. That is "Not-a-Minute" Koehler's task.

I had known of Major Koehler at West Point as a physical instructor and as a swordsman, but this I had taken as a matter of course. I had known him also as a brilliant football coach, the man who developed teams that took on Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and occasionally Pennsylvania in a single season and made a tremendous battle of it, with now and then a tie or a victory over the strongest of them—teams that now and then simply rolled over the Navy like a wave of bone, muscle and brains. Of the great value of his fundamental work I had known little, and, incidentally, he was never a self-advertiser. But now I know that the work he is doing is laying the *absolute foundation* of modern preparation of men for war. And he so impresses his pupils that when they come to handle the draft they should be able to "carry on."

The resumption of the bayonet work and the coming practise in trench warfare present some problems of a fundamental nature. It seems probable now that we shall not be able to go into the trench fighting quite as thoroly as the Canadians and the English have done. Of course the trench charging, bayonet and bombing, thru wire entanglements and fascines will be taught, but unless there is a sudden change in plans I doubt if the complicated labyrinths used over the northern border will be duplicated. There seems to be a growing feeling that since we are building up from the bottom we must devote more time than the new levies of our allies to the strategy and tactics of open warfare. It is of course understood that many of us, how many no one knows, are going to France where trench warfare is at its hight, but the powers that be have not been unmindful of the work of von Hindenburg early in the war on the eastern front, and they do not want to be caught flat-footed should the opportunity for swift open-field operations on a large scale ever offer. It is in such operations that the officers of the line, the battalion commanders especially, and the second lieutenants as a matter of course, need a larger vision than is to be gained thru the intensive study of trench warfare alone. This is what I gather from

Westinghouse

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Making Electricity Fit to Use

When you take the trolley-car home from your office, you know that an invisible stream of energy, flowing from trolley-wire to motors, moves the great weight of car and passengers in instant obedience to the motorman's hand.

But you may not realize how many changes had to be wrought in the electric current before it was fit for your service.

When it entered the sub-station it was truly a giant force—too powerful for a motorman's control, so powerful in fact, that it would wreck the motors or melt connections in an instant.

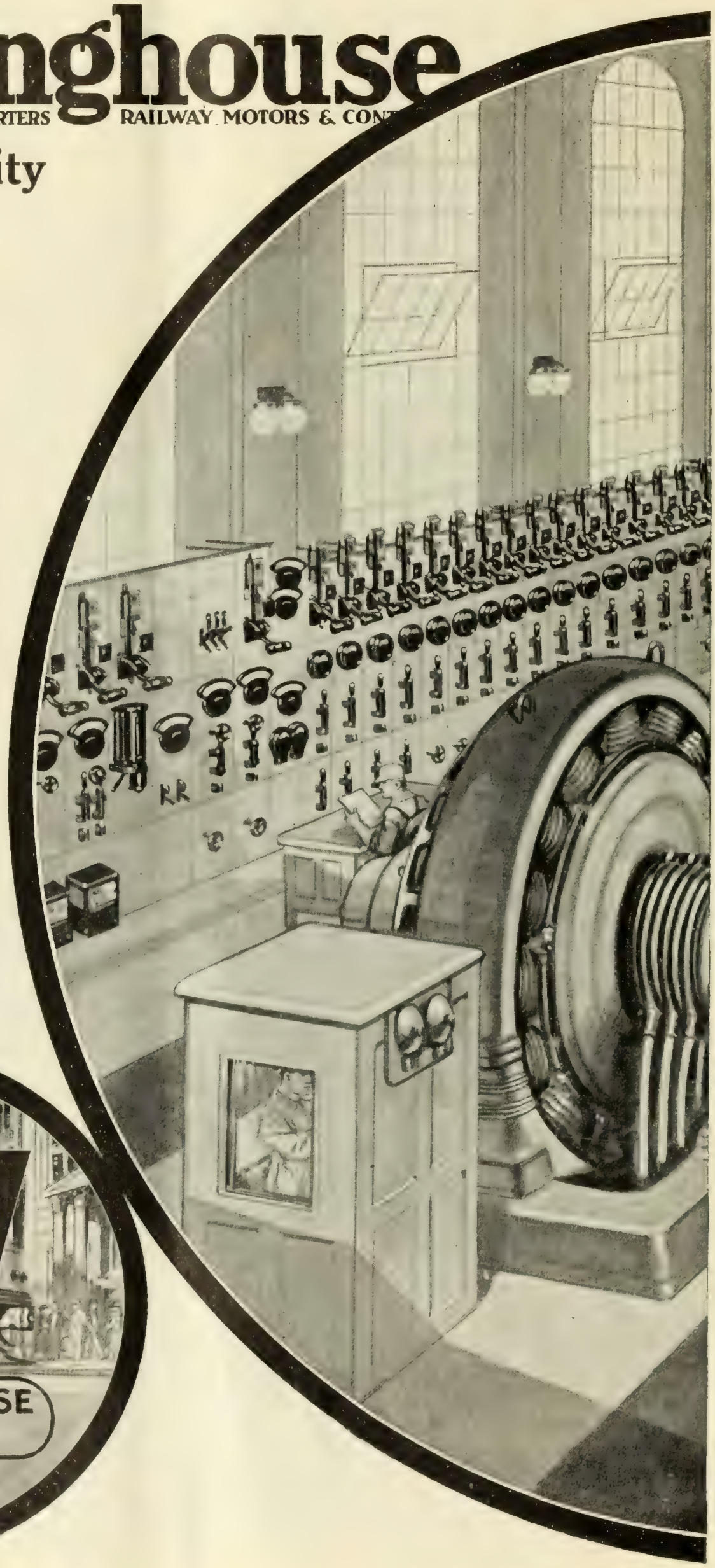
It was then not one force but several, requiring three wires and rushing first in one direction, then in the opposite direction.

Now it is a single steady stream flowing over one wire.

You must look to the transformer and converters in the sub-station for the explanation of this remarkable transformation.

For in principle they represent two great Westinghouse contributions to electrical progress—contributions that have, perhaps, done more than any others to make possible the far transmission of electrical energy, together with its easy transmutation into forms that are fit to use.

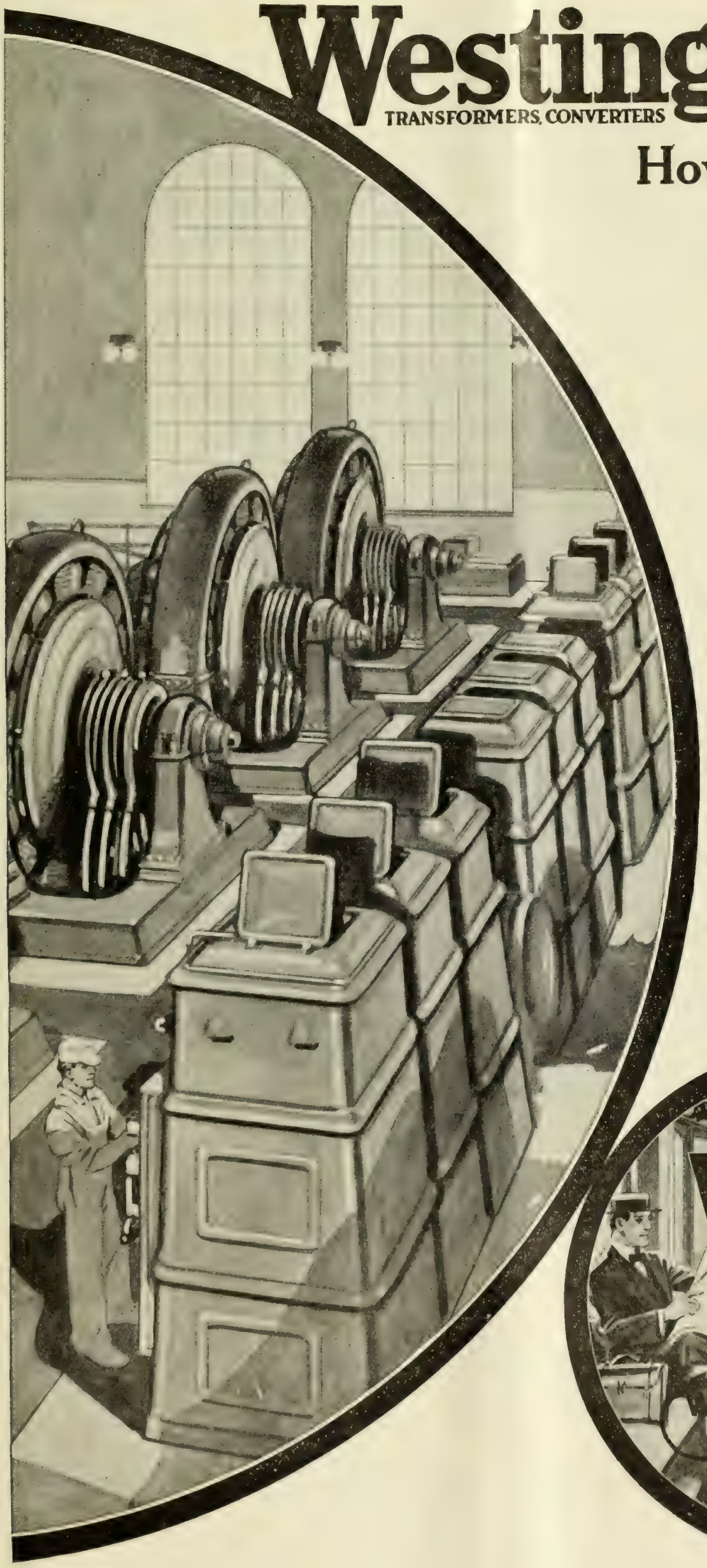
Years ago Westinghouse Electric engineers foresaw the day when electricity would be in universal use, when it must be produced in larger units, when it would be carried hundreds of miles over transmission wires, when it must be distributed over the whole area of a city, county or state.





Westinghouse

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How Mighty Forces Were Mastered

The voltage, that is, the pressure, required for transmission is far greater than that at which the current can safely be generated or applied.

And while it is more practical to generate and transmit electricity in the form of alternating current, it is often more convenient to use it as direct current.

So when the streams of energy leave the great turbo-generators in the Central Station they pass through transformers and are raised to the tremendous voltages that carry them over many miles to some sub-station. There they again go through the transformers and are "stepped-down," so that they can enter the rotary converters, from which they emerge as direct current fit for service in the motors under the car.

At other stations they are not changed to direct current but merely reduced in voltage by successive steps, until one of them enters your home to give you light, cook your meals, wash and iron your clothes or serve you in many other ways.

Westinghouse brought the first transformer patents to America. Westinghouse developed the rotary converter to its present high efficiency, and Westinghouse, too, has played a leading part in introducing and perfecting the turbo-generators in which the great streams of energy have their source.

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certain unmistakable indications which need not be specified here. I am simply attempting to seize the general feeling here.

The all-important bayonet fighting, which is not "sporting," as the English would say, and which we ourselves consider far from "sporting," is now to be thoroly taught. Hitherto there had been little to work on save Major Stewart's article in the *Infantry Journal*. Later several important kinks, also decidedly not "sporting," were picked up, and the full British system is at hand, the part that has not been printed together with the part that has been.

The English are not adding in print to their bayonet manual, for the reason that too much has been translated into German already and has been transmitted to the troops. In the course of training 30,000 men and later 500,000, it may be difficult to keep these little secrets. However, from what I have learned of the bayonet method so far there is no theoretically perfect defense against it. Deeper than that I cannot go in print. It was Lord Fisher, if memory serves, who when the proposition came up before the Hague years ago to "humanize" war, retorted "As well seek to humanize Hell." The same goes for the modern bayonet. Major Koehler is going to put the drive behind it here and in the other officers' camps.

There is a growing feeling among the student-officers, a feeling already prevalent among their instructors, that in the main the quality of the draft is going to be remarkably high. It is the thing the regular army has been waiting for all these years. And the reason is simple. It is felt that it will be the Army's great opportunity to unearth the right sort of material for non-commissioned officers. It is no reflection on the "non-com" of the old regime, who, by the way, is to have his long-deferred chance for promotion, to say that in the mass the Army expects better material.

The new men will meet in many cases—probably in most cases—as entire strangers, and the battle for the "non-com" position will be on before the men get to know each other too well. The friendships of the old days, generally long founded by the time promotion came around, were too often a bar to discipline. The situation made it hard for the man pushed up and for his old side-partners in the ranks. This accounts, of course, for the lonely life of the top-sergeant, that most efficient king-pin in our line troops. In the New Army the top-sergeant in many cases will be "there" long before he has made any deep friendships in the ranks, and the task all around will be easier.

This should be encouraging to that great body of disappointed young men who for one reason or another could not make the first training camps, and are too young for the second. If not drafted they can enlist directly with the knowledge that they will have their chance for a commission along with the brightest men of the regular draft.

One of the most cheering aspects of the sixth week of training was the discovery that many of the younger college men who had not been doing any too well in the infantry had chosen the field artillery branch of the service. Mathematics, and in the artillery, despite the use of tables, there is a lot of it, was still fresh in their minds, and it was possible to make rapid "book" progress with them while awaiting the arrival of the guns from New York. So, altogether, there is nothing but good news of the work at this rather important stage of America's greatest undertaking.

Plattsburg, New York

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READ THIS LETTER

JAMES R. & HARRY B. CATON
Attorneys & Counsellors At Law

ALEXANDRIA, VA. May 25th, 1917.

Wm. E. Harmon, Esq., New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:--I am directed by the American Security & Trust Company, Executor of the last will of the late Chas. E. Wood, to say that it desires to emphasize the necessity for the liquidation of the assets in which he was interested as a member of the firm of Wood, Harmon & Co. You are therefore requested to proceed to the sale of such property as is under your control with all reasonable dispatch.

American Security & Trust Co. By JAMES R. CATON, Attorney

Many of the country's largest fortunes are based on wise and TIMELY purchases of land in New York City. This advertisement offers a war time investment opportunity to the present generation, which fairly entitles it to be called the greatest "buy" in the United States today.

Mr. Chas. E. Wood, late member of the firm of Wood, Harmon & Co., had substantial holdings in the firm's various New York City realty developments. As Mr. Wood's heirs request a speedy settlement of his estate, WM. E. HARMON & Co., Inc., formerly Wood, Harmon & Co., must offer part of their Brooklyn holdings at LESS THAN HALF VALUE, to ensure a quick sale.

These lots are most desirably located, being near the terminus of the Nostrand Avenue Subway, part of the colossal $366,000,000 Dual System of Subways now within less than a year of completion. At present, trolleys on Flatbush Avenue direct from City Hall, pass the property, with other lines conveniently near.

The opening of the first subway from the center of Manhattan through Brooklyn, which opening is to take place within a year, will herald the coming boom in Brocklyn real estate. Foresighted people will not wait until the best bargains are picked up. It is better to be two months too early than two minutes too late. If we are not mistaken, the rise in values will be something like Washington Heights, where lots could be bought for $2,500 six months before the opening of the subway that sold for $6,000 six months after.

Mr. Wood's interests MUST be disposed of at once. WM. E. HARMON & Co., Inc., the most widely known and largest realty operators in this country, stand behind the offer, which is an assurance of the soundness of the investment. "Buy now and share in the dividends of the near future."

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AND
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company
REORGANIZATION

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit

issued under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment or Reorganization of the Railway Companies above named or by Depositaries for Committees approving said Plan of Reorganization, including

Certificates of
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway, New York, for

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's
**Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds, due 1959;
Consolidated First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, due 1920;
Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds, due 1917;
First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, due 1920; and
**Lexington Division Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 1920;

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company's
First and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Forty-Year Gold Bonds, due 1952;

The Kansas and Colorado Pacific Railway Company's
First Refunding Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1938;

The Central Branch Railway Company's
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1919;

The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company's
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1948;

The Leroy and Caney Valley Air Line Railroad Company's
Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 1926;

The Kansas City Northwestern Railroad Company's
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series A, due 1933;

Boonville, St. Louis and Southern Railway Company's
First Mortgage Forty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1951;

Little Rock Junction Railway's
First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, due 1916; and

Unsecured Claims against The Missouri Pacific Railway Company or St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company;

Certificates of
Bankers Trust Company
16 Wall St., New York, for

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's
Forty-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds of 1905, due 1945;

Certificates of
Central Trust Company of New York
54 Wall St., New York, for

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's
Stock and Stock Scrip; and

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company's
Stock;

Certificates of
Columbia Trust Company
60 Broadway, New York, for

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's
Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds, due 1917; and
First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, due 1920;

Certificates of
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
22 William St., New York, for

The Central Branch Railway Company's
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1919;

Certificates of
American Trust Company
50 State St., Boston, Mass., for

Little Rock Junction Railway's
First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, due 1916;

Certificates of
Franklin Trust Company
46 Wall St., New York, for

The Kansas and Colorado Pacific Railway Company's
First Refunding Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1938; and

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Certificates of
First Trust and Savings Bank
Chicago, Ill., for

The Kansas City Northwestern Railroad Company's
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series A, due 1933.

The new First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Series A, due February 1, 1965, of Series B, due January 1, 1923, and of Series C, due August 1, 1926, and General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1975 (all in coupon form) of Missouri Pacific Railroad Company (the New Company organized under the laws of Missouri to carry out the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization as modified July 25, 1916, of the Railway Companies first above named), together with Trust Certificates for Convertible Five Per Cent. Preferred Stock and Common Stock of said Missouri Pacific Raliroad Company, all in definitive form, and fractional scrip for such bonds and for such trust certificates, are now ready for distribution.

Holders of the certificates of deposit above described, issued in the United States, must, to obtain the new securities to which they are respectively entitled, surrender their certificates of deposit **to the respective Depositaries which issued the same. In the case of issues marked with asterisks (**) above (which are exchangeable for trust certificates for preferred stock), the certificates of deposit so surrendered must be accompanied by a statement of the names and addresses of the holders, and the new trust certificates** and any checks for adjustments in respect of interest **will be issued only in the names of the holders as so stated.** Forms of such statements must be obtained from the respective Depositaries. Deliveries of the new securities will be made, so far as practicable, in the order in which certificates of deposit are so surrendered.

In the case of **certificates of deposit issued by Central Trust Company of New York for stock,** trust certificates for the new common stock will be issued in the names borne by the certificates of deposit surrendered, unless different names are specified by separate instrument in writing by the persons surrendering such certificates of deposit. **In the latter case the certificates of deposit surrendered must be accompanied by New York State transfer tax stamps at the rate of two cents per share, and by such Federal tax stamps, if any, as may be required by United States law** at the time of such surrender, and the trust certificates will be issued in the names so specified.

All certificates of deposit surrendered to Depositaries must, unless in bearer form, be accompanied by properly executed transfers thereof in blank. Signatures to transfers must be guaranteed to the satisfaction of the respective Depositaries, and, in the case of certificates of deposit issued by Depositaries in New York, every such guaranty must be by a New York City bank, trust company or Stock Exchange firm, or by a bank or trust company having a New York City bank or trust company as correspondent.

The new First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds will be delivered with coupons due August 1, 1917, for interest from June 1, 1917, and subsequent coupons. The General Mortgage Bonds will be delivered with coupons due September 1, 1917, for interest from June 1, 1917, and subsequent coupons. The First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds of each series, and the General Mortgage Bonds will be in the denominations of $1,000 and $500, and any holder of a certificate of deposit entitled to receive new bonds of either issue, may deliver to the Depositary, with his certificate of deposit, written directions specifying in which of said denominations such holder desires the new bonds to be delivered; but **no holder of such new bonds or of such certificates of deposit will thereafter be entitled to exchange bonds of either denomination for the other,** and in all cases where denominations are not specified as aforesaid at the time of surrender of the certificates of deposit, the Depositaries at their option may deliver bonds of either denomination.

At the time of distribution of the new securities, cash adjustments in respect of interest will be paid to holders of certificates of deposit for the bonds in this paragraph mentioned, in the cases and in the manner provided by Article VI of the Plan. Adjustments for interest upon old bonds **exchangeable for new bonds** will be made up to June 1, 1917, the date from which the new bonds bear interest, but interest upon the face amounts of coupons covered by adjustments, will be allowed to June 30, 1917. **In cases where no advances in respect of interest have been made under the Plan,** the total amounts of the adjustments payable in respect of the several issues, for each $1,000 principal amount of bonds,

Independent Opinions

We are glad to see that Porto Rico is heartily with us in this new war against European tyranny:

Among the warring nations summoned against the Central Powers there are a few states which seem apparently harmless; as, for instance, the restless principality of Albania, the Portuguese Republic, poor overpowered Montenegro, and the small republic of St. Marino.

Now, way across the ocean, following the momentous declaration of war from the United States upon the German Empire, a highly cultured young people have also declared their hostility toward Germany. Excited by the spirit of a heroic ancestry and moved by a recent sentiment of gratitude the future state of Porto Rico has willingly, thru its Legislative Assembly, passed a message to President Wilson acknowledging absolute fidelity to the American flag which waves over their beloved island, and expressing their voluntary desire to coöperate, if possible, to defend the American cause. Of course, Porto Rico is an American possession acquired as a result of the Spanish-American War, and inevitably the government authorities had to submit to the United States Government. But, forced fidelity is not the same as voluntary loyalty.

The action of the brightest men representing a population of over a million American citizens means that Germany and her Allies have a new moral power gathered against them. German influence has failed, in a new people, to justify her cause.

Small Porto Rico is at war with mighty Germany. BOLIVAR PAGÁN.
Ponce, Porto Rico

Business Not as Usual! A million men are needed in our army—more if the war continues long. To properly equip and feed them will require the labor of an army of workers four times as large as the fighting army, it is said. And I think all patriotic Americans will agree that our army should be supplied with all the airships, munitions and other supplies that they can use to advantage. The United States must feed not only the American people and American army but also must ship as much wheat and other foodstuffs as possible to our Allies. This requires more farmers and more farm laborers and more tractors and other farm machinery. There is a demand for a large fleet of wooden ships to be completed as soon as possible. This will take more material and labor.

To fulfill these unusual war requirements millions of workers must leave their ordinary occupations to become soldiers, workers in munition factories, farmers, etc. How, then, can we have "business as usual?" Is it necessary to spend our money in order to keep our fellowman busy, as advised in the article "Keep the Shop Fires Burning" in the June 23 number of The Independent? Would it not be well to conserve our supply of steel, coal, lumber, oil, wool, cotton, etc., as well as our supply of food? Farmers and others engaged in necessary work are prosperous. Let them pay the taxes. Would it be wise to keep any unnecessary business going in order to tax it?

This does not mean that "foolish" economy is desirable. Every one should spend what is necessary to keep his efficiency as high as possible. The worker who needs a

will be as follows: 5% First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds due 1959, $27.75; Forty Year 4% Gold Loan Bonds, $22.20; Consolidated First Mortgage 6% Bonds, $5, in addition to any interest due on such bonds on or before May 1, 1917, and not yet paid over by the Depositary; Trust 5% Bonds due 1917, $119.00; First Collateral Mortgage 5% Bonds due 1920, $95.80; St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company's First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, $120.40; The Kansas and Colorado Pacific Railway Company's Bonds, $93.33; The Central Branch Railway Company's Bonds (when exchanged for 100% in new bonds), $76.63; The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company's Bonds (when exchanged for 100% in new bonds), $21.02; The Leroy and Caney Valley Air Line Railroad Company's 5% Bonds, $27.25; The Kansas City Northwestern Railroad Company's Bonds, $27.25; and Little Rock Junction Railway's Bonds, $10, in addition to any interest due on such bonds on or before April 1, 1917, and not yet paid over by the Depositaries.

Holders of certificates of deposit for stock of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company who have paid only the first instalment of $12.45 per share under the Plan, will not be entitled to receive the new securities until they shall have made the final payment ($37.50, and interest, per share). Such final payment must be made on or before August 22, 1917, under penalty of forfeiture.

For all fractional interests in bonds and in voting trust certificates for stock, bearer scrip certificates will be delivered.

Dated, New York, June 26, 1917.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Reorganization Managers.

To Holders of Undeposited Bonds, Stock and Unsecured Claims:

Additional deposits of bonds, stock and unsecured claims, under the modified Plan and Agreement above mentioned will for the present be accepted by the respective Depositaries therefor, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may from time to time be imposed by the undersigned Reorganization Managers, and subject, **in the case of stock,** to the requirement that the **Depositors shall pay in full, at the time of making deposit,** the sum of **$49.95** per share required pursuant to Article Fourth of the Agreement of Reorganization, **together with interest thereon** at the rate of six per cent. per annum from May 22, 1917. **This offer is subject to withdrawal at any time without notice.**

Dated, New York, June 26, 1917.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Reorganization Managers.

Central Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
54 WALL STREET
BRANCH: FORTY-SECOND STREET AND MADISON AVENUE

Statement of Condition at Close of Business June 30, 1917

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Mortgages	$ 111,600.00	Capital Stock	$ 5,000,000.00
Public Securities, Market Value	26,039,114.96	Surplus	15,000,000.00
Other Securities, Market Value	20,519,262.32	Undivided Profits	2,514,683.26
Loans	104,823,660.24	Dividend payable July 2, 1917, charged to Profit and Loss and not included in this Statement.	
Real Estate	1,403,275.12	Deposits	209,430,940.26
Accrued Interest	1,184,747.00	Reserved for Taxes	205,837.25
Customers' Liability on Acceptances (see Liabilities per Contra)	1,125,000.00	Accrued Interest	577,815.52
Cash on Hand and in Banks	78,673,270.91	Secretary's Checks	25,654.26
		Acceptances	1,125,000.00
Total	$233,879,930.55	Total	$233,879,930.55

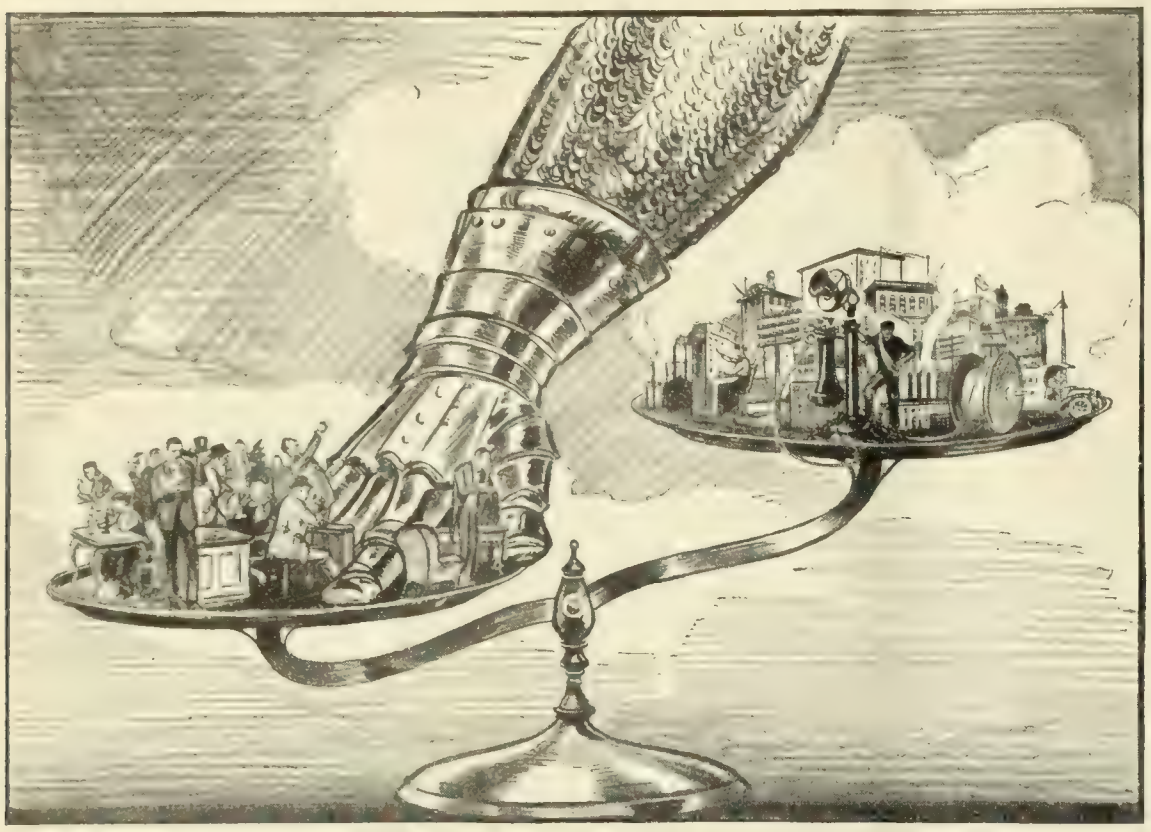
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THE INVESTMENT EDITOR of THE INDEPENDENT will answer any inquiries, without charge, pertaining to investments of all kinds. Address your inquiries to Investment Editor, THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West Fortieth Street.



The Weight of War

The heavy hand of war has disturbed the balance between supply and demand the world over. Our problem of serving the public has all at once assumed a new and weightier aspect.

Extraordinary demands on telephone service by the Government have been made and are being met. Equipment must be provided for the great training camps, the coast-defense stations must be linked together by means of communication, and the facilities perfected to put the Government in touch with the entire country at a moment's notice.

In planning for additions to the plant of the Bell System for 1917, one hundred and thirty millions of dollars were apportioned. This is by far the largest program ever undertaken.

But the cost of raw materials has doubled in a year. Adequate supplies of copper, lead, wire, steel and other essentials of new equipment are becoming harder to get at any price, for the demands of war must be met.

Under the pressure of business incident to war, the telephone-using public must co-operate in order that our new plans to meet the extraordinary growth in telephone stations and traffic may be made adequate.

The elimination of unnecessary telephone calls is a patriotic duty just as is the elimination of all waste at such a time. Your Government must have a "clear talk track."

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vacation should take it. But the unnecessary spending of money and employment of labor will not help to win the war.

NEBRASKA.

We agree with our correspondent that to support the war labor must be set free from the making of luxuries for the production of the tools of war. But, of course, this cannot be accomplished in a day. A too sudden stoppage of ordinary peace-time manufacture might throw many people out of employment before a place could be found for them in the war services of the nation. The best motto is neither "spend little" or "spend freely," but "spend wisely."

"Let the present, not the future, pay the price of the war—in cash as well as blood," says a correspondent who writes to second The Independent's stand for the conscription of wealth in wartime. We are glad to quote at length from his argument:

The future will have its own problems to solve. Why should we try to ease our own shoulders at their expense. If we see fit, or are driven, to enter upon a great enterprize, we certainly should be ready to pay the price. Just now we are commandeering the young manhood of the nation. Congress is just now considering the question of ways and means required to pay the bills incidental to supporting the resultant armies. We simple-minded Westerners feel that there should be no hesitation in determining what to do. If our young men must face enemy bullets, every dollar of wealth should be subject to call to meet attendant bills. To us the manhood of the nation rates higher than its wealth.

Out this way we incline to the belief that the man with the largest income is the man best able to meet bills—to pay taxes. We hold to this the more firmly when the income is derived from industries whose prosperity is based upon war conditions. We even consider that $100,000 annual income is a reasonable maximum to allow to any individual and that any excess may in all reason be taken by the Government. Where the income of most families is less than $1000, these same families will hardly see any injustice in requiring wealth to foot bills caused by a war in the prosecution of which the people of small income furnish most of the "cannon fodder."

Under the "future savings" theory the war must be fought most largely by the present producing classes and the cost of the war left to be paid by the remnant who survive and their descendants. Under such a scheme the war becomes a productive source of revenue to certain large industrial concerns and furnishes the choicest of securities to large investors. This makes the man whose chief capital is his muscle fight the war and pay for it, too, while others profit at his expense.

The Senate has been casting about to find many petty sources of revenue. All the time enormous incomes are being made on all hands. Why not commandeer money as well as men, especially when even a confiscatory seizure would fall far short of the sacrifice that our national manhood is preparing to make. I hope The Independent will continue in its editorial demand that wealth perform its whole duty.

In order that a wholehearted appeal may be made to the country, such that will meet with a like response, our national legislature may well follow lines laid down in a speech by Congressman Ramseyer in Congress, May 14. He held that the chief war taxes should be as follows:

1. A tax taking most of special war profits.
2. A progressive income tax up to 100 per cent.
3. High consumption tax on all luxuries.

Where a war must be carried on beyond our borders, the people will be exceptionally critical of the financial policies adopted, and doubly so where bond issues are employed as a means of raising funds.

JOHN M. STOKE.

Magnolia, Iowa

THE NEW BOOKS

MAJOR PROPHETS OF TODAY

The prophets of today not only indicate, but to a large extent create the thought of tomorrow. They stimulate, modify and direct the living forces that operate in society, and thus, by their emphasis forecast the future. To understand these contemporary, forward looking, creative minds is to catch more clearly the spirit and trend of human progress.

In his two volumes entitled *Major Prophets of Today* and *Six Major Prophets* (the latter just from the press), Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, Literary Editor of The Independent, has performed a notable service for us in bringing to our attention forcibly and interestingly the work and thought of twelve of the most distinguished thinkers and leaders of our time. His sketches include Maeterlinck, Bergson, Poincaré, Metchnikoff, Ostwald and Haeckel in the first volume, and Shaw, Wells, Chesterton, Schiller, Dewey and Eucken, in the second book, four each of professors of philosophy, scientists, and men-of-letters. Altho the author has aimed at exposition rather than criticism, he has given both in a very intimate and inspiring way. Dr. Slosson's racy style, power of analysis and keen observation of men and movements are all brought into play in setting forth the character and scope of each of these notables' life, work, and contribution to the world currents of thought. The shafts of wit cast at well known foibles, and dashes of description from unaccustomed viewpoints, keep the reader alert and give him the impression of coming into sympathetic contact with the personality under consideration. Each article is followed by a list of the published works of the author discussed and suggestions about appropriate readings and biographical materials for further acquaintance with the "prophet." Those who have followed Dr. Slosson's articles in The Independent will find that large additions have been made, and will be glad to have the whole in this permanent form.

The striking title under which Dr. Slosson has chosen to present his studies into the lives of these "Twelve Major Prophets" has undoubted reference to the Biblical books usually called the "Twelve Minor Prophets." It is interesting to note that of these "twelve major prophets," as among the "minor prophets" of olden time, not one is an ecclesiastic and most of them are real heretics as regards current theologies, and non-conformists in religious practise. But their heresies and repudiation of current ecclesiastical sanctities are, on the whole, not so pronounced and revolutionary as were those of the Biblical prophets.

That some of these men have the gift of "prophecy" in the old sense of prediction is clearly seen by their forecasts of the present war and its terrible revelations. Shaw and Wells, particularly, foreshadowed with considerable insight the coming events. Of the former, Dr. Slosson says: "Few writers have as little to take back on account of the war as Shaw, altho few have exprest such decided opinions in such extreme language on so many topics." The



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"Noticeable! I should say it was. But I was more uncomfortable over it than anybody else. I *like* them well enough, but *I couldn't think of anything worth saying*, and you can't talk nothings to people like the Petersons. I'm beginning to dread having people in. I haven't time to do the *reading* necessary to be a good conversationalist, and——"

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prescience of Wells is clearly shown in his anticipation of the present development of the submarine, armored automobile, trench warfare, machine gun and war mobilization of entire populations. Altho much has been written about some of these men, especially Shaw, no other volume contains their comments on the Great War or affords such an opportunity of comparing the views of these representatives of divers schools of contemporary thought.

Major Prophets of Today and *Six Major Prophets*, by Edwin E. Slosson. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.50 each.

GARDENERS AND OYSTERMEN

During the past few years Eden Phillpotts has been writing the industrial novels that mark a change and an advance in his art. In his "Old Delabole" the English slate-mines; in "Brunel's Tower" the potteries; in "The Green Alleys" the hop-fields of Kent have formed the setting for tales of human beings at their daily work, which is the larger part of life. Mr. Phillpotts' latest novel, *The Banks of Coln*, describes two great modern industries, flower-nurseries and oyster-fisheries in Essex. The great gardens of the nursery give opportunity for pages of glowing pictures in the author's happiest style:

> Gardens are pictures. . . . To make a garden is to make a painting with living colors—to paint with living things. And you can say what the plants will be doing in your picture each month of the year. So your picture isn't one but many.

As Mr. Phillpotts' hero paints landscapes with flowers and trees, the author paints them with adequate words. And the descriptions of the oyster world are charming:

> Older than humanity is the oyster;
> Tho men may rudely drag him from his shell
> And probe and prod and pepper him as well
> And sour his mild existence—yet, what then?
> To live for some brief space in mouths of men
> Is fame, and this fulfils the Oyster's mission;
> To please and satisfy is his ambition;
> And tho not proud, his gentle heart will flutter
> To know he's worthy of his bread and butter.

The time of the story is today and we hear the distant thunder of the guns in Flanders thru the closing chapters. The Great War solves some of the problems that trouble this little group of people busy with their gentle tasks of flower and oyster culture, but beset by love and death and sin as fatefully as on the wider battlefields to which some of them are called. As often happens in Phillpotts' novels, the women are less noble than the men; Aveline, the heroine, has no more conscience than a humming-bird; and Margery is about to drown herself when we meet her on the banks of the Coln; but, also as always, the women are alive and never stupid, however unmoral they may be. Mr. Phillpotts writes of rural England with full knowledge, unfailing sympathy and finished artistry.

The Banks of Coln, by Eden Phillpotts. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

BOOKS FOR THE SOLDIER

A capital and most timely little volume is *What a Company Commander Should Know*, by Major J. C. McArthur, U. S. A. It is not too much to state that every reserve officer should provide himself with this handy guide to the general supervision, care and welfare of his men. By it he will learn how to maintain discipline without becoming a martinet, to foster in his men those absolutely essential requirements of cleanliness and sobriety, initiative within proper restrictions, cheerfulness under hardship, and last but not least how to make thoroly understood that the good conduct and comradeship of each individual is responsible for the well being of the whole command. Of these, examples are

given by way of personal anecdote, which assist in pointing the author's instruction. There is an excellent appendix of military forms and abbreviations but one wonders why a little book so cheaply bound and printed should cost so much.

Trench Warfare, by Lieut. J. C. Smith, an American officer serving in the British army, is another handy volume which officers in process of training should not miss reading. Lieutenant Smith writes from experience of the development of trench warfare and describes not only the construction of modern trench systems, but necessary plans for the defensive or offensive. There is so much of value to the student officer condensed within a small space, that we can but note the chapters, location of trenches, trench drainage, and training as of particular importance. Further, as parts of his subject, the author discusses bombs, gas warfare and the general duty of an officer in the trenches, so that practically all that can be learned between book covers of this phase of war is herein presented. Numerous diagrams are helpful by way of clearer explanation.

For those who aspire to the Aviation Corps *War Flying*, by an English pilot, discloses the system of training, and what may be anticipated when the time comes to sail forth on a raid over enemy territory. One gathers, however, that no matter how keen the desire may be to join this branch of the military service, the candidate must possess above all the quality of absolute self-control. Mere bull-dog courage is not sufficient unless supported by an alert intelligence. Apart from this view, the author conveys the impression that tho the career of a war pilot is hazardous enough, yet compensation is provided in a certain joy of the air which to those of us who cling to the earth can hardly be appreciated. There are thrills aplenty in the book, when the author is pelted with shells, gets lost in the clouds, is compelled to pancake in a wheat field, and escapes from a "crunch."

What a Company Officer Should Know, by Major J. C. McArthur. George U. Harvey, 109 Lafayette St., New York. $2. *Trench Warfare*, by J. S. Smith. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50. *War Flying*, by an English Pilot. Houghton Mifflin. $1.

BELGIUM

At first glance it seems like going back to a period of remote history to take up the German invasion of Belgium and opening war scenes in France. But Albert Rhys Williams has apparently written *In the Claws of the German Eagle* after bringing the facts gathered in his extraordinary adventures into perspective, and his book is worth more than a dozen snapshot records. He entered into the field as an accredited war correspondent without previous experience and as a convinced pacifist. Considering this combination handicap, he presently achieved the almost impossible of being the first neutral into Liège after its capture by the Germans. He just footed it there from the Dutch frontier, and back, every mile of the trip being a series of surprizes. He passed unmolested thru the mighty grey-green host, was on the whole well treated. Still, it is quite clear, another with a less resourceful nature attempting this would have been shot in any one of half a dozen situations. Later, he was nearly shot as a spy in Brussels, and that is quite another tensely dramatic story. Mr. Williams admits that just as his pacifism crumbled amid the rising tide of French nationalism—a little longer and he might have been marching out to kill Germans—so at Liège he fell under the self-same spell woven by the Germans. Atrocities at least

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became no longer incomprehensible to him, for the whole thing imprest him as an atrocity, and while there his blood pulsed with the same rage. In fact, Mr. Williams became an atrocity—for the benefit of the camera men—and has since seen himself reproduced in the magazines being shot to death by a firing squad!

A magnificent testimony of the relief work in Belgium is set forth in *Women of Belgium*, by Charlotte Kellogg. The book is a living witness of the heroic spirit of the Belgian people in defense of their country against the German invader, not only on the battlefield but in the humble homes of the peasantry and the industrial workers. Upon the black and desolate background stand forth the inspiring figures of the King, Queen, and Cardinal Mercier. Upon an equal footing with them in the righteous cause of humanity must also be placed the American Minister, Brand Whitlock, and Herbert C. Hoover, as indefatigable, persistent, and unswerving in shouldering the tremendous burdens of responsibility willingly undertaken.

In the Claws of the German Eagle, by A. R. Williams. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50. *Women of Belgium*, by Charlotte Kellogg. Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

HALF THE CITY

Mrs. Simkhovitch has worked for many years at Greenwich House, New York, and knows well the mixt population of the crowded and cosmopolitan Greenwich neighborhood. She writes of the *City Worker's World* not only with sympathetic understanding born of sharing it, but founded in a broad and thoughtful study of the problems of immigration and poverty.

The opening chapter analyzes the general characteristics of our various immigrant races. The tenement house itself, however, is the foundation of the study, this being the frame, adaptation to which in itself explains a great part of the difficulties of life in the crowded districts. The close association forced by tenement life makes for a strong clan spirit, for deep family loyalty, and for certain standards of propriety that obtain so strictly in no other group. Mrs. Simkhovitch differentiates between materialism and the struggle for livelihood. "Materialism is found in the classes that have a surplus. The anxiety to reach the security line is all of one piece. The dividing line between the material and the spiritual has no meaning below this plane."

In the chapter on leisure Mrs. Simkhovitch discusses the amusements left to the tenement dweller after nearly all the outdoor sports and enjoyments have been subtracted, and she shows the positive values that finally work out of the few forms of pleasure within the reach of the town laborer. The description of the characteristics of the tenement house mother is particularly comprehending and vivid. "Her life is lived deeply tho narrowly. Her conversation has a tang and directness and character that makes the talk of the average woman of higher economic stratum appear vague, wobbly and vaporous, and the philosophy of the tenement gossip being founded on experience is realistic, sound, witty, but none too cheerful."

The most acute comment in the book perhaps is that on the lack of enthusiasm among the tenement group for "the business idea in politics . . . business ideals cannot deeply appeal to working people whose position is that of employed . . . where property is a weak idea the business administration idea also is vague, unreal and regarded with suspicion."

To the lay reader this is an uncommonly enlightening and suggestive book. It deals

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with the problem in general, not with the special difficulties of different ages and different peoples that make up the city workers. It is written with eyes wide open to all the good that is in the possession of the town laborer and it is not engaged in the propaganda of any panacea or particular reform. Whether it were the intent of Mrs. Simkhovitch or not we do not know, but she leaves the reader, while hopeful of all sorts of ameliorations and improvements that are already on the way, yet with a strong impression that the root of the conditions, here rather under than overstated, are inherent in the great town, and so long as aggregations of factories and laborers are encouraged, so long as cities run a rivalry as to population, so long will we have the slum in some sort. And, do the best we may with it, in the slum can be lived but a stunted life.

The City Worker's World, by Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

HERE AND THERE AT HOME

Thomas Bailey Aldrich's ever delightful sketch of Portsmouth, the *Old Town by the Sea*, is issued in a pleasant "visitor's edition," with many photographs. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $1.25.)

At the North of Bearcamp Water is the record of Frank Bolles's wanderings in the White Mountains from July to December some twenty-five years back. It is a pleasant work, well deserving its new and well illustrated edition. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $1.50.)

Those who know well their White Mountains will welcome C. E. Beals, Jr.'s *Passaconaway*. Opening with chapters on the Indians of the region, it is an uncommonly full gathering of local history and legend. Illustrated by photographs. (Richard G. Badger, Boston, $1.50.)

An interesting compilation from the records of *Mount Ranier* has been made by E. S. Meary. These records, often contemporary, open with the journal of Captain Vancouver, in 1792, include Theodore Winthrop's charming legend of Hamichou and close with papers by specialists on the glacier and the mountain's geology. The Macmillan Company, $2.50.)

Your National Parks, by E. A. Mills, contains full accounts of eleven Western reservations and shorter accounts of others of the United States and of Canada. There are interesting chapters on many allied topics, many photographs and clear maps. In the appendix is a detailed guide to the greater parks, prepared by L. F. Schmeckebier. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $2.50.)

George R. Putnam, in *Lighthouses and Lightships in the United States*, has chosen a topic round which romance gathers. Loneliness, devotion, courage, are the words that come first to the mind and that give the topic its never failing fascination. Much of historical information and heroic story is gathered in this pleasant volume with its many pictures. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $2.)

CONCERNING THE WAR

Irvin S. Cobb, when *Speaking of Prussians*, quite forgets to be humorous. He is brief, uncompromising, but he is also fair-minded. He defends the German soldier from many charges, and thereby makes his arraignment of the German government and military system the more convincing. (G. H. Doran Company, 50 cents.)

Scraps of Paper, a pamphlet coming to us from England, contains facsimilies and translations of the German proclamations that have been pasted up in the invaded towns of Belgium and France. Among these are the first to the people of Belgium; that for the execution of Edith Cavell; that for the deportations from Lille. (G. H. Doran Company, 25 cents.)

Mr. Balfour provides a happily satiric introduction to the translation of Treitschke's *Politics*. In these essays one finds the Ger-



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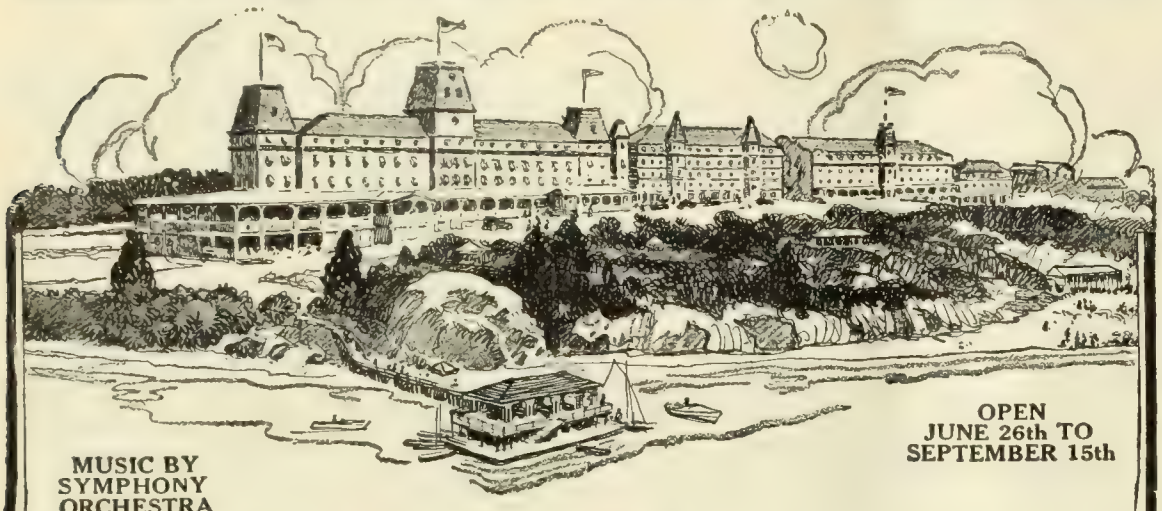
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TRAVEL AND RESORTS

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Office at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.



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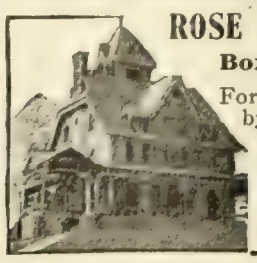


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man leader's theory of the state, of the Prussian system, as compared with what he thinks is to be found elsewhere, of public morals, of women, of Jews and Turks, and, of course, of war. (The Macmillan Company, 2 vols., $7.)

Patrick MacGill's *Soldier Songs* are verses from "the front" written much as the soldiers might make them up and sing them. They are informal and casual expressions of the several moods of the men in khaki—ennui, anger, weariness, courage and fear and homesickness. They can hardly be called poetry, but here and there is a fine phrase. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.)

Mary Roberts Rinehart writes whereof she knows when in *The Altar of Freedom* she tells the mothers of this land why and how their sons must enter this war. One of her sons has gone, the other two will go if, when they are old enough, they are needed. She has seen the war close at hand and her unflinching words are born not of theory and imagination, but of facts. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, 50 cents.)

William Archer has collected a bookful of *Gems (?) of German Thought*, consisting of fragmentary quotations from German writers known and unknown (mostly the latter) illustrating the unmoral or criminal egoism which is the outstanding feature of Germany's political philosophy. In the midst of such a war, stringing little beads of German wickedness to make the public's eyes pop out seems a childish occupation. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.25.)

Exaggerated self-importance seems to speak in the letter with which Captain Viand prefaces his *War*. He harps on the "dignity of his five rows of gold braid." He lambasts the Kaiser and the Germans with violence equal to any German hate blast. Occasionally, however, the Pierre Loti of aforetime paints for us scenes at the front and elsewhere that have his graceful charm, and are shot thru with a very real patriotism. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.25.)

LIVES AND LETTERS

Personal reminiscences of the first ecumenical council fill the first volume of Cardinal Gibbons' *Retrospect of Fifty Years*, and here is a description of Rome at Easter. The second volume contains besides recollections of various notable events of the church in America, many of Cardinal Gibbons' sermons and addresses. (James Murphy, $2.)

Dr. G. Frederick Wright's *Story of My Life and Work* opens with the pioneer days of his grandparents in northern New York. Much of the book is given to the exploration of the Muir Glacier and the journey thru Central Asia. An impersonal, simply written, interesting autobiography. (Bibliotheca Sacra Company, Oberlin, Ohio, $2.)

For a lifetime Everett P. Wheeler has been active in labors for the public welfare. He has had share in the civil service, currency and tariff reforms. He has known many notable men. His *Sixty Years of American Life* opens with his recollections of Webster and one wishes the book contained more such personal recollections of which his memory must hold great store. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.50.)

Among the friendly, leisurely recollections that make up *Further Pages of My Life*, by W. Boyd Carpenter, is a chapter recounting his meetings with the Kaiser, and his theory of the present development of that apparently amiable character. Of a quite different interest is the acquaintance with J. S. Shorthouse, and Bishop Carpenter's ending for "Little Schoolmaster Mark." (Charles Scribner's Sons, $3.50.)

William Newton Clarke was one of the wise and noble religious thinkers who trained this generation of preachers. Born to the straitest Baptist tenets he became a broad and scholarly leader in theological thought, a man ahead of his generation in sociological interests. This modest and dignified record of a beautiful life is followed by most interesting descriptions of Dr. Clarke in his various fields, by such fellow

laborers as Dr. Judson and Dr. William Adams Brown. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.)

A recent issue of the convenient Wayfarer's Library is Clement Shorter's collection of letters from the *Brontës and Their Circle*, one of the delightful books of English biography. (E. P. Dutton & Co., 50 cents.)

Francis Spencer Spalding, missionary bishop of Utah, was a genial and human person. Always on the side of the poor, always openminded, sympathetic, fearless, his death robbed the Episcopal Church of one of its strong men. In Mr. Melish's well told story of this earnest life we get no sectarianism and much discussion of the practical problems now before the church and before society, and much shrewd advice to the missionary. (The Macmillan Company, $2.25.)

JUST FOR FUN

There is a new edition of that merry little work *How to Tell the Birds from the Flowers and Other Woodcuts*, by R. W. Wood. A welcome summer, or winter, birthday card. (Duffield & Co., $1.)

The *List of Educational and Selected Films* includes a wide range of topics, industrial, scenic, scientific, novel adaptations, all chosen with careful judgment and suitable for young people. (Moving Picture World, New York, 10 cents.)

A book mighty convenient to find in one's pocket is *Legal Points for Automobile Owners*, by Leslie Childs. This does not rehearse definite laws, but gives topically arranged explanations of regulations governing the road and the car. (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, 50 cents.)

Barrett H. Clark is author of a most useful handbook, *How to Produce Amateur Plays*. It pleads for simple staging, has a list of plays for amateur acting, discusses organization of the company, but spends most space on directions for training the actors. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, $1.50.)

Warren H. Miller had his first sailboat when he was twelve and has been getting boats ever since. He tells, in the *Boy's Book of Canoeing and Sailing*, how a boy can build a boat at small cost, as well as how to manage anything from a canoe to a launch afflicted with "engine troubles." (G. H. Doran Company, $1.35.)

Amateur Circus Life, by Ernest Balch, is a textbook of physical development and the simpler tumbling "stunts." Mr. Balch gives careful directions for practise and wisely cautions young acrobats against ambitions too vaulting. The last chapters give suggestions for school exhibitions and minstrel shows. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

The third quarterly catalog of selected motion pictures, interesting to "father, mother and the young people," contains about three hundred titles with description, names of star, film company and number of reels. Other useful pamphlets issued by the National Board are *Motion Pictures and Censorship*, and *Principles Governing Selections of Motion Pictures for Young People*. (National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, 10 cents each.)

RUSSIA AND HER NEIGHBORS

There is no glory in war for either officer or soldier according to V. Veresaer. *In the War*, translated from the Russian by Prof. Leo Wiener, is a tragic monument to the Russo-Japanese conflict, and uncovers vividly the bureaucratic authority, and incidentally the incompetence, that lost the last war for Russia. (Mitchell Kennerley, $2.)

Arthur Ruhl's *White Nights and Other Russian Impressions* is a pleasant bit of travel literature. A visit to Ellen Key is the feature of the journey to Russia. A voyage down the Volga the freshest of the descriptions of Russia itself. One gains no new outlook on the present situation but

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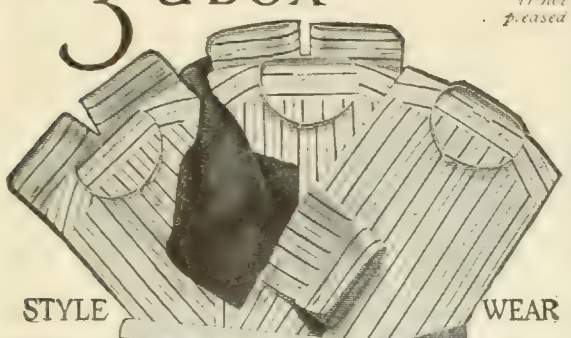
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much of general interest. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.)

An uncommonly interesting and illuminating little book is Demetra Vaka's account of her journey thru *The Heart of the Balkans*. She is mainly concerned with the women of Albania, Montenegro, Serbia and Bulgaria, and in describing them she makes clear various differences that lie within the eternal Balkan question. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $1.50.)

Helen Davenport Gibbons and her husband were in Armenia at the time of the massacre of 1909. They shared with the missionaries its terrible experiences. Unfortunately many of these letters to Mrs. Gibbons' mother, the form in which the story of the *Red Rugs of Tarsus* is told, contain information which must have interested her mother greatly but which will seem irrelevant to the public, or trivial, when thought of in relation to such great happenings. (The Century Company, $1.25.)

ESSAYS ON BOOKS

In *Wisdom of the East, a Feast of Lanterns*, L. Cranmer-Byng has produced a legendary source book, concerned with the motifs of Chinese poetry. The Moon, Flowers and Dragons are shown to be mighty factors in Chinese versification. Various other inspirations, and the forms of Chinese verse, are pleasantly and very readably considered, with interesting illustrative examples. (E. P. Dutton & Co., 80 cents.)

If you are superficial is it a virtue or a vice to be entertaining? On your answer to that question depends your enjoyment of John Cowper Powys' *Suspended Judgments* or your irritation. In this score of readable little essays the author leaps lightly about literature, touching where he will on Pascal, on Blake, on Conrad, winged with the sublime confidence that he knows quite as much about one as about the others. (G. Arnold Shaw, New York, $2.)

Of the four parts of Edward Hale Bierstadt's *Dunsany the Dramatist*, The Man is an uninteresting biographical sketch, seemingly only moderately informed. His Work has intrinsic interest, of course, also shows flashes of more than the conventional manner of "critical" commonplaces, but is, as a whole, not critical in any deep, sure sense, marvelously contradictory in fact, and lacking in humor. His philosophy is muddled. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, $1.50.)

Choosing seemingly the worst quotations he can find, Edward A. G. Hermann, in his *The Faith of Robert Browning*, laboriously, tritely and satisfyingly edifies himself in studying what has elsewhere been called "the most profoundly subtle mind that has exercized itself in poetry since Shakespeare." He, however, seems to forget both the untimeliness of his great man's message and human unwillingness to be edified, unentertainingly! (Sherman, French & Co., 80 cents.)

Stephen Coleridge had great fun, as his readers will have, picking out favorite poems overlooked by anthologists, and chatting about them in *An Evening in My Library Among the English Poets*. His American shelf was almost too scanty for exhibit, however, with "The Rosary" prominent thereon. And why not refer to the dictionary before stating that "excelsior" means "a taller man" and that "Latin must have been an unknown tongue" to Longfellow. (John Lane, $1.25.)

Stuart P. Sherman, in his dissertation, *Matthew Arnold*, one of the "How to Know Him" series, was braced by diligence both in the collecting of minor material and in the weaving of it into a predetermined disquisitive pattern to square with an inherently unsympathetic attitude toward the poet and essayist. But tho the verse quotations from Arnold are not always of the best, certain contributory information of real worth (as in "Literary Criticism") may, here and there, be culled from the 314 pages. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, $1.50.)

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DIVIDENDS

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, June 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, June 30, 1917.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1917, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE
of the
AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY

The Board of Directors of the above Company, at a meeting held July 3, 1917, declared a Cash Dividend of One and One-Half (1½%) per cent. on the Preferred stock, a Cash Dividend of Two and One-Half (2½%) per cent. on the Common stock and a dividend at the rate of Two and One-Half (2½) shares of Common stock on every one hundred (100) shares of Common stock outstanding, all payable August 1, 1917. The Transfer Books will close at 12 o'clock noon on July 14, 1917, and will re-open at ten o'clock A. M. on August 1, 1917. C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.
July 5, 1917.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Shares of this Company will be paid August 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 30, 1917. Transfer Books will not close. A. H. PLATT, Secretary.

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY OF AMERICA
Common Stock Dividend No. 19.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2% has this day been declared upon the Common Stock of this Company issued and outstanding, payable August 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 27, 1917.

The stock books will not be closed.

GEORGE WATTLEY, Treasurer.

Dated, July 5, 1917.

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Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1917.

H. F. Hutchinson, Prest. W. H. Rose, Secty.

CLOSE OF TRANSFER BOOKS

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

St. Louis, Mo., June 27, 1917.

The transfer books of the 5% bonds of LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY will close at 3 o'clock P. M., July 14, 1917, for the payment of interest on said bonds, due August 1, 1917, and will re-open at 10 o'clock A. M., August 2, 1917. T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

A NUMBER OF THINGS

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

The sermon had closed with an impressive climax and a brief and solemn prayer. Its theme had been lifted heavenward on the wings of poetry and song by the united voices of all the congregation. The sound of the great amen had passed from the soul of the organ and entered into ours. We stood with bowed heads and closed eyes waiting for the seal on the message; listening for our pastor's words as he invoked upon us in parting the blessing of God. After a moment of silence we heard his voice, but its tones were not those of a priest but of a business man. It was a very worldly and emphatic voice which said:

"Don't forget to take a card at the door announcing our series of Sunday evening lectures on 'The Great War,' illustrated with the stereopticon."

The spell was broken. Like a strain of music which has stopped on the last note but one, and so left the aggravation of the expected return to the major; like a parting without a final hand clasp; like a letter without a signature; like a staircase we ascend in the dark and expect another step that is not there; like a dinner without dessert; so rapidly it brought our spirits down to the prosaic.

Maybe the minister pronounced the benediction in due form after that. Nobody knew. And it did not make any difference whether he did or not. The time for it had passed.

*
* *

Josh Billings once said: "Things is mixt." In the midst of the chorus of praise over the combined philosophy and wit of the saying few have noticed its greatest merit and the author's real claim to rank as reformer and philosopher. The idea of the aphorism is as old as the hills, but it was never exprest so well before because it was never before exprest in simplified spelling—nor yet in simplified grammar. It is the imperishable glory of Josh that not only was he a pioneer in the great modern pragmatic movement to shed meaningless and useless letters from our words, but that with a prophet's vision he could look forward to the distant age when even grammar must resign its fondness for superfluous forms. What need is there for a plural verb when the noun is plural? There is no plurality about is-ness. A verb can have no number and to make it take a plural form because it follows a plural noun is compulsory hypocrisy and enforced sycophancy.

An inflectional language was natural enough in imperial Germany or despotic Russia; and the English, who have already won for themselves the substance of a republican form of government and the almost equal boon of a largely uninflected language, may perhaps be pardoned for keeping a few anomalies in their language as well as in their constitution. But we of America, who have discarded the shell of monarchy as well as the kernel and established our political system upon a purely republican basis, should show similar courage and unflinching logic in extirpating the last vestiges of linguistic slavery. To do away with the comparatively few remaining grammatical forms in the language which serve no useful function would involve far less change than the language has already undergone time and again, and it would establish a new precedent for deliberate and conscious improvement of our tools of thought.

*
* *

It is a very wise precaution to lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen, if you have other horses in the stable.

*
* *

One of the liveliest pages of that lively British weekly, *The New Statesman*, is signed by the name of "Solomon Eagle," altho we suspect that the writer, in spite of the name, is neither a Jew nor an American. In one of his recent causeries he compliments The Independent in the following fashion:

> There is a New York paper called The Independent. I read it with pleasure. Its articles and stories are interesting, and its war-pictures exceptionally so. But one of its features is more than interesting: it is unique.

He then quotes our Lesson Plans for the study of The Independent in English and Political Science classes and continues:

> It is the most ingenious method ever devised of soaking people in a paper. Our English journalism is not so thoro as this. We are reticent and reserved: we have not the courage of our convictions! How large a rum-ration would it take to induce the directors of this journal to start such a page? In fancy I picture Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch and Professor Pigou drawing up alluring questionnaires on its contents. As, for example:
>
> 1. Why do you think the leading articles in the *New Statesman* the most persuasive ever written? Why have you always thought so? What should you do without them?
> 2. What form of suicide would you choose if, by some misfortune, you were deprived of this journal?
> 3. How much has your income risen since you began to read "Solomon Eagle"? Analyze, as succinctly as you can, the secret of his invigorating power.
> 4. Who is "Sardonyx"? What is he?
> 5. "We must beat back the Germans." Parse this sentence on page 323 and state in which back numbers the same sentiment can be found exprest (1) in the same words, (2) in different words. (N.B.—Back numbers 6d. each, more if very old ones.)
> 6. Write an essay proving that Lord Devonport would be much more comfortable if he had taken this paper's advice.
> 7. Explain the present status of the Bukit Panjong Rubber Company. What price were the shares when Mr. Emil Davies first mentioned them?
> 8. Why do you consider the poem on page 312 the best poem you have seen in a British periodical for many a long year?
> 9. Give reasons for your belief that Homer would like to have written it.
> 10. Write a short explanation of your reasons for always buying six copies of any book advertised in our columns.
>
> No prizes are offered for answers to the above questions.

We regret that our esteemed contemporary suspects us of ulterior motives in introducing these questionnaires on the contents of The Independent, but we hope that the directors of his journal will adopt Mr. S. Eagle's suggestion. Nothing would speed up the water-logged schools of Old England more than introducing *The New Statesman* as a textbook in literature and current history. *The New Statesman* is the equal of Addison's *Spectator* any day and far superior to it for today.

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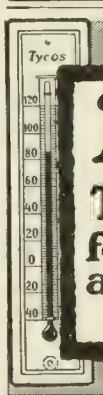


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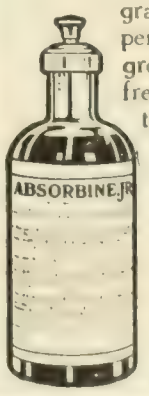
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"FROM personal experience as the father of a large family," said a friend to me recently, after reading a letter I had shown him from an inquirer asking the way out of a difficulty due to long membership in a prominent fraternal order, which will probably succumb to the assaults made on it by a constantly increasing rate of mortality, "I deeply sympathize with your correspondent. He is in real trouble over a proper insurance provision for his family in case he should die. His case is as clear as sunlight; and yet there is no solution of the problem he is up against. You can't mend the matter for him because he has invested both his money and his time in what he has believed all along was cheap insurance. The money spent is as nothing against the time lost.

"My sympathy for him is based on first-hand knowledge, for I came near becoming just such a victim as he is now. My first investment in life insurance, so-called, was in the American Legion of Honor, promoted by a man of the name of Warnock—Adam Warnock. I was elected secretary of the first camp, or chapter, or whatever was the name, organized in Denver. I was young and full of confidence in myself. What I did not know in those days on every subject was not worth putting down in the record. I was certain, among other steady convictions held, that the old line companies were robbing the people. As we say in these smarter days, I had the 'dope' for it, and I fancy no one during his time had a more skilful hand in passing it out than Adam Warnock, president of the American Legion of Honor. I went in for several more assessment societies, including the Knights of Honor and the Chosen Friends.

"Where are these three now?" he inquired, musingly.

"Fortunately for me, at about that time, I had two real possessions—a good head for figures and a good friend who was making a rather poor living trying to sell life insurance for a Philadelphia company. This fellow knew I was all wrong on life insurance mathematics; in fact, he regarded my poverty in that direction as a matter worthy of commiseration. I was a healthy, husky young chap, and he often told me that if I lived out a decent average life-expectancy; the death and burial of my assessment associations would eventually become a dim memory.

"My friend was not a successful solicitor because, as I believe now, he knew so much about the science of life insurance. He spent too much time studying and demonstrating that side of it and, instead of convincing people they should buy it, he got real satisfaction in having enlightened them on it. It was a fine thing to do for, without doubt, men who were good salesmen, coming after him, reaped the harvests he had sowed.

"Among those whose life insurance pathway had been lighted by the torch which this enthusiast held aloft, I was one. I was 'caught young,' greatly to my benefit, in an era of popular prejudice against old line life insurance, when the crowds were surging behind Harper, the founder of the Mutual Reserve Fund, Fouse of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association, and other apostles of the new cult, including scores of fraternals, which were steadily being organized. I have forgotten the names of dozens of these concerns which dotted the field like mushrooms, flourished and failed, leaving woe in their wake. For a full quarter century those which managed to survive as the result of exceptionally heavy accessions of 'new blood' to their membership every year, kept making serious and, perhaps in some cases, sincere arguments against the necessity for accumulating any kind of reserve. 'Keep your reserve in your pocket,' was their slogan.

"THE founder of one of the assessment associations previously mentioned invented a new system which he claimed was a safe substitute for the legal reserve system and which, while avoiding the technical liability imposed by the latter, as he claimed, was stricter and afforded greater freedom in plans. But its founder finally came to the despised legal reserve system in order to save his institution from failure. We may be sure that this change left many of its members, who were advanced in age and were financially unable to comply with the new premium exactions, in a lamentable plight.

"This has been the fate of all who went into the assessment companies and fraternal associations under the belief that the reserve was a superfluity and that life insurance could be furnished at a rate very much lower than is done by the regular companies. Your correspondent is in precisely the situation in which hundreds of thousands of his predecessors have been trapped, and unless he can pay the assessments demanded, ever increasing as the result of heavy mortality due to old age, his case seems hopeless. To a man advancing in years, declining in physical condition, with dependents who will suffer by his death, this is bitter.

"These people are victims: some of them are sacrifices laid on the altar of ignorance: others, the dupes of designing 'organizers' and promoters who prospered in the trade of furnishing 'pure protection'; all of them, sufferers under laws, demagogic in origin, which under the guise of discriminating against life insurance 'conducted as a business for profit,' exempted so called co-operative associations from every requirement that is essential to permanent security. It is difficult to find in the statutes of any of our states, or those of the national Government, a law regulating life insurance or touching any side of it, that does not specifically except these coöperatives from its operations. Since all insurance is a system of loss distribution and the money used for that purpose is furnished by the persons insured, and only by them, it is clear that all insurance is coöperative.

"As you very well know, it makes no difference how a life insurance premium is paid, whether once a year or once a week, provided the amount is adequate to the risk undertaken and is made up in conformity with a scientific formula. Fraternal and assessment life insurance could have been as safe as old line if its rates had been properly calculated, which means with due regard to the fact that as men grow older they die faster. But they were bent on furnishing 'cheap' insurance. It is cheap to those who die early, because they have escaped the payment of their proper share of the actual cost; but it is 'dear' to those who live into advanced life.

"Some of the fraternal orders now realize the necessity of a reserve and are endeavoring to reform their plans. But they are in trouble with the holders of hundreds of millions of outstanding insurance of middle age and older who are financially unable to meet level premium rates calculated at their attained ages. If they want to escape the deluge of an ascending yearly cost, they must pay the new rates, or submit to the imposition of a heavy lien on their policies, to be deducted at death. So it has come about that every such society has two or three classes of members: the poor old victims of pure assessmentism; those who can change to the new system, and the new accessions who start right, mathematically.

"AS I see it, the men in the class of which your correspondent is one—and there are hundreds of thousands of them—have been basely deceived by those at the head of their societies and associations. I can hardly believe that the chief officers of those concerns have remained ignorant for years of the course on which they were drifting. If they have, they are not qualified for the positions they occupy; if they have not, they are worse, and should have been removed long ago. If it is punishment enough, they are face to face every day with the criticisms and reproaches of the people they have deluded. Such reforms as those managements have made were forced upon them. Death plays no favorites and it has made no such exemptions in favor of assessment 'coöperative' associations granting life insurance 'without profit,' as have the laws of the land.

"Altho I am not in the life insurance business, as it is not a mystery and is comprehensible by any one with a common knowledge of mathematics, I have had no trouble in understanding the principles governing it. Any person with an average education who wants to do it, may get a good working idea of it in a week. Why so many able business men remain in ignorance of its elementary facts, puzzles me. Everybody who needs it should understand how it is furnished. All will then realize that it has no bargain counter—as you observed once several years ago—that there are no 'dear' and no 'cheap' brands, and that security, the main thing, depends on the accumulation of a scientific reserve."

This department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them seem to be inconsistent with the principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the editor of the Insurance Department.

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The Countryside

The First Countryside Section of THE INDEPENDENT

To Be Published as Part of the Issue of August 4, Will Contain These Articles and Departments

What Makes a Town Good?
BY J. HORACE McFARLAND
President of the American Civic Association

A War Budget for the Household
BY STUART CHASE
Certified Public Accountant

Vegetable Reserves for Winter
BY HUGH FINDLAY
Professor of Horticulture in Syracuse University

How to Choose Furniture
BY HAROLD D. EBERLEIN
Author of the Practical Book of Period Furniture

The Wooden House
SKETCHES AND PLANS OF LIVABLE HOUSES

The Plan of Your Place
BY HAROLD A. CAPARN
Former President American Society of Landscape Architects

What to Do in August
A DETAILED MONTHLY GUIDE FOR THE WORK IN THE HOME GARDEN

From Garden to Table
BY ANNA BARROWS
Instructor in Foods and Cookery in Teachers College

The Poultry Yard in August
BY E. I. FARRINGTON
Author of the Home Poultry Book

The Second Countryside Section of The Independent will be the Autumn Building Number, published in The Independent of September 1, 1917

The Independent

Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Founded 1880

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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THE COUNTRYSIDE

Founded 1904 as Suburban Life

Published monthly on the twenty-fifth of the month by the Independent Corporation, with ample and authoritative articles and service covering many phases of countryside living. The price is Twenty-five Cents a copy; Three Dollars a year; Fifty Cents a year extra in Canada; One Dollar a year extra in foreign countries in the Postal Union. Address all communications to The Countryside, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

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INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

A number of our readers have written to us pointing out that the nation which crusades abroad to make democracy safe should see that its own citizens are safe from mob violence at home. We cannot print all of these letters, but we give a typical extract from one of them:

At a time when the American people are face to face with the perils and horrors of a mighty world-conflict, whose ultimate outcome none can now faithfully predict. it is of the highest importance that a unity and resoluteness of spirit pervade every element of our cosmopolitan citizenship. The highest considerations of patriotism demand that every element so deport and conduct itself as to promote and sustain that spirit of unity and resolution on the part of the whole group of our body politic. This, after all, is nothing more or less than that spirit of Nationalism which our most earnest statesmen, past and present, have striven to have the great body of our citizenship cultivate. It is this spirit that is holding the German Empire intact, this spirit upon which depends the future of Russian democracy, this spirit that determines the conduct and measures the strength of any nation in any supreme test.

Such, I think, is the test the American nation is facing today, a test threatening to tax our every resource. This is surely a critical, a supreme moment in the history of the American people and the dictates of statesmanship must regard as the wildest folly, in these uncertain days, any failure to call to the strictest account these evil and pernicious forces which in their very nature strike at the very spirit that ought now to be fostered. Any voluntary movement, any deliberate demonstration, calculated to affront or weaken or disrupt this spirit of unity and resolution on the part of any of the elements of our citizenship, whatever the motives or intent, remains none the less an act of the direst treachery to the American cause; and, to leave at large the criminals responsible for such conduct, not only encourages them to go on spreading their evil iniquity but, what is worse, invites others, elsewhere, with like propensities, to indulge with contempt and impunity in their fiendish hobbies.

We are entering this world-conflict with the avowed purpose of making the world safe for Democracy. A grand purpose, a most noble ideal, one that every red-blooded American must cherish. But in the face of the inhuman outrages perpetrated at East St. Louis, not upon assailants in self-defense, not upon criminals in punishment for crime, not upon law-breakers, not after rational provocation, not merely upon sturdy men, but upon unprotected women and helpless children, upon the unsuspected and unsuspecting, upon the unaware going about their daily business, men murdered, women maimed, children burned—all this in compliance with a deliberate, planned, determined policy of molestation, if not in defiance of law with absolutely no respect for any law civil or moral—I say, in the face of these outrages, even the unreflective are forced to ask, "How far indeed is Democracy safe against the scourge of the more deadly internal foes to law and order and those sacred principles of humanity we all avowedly hold to be inviolate and inviolable?

CHARLES B. WASHINGTON.

Detroit, Michigan

REMARKABLE REMARKS

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—I am not a Hindenburg.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—We shall not let loose our hold.

ED. HOWE—I have never convinced anyone by arguing.

WILLIAM ARCHER—It is not madness to seek to restrain madness.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—I don't profess to be an expert on theology.

PREMIER VENIZELOS—Constantine has brought Greece to the verge of ruin.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN—Cease your pitiful attempts to excuse Germany's action.

GUGLIELMO MARCONI—The submarine is like consumption. It is difficult to eradicate.

BILLY SUNDAY—I don't believe in Gehenna or Hades. I believe in H-e-l-l Hell.

DOROTHY DIX—A sign of age in a woman is when she begins to be shocked at every thing she sees.

DR. JAMES C. WARBASSE—Doctors, nurses and undertakers all have useful services to offer.

H. L. MENKEN—The most seriously misunderstood man in these states for a dozen years past has been George Ade.

SECRETARY LANE—The one word that most nearly summarizes his (Wilson's) nature and expresses his career is duty.

"BUGS" BAER—We know a guy who used to celebrate the Fourth of July by promising the kids a penny at Christmas.

GENERAL ALEXIEFF—The soldiers have had so many new ideas suddenly jammed into their heads that their brains can't boil.

DON MARQUIS—Publishing a volume of verse in these days is like dropping a roseleaf into a canyon and waiting to hear the echo.

ORVILLE WRIGHT—The difference between five years or more of war and an early victory for the Allies is 10,000 aeroplanes.

HALL CAINE—Against the gray banks of cloud the raiding German taubes looked precisely like a collection of cholera germs on a glass disk.

JAMES DOUGLAS—I feel that humanity is a ship that is sailing with sealed orders and that its captain is not altogether dependent upon its crew.

AMY LOWELL—Did you ever see, if you have lived near the woods, how the forest can creep and creep up to you and strangle you before you know it?

C. R. ASHBEE—Few things in America have in the last year or two been more significant than the cleavage of opinion between the old and the young.

CARDINAL GIBBONS—The history of the world down to the present time demonstrates the fact that the people have and always will indulge in intoxicants.

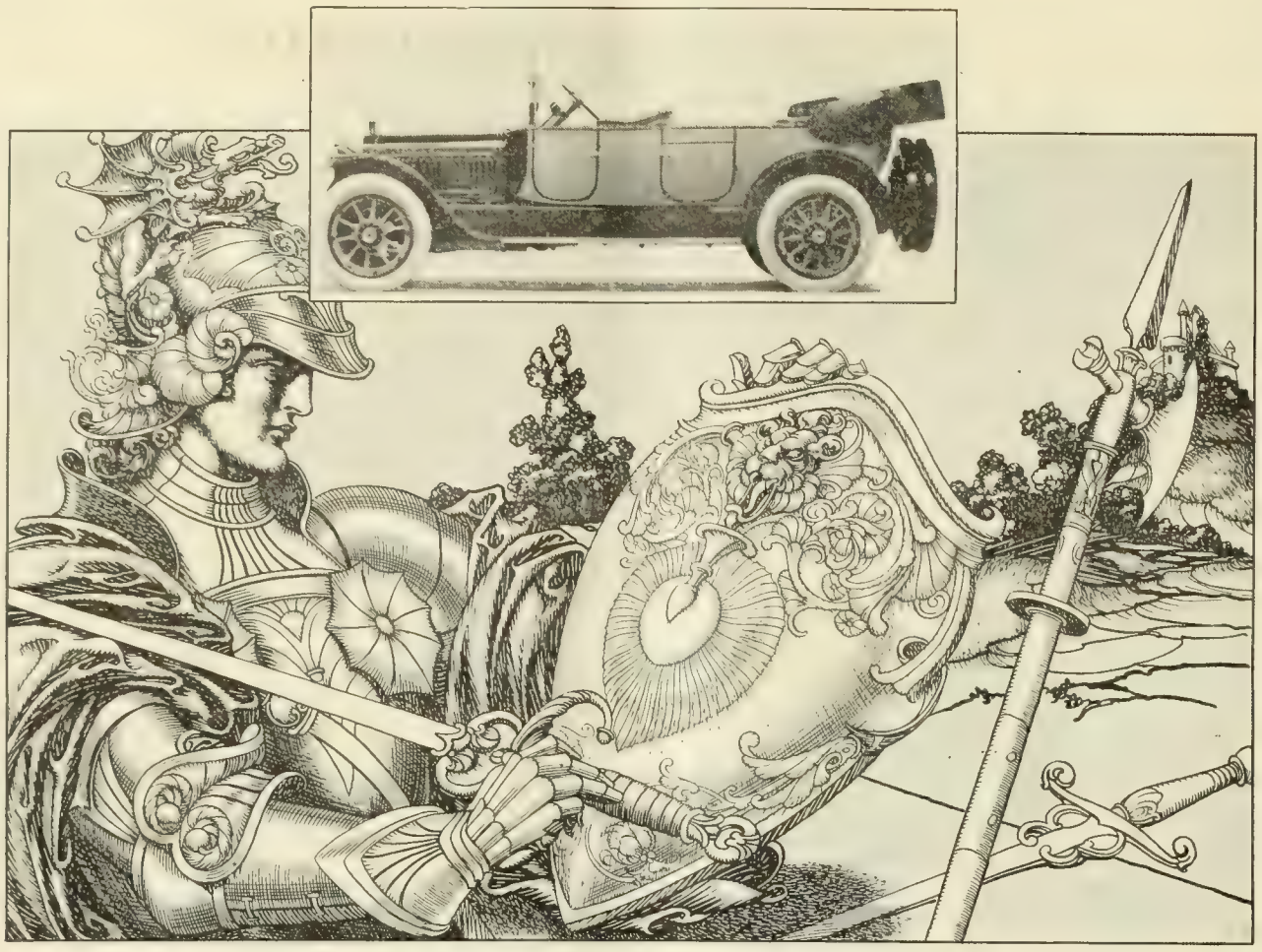
W. H. TAFT—The man who does not hope for better things and does not believe that better things can be brought about is not the man likely to bring better things about.

DON VON PLENER—Every intelligent person knows that Emperor Charles and Emperor William are more peace-loving rulers than Poincaré, Lloyd George and Wilson.

CAROLINE B. KING—Mother's cherry pie was plump, well-filled, deliciously juicy and the memory of its seductive syrupy juice, its translucent crimson fruit makes the mouth water even yet.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE—I rather object to John Bull always being represented as if he were in a towering rage with somebody or something, growling at his food, and generally swearing at everybody.

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT—America allows women to be unlawfully arrested then its Government at Washington for merely doing their patriotic duty—urging the wisdom and justice of the great ideal of democracy.



Long life! Will it stand the test of the hardest service?

When men of affairs traveled in armor, they required of it both beauty and comfort—but first of all the ability to meet the severest demands.

Now that people of affairs travel in motors, the demand again is for beauty and comfort—but first of all for long wearing qualities and the ability to stand up under the hardest tests.

These things tell *now*.

Look about you—and you will find ancient Packards still doing respectable service. In design they may depart from the current fashion—but sturdy cars they are, and have a high value in a quick market.

It is this ability of the Packard to *resist wear* that makes it a car of economy.

Ask the man who owns one

Packard Motor Car Company, Detroit

Packard TWIN-6

The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A BELATED '48

CHANCELLOR VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, the only prime minister among all the belligerent countries of Europe who has been able to retain office since the beginning of the war, has resigned at last. His imperial master is said to be debating with himself whether his own timely retirement to private life would save the Hohenzollern dynasty, which, to do him justice, he seems to regard as more important than his personal fate. The Reichstag has for the first time ventured to refuse war credits during a national emergency. The Clericals have gone over in a body to the Socialists and this strange alliance of the red cap and the papal tiara controls an absolute majority of the people's representatives. The Germans have adopted the Russian formula of "peace without annexations or indemnities," altho we may doubt if the two nations mean quite the same thing by the same words. The Kaiser's own policy is unknown and to carry it into effect he has appointed a man who is himself almost unknown, who has never taken sides in party politics and who has not even a "von" to his name. This is the situation of the moment. Is it revolution?

The Germans are almost the only people in all Europe who have never carried to completion a revolutionary movement, and it is scarcely a matter for wonder if they now seem puzzled how to set about it. Great reforms have been made in the institutions of the empire, but they have hitherto always been handed down from above rather than snatched from below. The bravest attempt to make a people's Germany was the earthquake year of 1848 when every throne in Europe was shaken and several for a time were overturned. Then a procession of giant figures crowded to the center of the stage; poets like Heine, reformers like Schurz, our later fellow-American, radical Socialists like Karl Marx, and a certain Prussian junker who viewed the battle for national unity and reform with little sympathy but much understanding, Bismarck. The crown of a united Germany was offered to the King of Prussia, but he refused it because to his tradition-loving mind it was better to be monarch of a little nation by grace of God than to be ruler of a vast empire by the grace of the people. Then the Germans experimented with a republic and while they were formulating the Rights of Man in neat and accurate phrases the princes conspired to restore the old order. The old German kingdoms were restored within a few months by loyal armies and instead of a united and liberal Germany the people were confronted with a chaos of dynasties tied together by a clumsy constitution but really governed by the military machines of the two great German states, Austria and Prussia.

The failure of '48 was perhaps the greatest political tragedy in European history. Had all the revolutionary movements of that year borne fruit there would have been a united Italy governed by the ideals of Mazzini, more than twenty years before the union was in fact completed; France would have escaped the shameful episode of the Second Empire and the tragedy in which it closed; a republic would have been established in Hungary under the liberal Kossuth, and, best of all, Germany would have owed its unification to the self-assertion of its people and not to the intrigues of a reactionary statesman and the blind obedience of an army. There was once a liberal tradition in Germany no less strong than that of any other European nation. But when the idealistic Germany of Schiller, Kant, Fichte, "Vater Jahn" and the revolutionists of '48 proved unequal to the regeneration of the nation the task fell into very different hands. Bismarck, the giant realist, solved the problems of the day with blood and iron, and blood and iron have been the sole reliance of German politics ever since.

Bismarck had the unique greatness among German statesmen of comprehending the forces with which he fought. He cared much for the Kingdom of Prussia and little for the German people, but he saw that it was no longer possible to resist the combined forces of democracy and nationalism, and rather than yield to the former he chose to satisfy the latter. He gave Germany unity by conquest in order to forestall the threatened coming of unity by revolution. He made the German people see their whole nationality symbolized and summarized in the Hohenzollern crown. He fostered industry by wise laws and he glutted the national appetite for glory by carefully chosen foreign wars, and the German people soon forgot their craving for self-government.

William the Second could tolerate no Bismarck near his throne, for the great statesman was one of those servants who will serve on condition that he may control. But in rejecting the Chancellor he did not swerve from the line of policy which he had marked out. Germany remained the most heavily armed of nations, but it avoided war; it remained the least democratic of nations, but it permitted the people to go thru the motions of voting for that imperial debating club the Reichstag; it remained the least liberal of nations, but it fed the poor. These were the Bismarckian compromises which satisfied the mass of the German people. Perhaps on this basis Germany might have continued growing quietly in wealth and power for generations before popular discontent forced the dynasty to bend or break. But William was no Bismarck and the moment he decided—or was persuaded—to try an experiment of his own in *Weltpolitik* he blundered. He tried to renew the Hohenzollern tradition of conquest, but he forgot Bismarck's caution to weigh carefully the imponderables of war and his coarse diplomacy succeeded in rousing the fears, shocking the moral sense and setting ablaze the indignation of every other nation in the world except the three which he was able to bribe or bully into an alliance.



Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

THE DELUGE

For the moment the raid on civilization seemed on the point of success. The best military machine in Europe backed by a uniquely balanced organization of field, factory and mine made conquests east and west and south until it seemed as tho the adhesion of new nations to the Grand Alliance but opened new opportunities for German arms. But before three years had passed the Hohenzollern dynasty had experienced a worse blow than any mere military defeat. Russia, the most reactionary of all the world's autocracies became the most radical of republics. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey stood alone on an evil eminence as the only three civilized nations on earth, big or little, which had neither republican or Parliamentary government. The greatest of the neutrals, which was also the most powerful of republics, took the field against them. The Germans see at last that in surrendering their war for liberty after 'forty-eight they sold the German soul in order to inherit the whole earth. And yet the earth is not theirs.

BREAK THE I. W. W. NOW

THE I. W. W. has been looking for trouble since its first day on earth. The western wheat raising, lumbering and mining states have arrived at a conclusion that they might as well supply the commodity at once and enough of it to meet all demands. We sincerely hope that they will.

This organization is a public nuisance. Among its members doubtless are many well meaning persons. Among its organizers and officers there may be a few honest men; but it has not hesitated to give power and leadership to jail birds with histories, and of late it has freely been making threats to destroy the wheat crops, smash up saw mills, ruin mines and commit other depredations. Its moving spirits are temperamentally lawless, and anarchists by profession, and their motive is "pure cussedness." It is time for the American public to take them in hand, put them behind the bars and break their organization.

If this job means a considerable disturbance of industry, let's have it and have it now. There is nothing to be gained by waiting or by timorousness. The Federal Government is ready to back up the state governments to any necessary extent. This country is at war with a ruthless and dangerous enemy. All our resources, of materials, food supplies, lumber and metals, and man power are demanded. The I. W. W. is giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Whether it is taking German gold or not, is neither here nor there. It is obstructing the military operations of the Government and of the nation. It cannot and must not be tolerated.

The question whether the wage earners of the west are getting adequate compensation is another matter. That should be looked into and dealt with on its merits by lawful methods. If it is necessary for the Government to decree advances, as the British Government has done, good and well. We have an administration that will not hesitate at any action that may be found to be expedient and just, but the I. W. W., along with the kings and other public nuisances, must go.

A SILENT REVOLUTION

WHILE the majority of the Socialist party is bewailing the war as the triumph of militarism and capitalism, the United States is quietly absorbing the sounder elements of the Social Democratic theory. This change is not trumpeted in the press as revolution, it is not coming about in the way that Karl Marx anticipated, and therefore many of us do not realize that anything has happened. But to see how much the whole structure of industry has been altered it is only necessary to compare this war with our Civil War. During the Civil War we had a President even more democratic in his instincts than President Wilson, but the conservatism of public opinion compelled Lincoln to tolerate what today would be considered intolerable. Then a man could buy himself free from conscription; now the son of a multimillionaire is as liable to service in the ranks as the son of a ditch digger and more liable than a farm hand or a munitions worker. Then contractors made fortunes from contracts with the Government; now the President brands as treason every attempt to secure exceptional profits from a national emergency and the Secretary of the Interior declares that this war will not be permitted to make any man rich. Then the railroads could secure land grants worth many millions of dollars from the Government merely to induce them to build; now the railroads are so closely regulated in the public interest that the only danger is that they may not secure enough profit to keep their equipment in good repair. Then the burden of taxation was upon the consumer; today we are financing the war with direct taxes that are held by many to stop only a little short of confiscation. Profits, both in peace and war, are tending to sink to "wages of management" and, while industry still remains in private hands, this now is coming to mean that the captain of industry owns the goose and the public gets the golden eggs.

HOW DEMOCRACY RUINED RUSSIA

IN 1916 General Brusiloff led an ideal army from the militarist standpoint; an army of illiterate, superstitious peasants, incapable of insubordination and moved at the will of their officers like so many chessmen on the board. He did not take Halicz.

In 1917 General Brusiloff led an army of revolutionists who had broken with every tradition of their past, who had deposed a Czar, who refused to salute their officers, who fought or fraternized with the enemy according to their own feeling at the moment. He took Halicz.

Any one who wishes to may draw the moral.

THE MENACE OF THE WEST

ALL good things in the U. S. A. nowadays come out of the West. For instance woman suffrage, bone dry prohibition, direct legislation, the jitney, the cafeteria, William Allen White, W. J. Bryan and Jeannette Rankin.

But at last the iconclastic West has gone too far, and the effete East and the Bourbon South must refuse to follow its lead any further. For the Western Golf Association has declared for the abolition of the stymie.

Abandon, if you must, cleek, niblick, bunker, slice, stance, dormie, bogey, and even the 19th hole. But the stymie shall never be surrendered!

LET US BUY THE DUTCH WEST INDIES

THE recent acquisition of the Danish West Indies by the United States was a model of territorial transfer. The people of the islands, almost without exception, were enthusiastic for the change. The people of Denmark voted by a large majority to accept the liberal terms offered by the United States. The United States Senate passed the Treaty of Purchase without serious opposition. Thus all three parties concerned were satisfied, and nobody displeased except Germany, but we are not now worrying over the German feeling. It was a wise move, and the only regret about it is that it was not consummated fifty years ago, when Lincoln and Seward first negotiated the purchase.

The public has not been informed of the particular reason which made the transfer of the Danish Islands to the United States a matter of urgency at the present time. But Finance Minister Brandes, in bringing the treaty before the Rigsdag, plainly stated that serious international

complications were to be feared if the deal were not speedily consummated. President Wilson's manifest anxiety when the Senate showed a disposition to hold up the treaty pointed the same way. But in spite of our ignorance of the negotiations leading up to the treaty, it is easy to see what in general was the danger apprehended. That Denmark should become involved in the war was and still is quite likely, and in that case the United States would under the Monroe Doctrine be directly concerned.

The same danger still exists in regard to the Dutch West Indies. Holland, like Belgium, lies between the belligerents, and has been steering a difficult course of neutrality for the last three years. It is doubtful if this neutrality can be preserved much longer. If the British blockade is reinforced by an American embargo upon exports to the Netherlands, that country will be virtually cut off from the maritime commerce upon which her national life is dependent. So shut in and deprived of imported coal and food, the Dutch people would have a very hard time getting thru the coming winter. At the beginning of the war their sympathies were decidedly pro-Ally, but lately they have been swinging in the other direction on account of the increased stringency of the British blockade and the rumor that Belgium desires to annex the mouth of the Scheldt now held by the Netherlands. Amsterdam and Rotterdam have been placed among the foremost ports of the world by serving as the outlet of German commerce, so a permanent break with Germany would be ruinous to the Netherlands. If the Netherlands should show any disposition to join with the Allies, the German troops concentrated upon the Dutch frontier for that purpose would immediately enter the country and quite possibly overrun it as they did Belgium and Rumania before the Allies' troops could be transported across the perilous North Sea in sufficient force to meet the German invasion. But if the Netherlands voluntarily took part in the war or should be conquered or coerced by either side, the Dutch colonies would be thrown in with the spoils of war to be held by the strongest or to be disposed of by bargaining around the conference table.

With the Dutch East Indies, the only valuable colonies that Holland possesses, the United States is not concerned. But the transfer of the Dutch West Indies to any other European power would involve the Monroe Doctrine especially as interpreted by the Lodge amendment of 1912. The United States does not wish to become entangled in the complications of European politics any more than is necessary, and the best way to remove this particular difficulty is to offer to purchase the Dutch West Indies. Secretary Lansing's report of January 22, 1917, says: "The Caribbean is within the peculiar sphere of influence of the United States, especially since the completion of the Panama Canal, and the possibility of a change of sovereignty *of any of the islands* now under foreign jurisdiction, is of grave concern to the United States."

The Dutch West Indies are worth nothing to the Netherlands, but would be worth much to the United States both from a strategic and a commercial point of view. The Dutch territories in the West Indies consist of Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, and the six small islands called after the largest of them, the colony of Curaçao. Surinam is a little smaller than New York State and contains a population of 86,000, not counting the savages and the negroes who have run wild. Three hundred years ago Surinam was considered by the Dutch a fair trade equivalent for New Netherland. Today a square yard on Manhattan Island would bring more in the real estate market than a square mile of the Guianas. The Pilgrim Fathers hoped at first to settle there, but fortunately were deflected toward the more forbidding shore of New England. We nowadays recognize what our ancestors ignored—the unalterable difference between a tropical and a temperate land. It has still to be demonstrated that the tropics are capable of supporting civilization such as thrives in northern latitudes. But thru the advance in sanitary science the tropics have at last become livable to the white man, and we are beginning to realize their value for the supply of food and raw materials to northern civilization.

Surinam has now fewer inhabitants than it had a hundred years ago, and a large proportion of the coffee, cotton and sugar plantations that were then thriving have been abandoned. It was a mere accident of history that after two hundred years of conflict in the Caribbean between the four great maritime powers of Spain, Holland, France, and England, the final result was a European enclave on the South American continent.

Of the three Guianas the French is the worst off, the British is the best off, and Dutch Guiana comes in between. None of the three is prospering at present, and they cannot expect to prosper so long as they remain under European control. But if transferred to the United States their prospects would be bright, for they would be developed by American capital and enterprise and in a few years we should see a railroad running into the interior and connecting the coast with the rich valley of the Amazon.

The insular possessions of the Netherlands are of less commercial, but greater strategic, importance. The six islands altogether are a little more than twice the area of the three Virgin Islands that we have just purchased from Denmark. Two-thirds of this area is in the island of Curaçao, chiefly known to the public as the source of the orange peel from which is made the liqueur which goes by its name. But Curaçao is of great value because it possesses "one of the finest and most commodious harbors of the West Indies," to quote the report of the United States Naval Department on "Navigation in the Caribbean." This extends far into the interior and is from forty to eighty feet deep. What its possession would mean to us may be realized when we remember that it was in this harbor that Admiral Cervera's fleet was concealed in the Spanish-American War while our navy was searching the broad Atlantic for it. The United States Government has just made public the intrigue of Germany to gain control of the island of Margarita off the north coast of Venezuela for the purpose of using it as a shelter for submarines. Curaçao occupies a similar position off the coast of Venezuela, and would be a much more serious menace to the United States if made into a naval base by an aggressive power.

Near to Curaçao are the smaller islands of Bonaire and Aruba. Then five hundred miles north are three tiny islands —St. Martin, which, tho only thirty-eight square miles in area, is divided between France and Holland; St. Eustatius, of only seven square miles, and Saba, a mere volcanic peak, whose inhabitants live in the crater and build boats altho the island has neither lake nor harbor. Altogether the Dutch colonies in the West Indies contain 5,000 square miles, while the three Virgin Islands that we have just bought from Denmark, at a cost of $25,000,000, comprise only 138 square miles. The Dutch possessions would be vastly more valuable to us, altho of course we could not be expected to pay for them at the same price per acre. Holland has been hard hit by the war notwithstanding the high prices which the Germans have paid for its produce. The cost of caring for such a large number of Belgian refugees and interned soldiers and the expense of maintaining its troops in arms to protect the country from a possible German invasion at any moment have caused a great strain upon the financial resources of the Government. Under the circumstances, it seems likely that the Government of the Netherlands would welcome an offer from the United States for the purchase of its American possessions. At any rate it would do no harm to ask.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Draft Quotas Assigned The War Department has announced the gross quota of men that each state and territory is expected to raise for the army. This total includes the National Guard and the enlistments in the regular army between April 2 and June 30 as well as the number of men to be raised by conscription. After the National Guard has been fully mobilized and the new drafted army called into existence the United States will have under arms 1,152,985 men in addition to the regular army establishment as it existed at the beginning of April. The number of men to be drafted will be 687,000 and will, of course, be greater or less in each individual state according to the extent to which that state has recruited its militia and filled its quota of the regular army. The territory of Hawaii has so large a National Guard that it will not be subject at all to the first conscription. Of all the states in the union Oregon will furnish the fewest drafted men to the army. Nevada has done even better than Oregon in recruiting volunteers for the regular army, but Nevada has no National Guard. On the other hand, some New England states have a very heavy enlistment in the militia and have furnished very few soldiers to the regular army.

On July 9 President Wilson issued a proclamation providing for the mobilization of the National Guard. On August fifth the entire National Guard becomes a part of the Federal army and subject to all the rules and regulations of the regular army. Until this is done no member of the National Guard can be compelled to serve outside of the United States. The National Guard of eleven states is called into the federal service on July 15, of nineteen others on July 25, and all of the rest on August 5. Training camps for the National Guardsmen are already prepared for use.

THE GREAT WAR

July 9—Seventeen British ships sunk in past week. President Wilson proclaims mobilization of National Guard. Turks defeat Russian outpost on Persian border. British warship "Vanguard" blown up.

July 10—Russians reach Halicz. German Chancellor refuses to discuss peace.

July 11—Germans take trenches on the Yser. Russians cross Lomnica River.

July 12—Kalusz falls to the Russians. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg resigns.

July 13—Reichstag refuses to consider war credits. British aeroplane victory on French front.

July 14—Georg Michaelis becomes German Chancellor. House of Representatives passes $640,000,000 aircraft appropriation.

July 15—Russians take 1600 Austrians in Galician battle. French and Germans raid trenches in Champagne.

The details of the draft are gradually being settled. Nearly every local exemption board in the country has met and organized. Each board has numbered the cards in the registration district with red ink in a series running from one to the total number in the district. These numbers will be drawn at Washington by lot, and as each is drawn the corresponding card in each district will be that of a drafted man. It is, therefore, imperative that every registered man find out at once the address of the exemption board in his home district and go there to inquire for his "red number." Then he should watch the newspapers, or inquire directly at the exemption office, to see if his number is among those announced as drawn. If so, he should report first for physical examination on the day mentioned in his call. If he passes the physical examination and desires exemption he may file a claim with the local exemption board within seven days of his call and have ten days thereafter to file proof in support of the claim.

House Passes Aviation Bill On July 14 the House of Representatives passed appropriations totaling $640,000,000 for the construction of a great fleet of aeroplanes, the training and equipment of aviators and other expenditures necessary to ensure us command of the air. The bill passed without any opposition and practically without debate. The only discussion of any moment related to the administration's policy of silence as to the details of the expenditure of this vast sum. Representative Kahn of California defended official secrecy on the ground that to discuss details would inform Germany of the exact nature of our program and the number of aeroplanes which we intended to build. He instanced the policy of Germany in keeping the rest of the world in the dark as to the size of the submarine fleet



Central News

TANK TACTICS

Here is one of the rarest of war photographs—the actual attack of a squadron of French tanks on the German positions. Artillery fire has cleared the way and they lumber straight thru, impervious to counter-attack. The tank in the foreground isn't even bothering to turn out for a shell crater

as a good example to follow. One disadvantage of this lump sum appropriation was a dispute between the Appropriations Committee and the Committee on Military Affairs over the question of which should have charge of the aviation bill.

The Prohibition Difficulty

The provision inserted by the Senate into the food control bill providing for the commandeering by the Federal Government of distilled liquor now in bond at a price equal to cost plus a profit of not more than 10 per cent has been attacked as unconstitutional and may result in the recasting of the entire bill. Several Senators have brought forward the argument that while Congress has the right to authorize the commandeering of supplies needed for war purposes it may not fix an arbitrary price, but must leave the determination of what constitutes "just compensation" to the courts. The prohibition provision can be modified in such a way as to meet the objection of unconstitutionality, but Congress is becoming more and more apprehensive that the sacrifice of the expected liquor revenues will upset all the financial plans of the Government and necessitate new taxes.

The prohibition question is not the only obstacle to an early consideration of the food control bill. The Senate struck out the provision inserted in the measure by the House of Representatives placing under civil service rules the persons appointed to administer the law. This at once made the Republican minority hostile to the bill from the fear that all the positions created by it will be filled by "deserving Democrats." Other Senators still profess alarm at the extent of the powers conferred on the President and Mr. Hoover. If the food control bill is much longer delayed the administration may agree to the immediate enactment of some simpler measure with the contested provisions of the present bill omitted.

The German Crisis

The political crisis within the German Empire is probably of greater significance for the future of the war than any of the military operations now in progress. It is still too early to tell whether the present discontent will bring about revolutionary changes or evaporate, as all previous German reform movements have done, with the granting of a few minor concessions and the promise of more at some unspecified time in the future. The Kaiser has made a definite pledge to do what he can to introduce equal manhood suffrage in the Prussian Diet, but he has done nothing to reform the constitution of the German Empire as a whole. He removed Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in response to the desire of the imperial Reichstag, but in his place he appointed a little known Prussian bureaucrat, Georg Michaelis, who is not associated with any of the political parties into which the nation is divided and will probably be a mere mouthpiece for the Kaiser. Previous to his appointment Chancellor Michaelis was food controller, a position corresponding roughly to that of Mr. Hoover in this country, altho with much more extensive power.

Ex-Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg has held office for eight years and was the only remaining premier among the statesmen of the powers which entered the Great War in 1914. In Great Britain Asquith was replaced at the head of the Government by Lloyd George and in France, Austria-Hungary and Russia there have been frequent shake-ups of the cabinet, but von Bethmann-Hollweg managed to retain office in spite of criticism from every side. He was equally disliked by the Socialists, who demanded political reforms and a statement of peace terms, and by the extreme Conservatives, who wished him to outline a program of conquest. At the opening of the present session of the Reichstag he again refused to discuss the conditions of peace, and this reticence seems to have offended all parties. The Reichstag thereupon refused to consider the war credits bill and the Kaiser bowed to the storm and removed his Chancellor. With him went a number of the other cabinet ministers, including Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, who as Minister of Foreign Affairs tried to bring Mexico and Japan into an alliance against the United States.

The immediate occasion of the German political crisis was an attack on the Government by Herr Mathias Erzberger, who as leader of the "Center" party, which represents the political views of Roman Catholic Germany, wields enormous power in the Reichstag. The bold position suddenly assumed by the Center party in Germany may be connected with the peace rumors prevailing in Roman Catholic Austria-Hungary and the anti-war propaganda of the Church in Quebec.

THE REICHSTAG'S BASES OF PEACE

The majority bloc in the German Reichstag will, it is reported, attempt to secure the adoption of this statement of the principles which should underly the discussion of terms of peace:

As on August 4, 1914, so on the threshold of the fourth year of the war the German people stand upon the assurance of the speech from the throne—"We are driven by no lust of conquest."

Germany took up arms in defense of its liberty and independence and for the integrity of its territories. The Reichstag labors for peace and a mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation among the nations. Forced acquisitions of territory and political, economic, and financial violations are incompatible with such a peace.

The Reichstag rejects all plans aiming at an economic blockade and the stirring up of enmity among the peoples after the war. The freedom of the seas must be assured. Only an economic peace can prepare the ground for the friendly association of the peoples.

The Reichstag will energetically promote the creation of international juridical organizations. So long, however, as the enemy governments do not accept such a peace, so long as they threaten Germany and her Allies with conquest and violation, the German people will stand together as one man, hold out unshaken, and fight until the rights of itself and its Allies to life and development are secured. The German nation united is unconquerable.

The Reichstag knows that in this announcement it is at one with the men who are defending the Fatherland. In their heroic struggles they are sure of the undying thanks of the whole people.

The Battle of the Dunes

Coincident with the Russian offensive in Galicia was a new German drive in Flanders against the British and Belgian lines. The heaviest attack struck the British trenches along the Yser River north of Nieuport. On the night of July 10 the Germans occupied the British entrenchments on a front of about a mile and to a depth of six hundred yards, driving the British back beyond the Yser and capturing 1250 prisoners. The artillery preparation for the attack was so intense that the residents of London could plainly hear the sound of the cannon. The large number of prisoners taken was due to the fact that the Germans cut off the retreat of the men in the front trenches by artillery fire thru which no aid could pass. Trapped by the German fire in the rear and their defenses churned into dust by the bombardment in front, the English had to await helplessly the attack of the German marine corps troops who stormed their positions after the artillery had done its work. Further to the south, near Lombaertzyde, the Germans were repulsed.

The scene of this action was the seacoast at the very extremity of the long entrenched line which stretches from Switzerland to the North Sea. The British trenches amid the sand dunes are usually protected by naval support, but there were no ships off the coast on the night of the attack. It is not known whether the German offensive was a mere local action intended to distract the attention of the enemy from other theaters of war, and to encourage the soldiers with a taste of success, or was the first step in a big drive at Dunkirk, Calais and other ports of the English Channel.

Elsewhere on the western battle front the Allies have carried off the honors of war. Thruout the week the Germans made attack after attack on the French lines north of the Aisne along the Chemin des Dames, but always with the same lack of success. Altho the attacking columns inflicted considerable losses on the defenders, it seems probable that they themselves suffered more severely. The British retain their supremacy in the air. During one engagement the Germans lost thirty aeroplanes to nine of the British, and the British naval air service has made many raids on the Belgian coast in possession of the Germans.

French Ministry Holds Office

The beginning of the open sessions of the French Chamber of Deputies was marked by an attempt to overthrow the ministry of Premier Ribot. The chief complaint of the opposition was the failure of the French offensive in the west to gain as much ground as it had been expected to win. The Government admitted heavy losses, but contended that the results achieved were of real military importance. Others criticized, as a piece of party politics, the sending of M. Viviani as head of the French war mission to America. After a long and somewhat turbulent discussion the Chamber voted its confidence in the ministry and the immediate crisis was past. The Ribot government is in favor of a strong war policy. The Minister of War declared that a peace based on the restoration of conditions as they existed before the war would be equivalent to a German victory, and Premier Ribot insisted that France would annex Alsace-Lorraine without a plebiscite. The vote of confidence, therefore, implies that France will continue the war until a complete victory is achieved and will enter no negotiations looking toward a compromise peace.

Russians Capture Halicz

The Russian drive which began with the capture of Koniuchy on the first of July continued along nearly the whole Galician front with unabated vigor and a reckless expenditure of human life. The immediate aim of the Russians was to capture the important city of Lemberg, which is not only the capital of Galicia but the chief railroad center of the region. Once before during the war Lemberg has been taken by the Russians, but after it was recaptured in the summer of 1915 it remained securely Austrian. The second Russian offensive undertaken by General Brusiloff the following year was checked at Halicz, the city which is called "the key to Lemberg." But the revolutionary army achieved what the imperial army had failed to accomplish. The Russians forced the enemy back north and south of Halicz and on July 10 entered the city.

The capture of Halicz did not complete the victories of the Russian army. The Austrian forces between the Dniester and the Carpathians fell back behind the Lomnica River to the southwest of Halicz and during the retreat thousands of prisoners fell into the hands of the Russians. Many of these prisoners, however, were really deserters. The Slavic regiments of the Austro-Hungarian army have shown little enthusiasm since the Russian revolution has removed their fear of coming under the rule of an autocracy even more oppressive than that to which they were accustomed. Several Czech (Bohemian) regiments deserted to the Russians as a unit. In addition to the big drive in Galicia the Russians hammered the German-Austrian line at several places farther north. The city of Pinsk, which is the German outpost in the valley of the Pripet River, has been set afire by the Russian artillery.



Central News

THE GAS MASK IN CONGRESS

The United States is considering the adoption of this gas mask of American invention, worn here by Representative Heintz of Ohio, who recently demonstrated its use to Congress. Its chief improvement over the present gas mask is an air filter which will insure a supply of pure air as long as may be necessary

The hero of the Galician army is General Korniloff, who is perhaps the most romantic figure among the military leaders of the republic. Born in a Cossack peasant home he won by extraordinary scholarship the chance, which in those days rarely came to a peasant, to enter an officers' training school. He was decorated for valor in the Japanese war and he was regarded by the Austrians who made him prisoner in 1915 as at once the most formidable and the most chivalrous of their foes. He escaped from an Austrian prison camp and on his return to Russia was placed in command of the troops at the capital. By his refusal to repress the Petrograd insurrection he greatly aided the revolution and the provisional government was glad to give him a lieutenant generalship under General Brusiloff. General Korniloff has traveled extensively in Central Asia and is the author of several works of travel. He has the reputation also of being one of the best linguists in Europe.



Ira L. Hill's Studio

MUSIC FOR SUMMER AND WAR

Pierre Monteux, leader of the Civic Orchestral Concerts in New York, achieves the difficult task of combining in one evening's entertainment music that is both popular and good, and a patriotic rally. He is recently from the trenches himself—his admirers speak of the verve in his leadership as giving the music "the trench swing." So far he has given ten concerts this summer, all of them largely attended

Russian Readjustment

The inspiring victories achieved by the armies of the republic have contributed greatly to straightening out the internal problems which have hitherto paralyzed Russian arms. The American war commission which has been visiting Russia gives a most optimistic report of conditions. "We have found no organic or incurable malady in the Russian democracy," reports Mr. Root, adding that "democracies are always in trouble." Major General Scott, of the American army, who has witnessed at first hand the big drive in Galicia, declares that the Russian artillery was remarkably effective, and that there was not a sign of insubordination or reluctance among the soldiers when they were given the order to advance. Premier Lvoff, in a statement to the American people, announces that an adequate supply of munitions of war for the offensive was already assured so far as the immediate future was concerned. He admitted, however, that the transportation system of Russia was still in a very bad shape and that American aid was much needed to equip the railroads with all their needed supplies. Even the ex-Czar Nicholas has accepted the new order gracefully, and he has applied to the provisional government for permission to take part in the national "Loan of Freedom," corresponding to our own Liberty Loan.

Russia has not yet succeeded in conquering all separatist tendencies. The Diet of Finland has taken advantage of revolutionary confusion to prepare a bill assuming for itself all the powers exercized by the Russian Governor General of Finland, and thus making the connection between Russia and Finland a purely nominal one. The revolutionary government in Russia is in sympathy with the cause of Finnish autonomy but insists that all questions involving constitutional changes within the republic must await the meeting of the constituent assembly which will establish the permanent government of Russia.

The Mesopotamia Inquiry

The Parliamentary commission of inquiry, which has been investigating the failure of the British campaign in Mesopotamia in 1915, has issued a report so drastically critical that it has been called "a cemetery of reputations." It was found that the British expedition was cut off by the Turks at Kut-el-Amara



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"SAMMY" SIGHTSEES PARIS—AND IS LOST

New Yorkers who stared with friendly amusement at the French sailors looking lost on Broadway will enjoy this turning of the tables by their allies. The French poilu and his girl in Paris think it rather droll that a soldier should need to consult a map of their boulevards, even if he is an American on his first jaunt overseas

and forced to surrender because it had been hurried forward into the enemy's country without numbers or equipment sufficient for so venturesome an enterprize. Austen Chamberlain, one of the officials blamed for the failure of the expedition, has resigned his post as Secretary of State for India, and Lord Hardinge has offered to give up his present office of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Several minor civil officials of the India Office may also be forced out of public life by the revelations of the commission.

The present campaign in Asiatic Turkey is progressing slowly and indecisively. The British still hold Mesopotamia and the country to the south of Jerusalem, but neither the advance by way of Bagdad or the advance thru Syria has penetrated far enough into the Turkish domains to reach a military decision. The best effect thus far of the campaign is to encourage the movement for an independent Arabia. The Arab "King of the Hejaz" has taken several towns from the Turks to the east of the Sinai peninsula. The Russians concede a local victory for the Turks on the Persian frontier.

Sinn Feiner Elected to Parliament

Edward de Valera has been elected to the House of Commons from the constituency of East Clare on a platform advocating an independent republic in Ireland. He received 5010 votes to 2035 for Patrick Lynch, the candidate of the Nationalist party who favored home rule within the British Empire. De Valera, an Irishman of Spanish ancestry, born in New York, was a professor in Dublin University. He associated himself with the Easter rebellion of last year, was arrested and sentenced to death, but was freed by the general amnesty recently offered to political prisoners by the British Government. The seat in the House of Commons which he has captured had been filled by Major William Redmond, brother of John Redmond the Nationalist leader, who was recently killed while fighting the Germans in Flanders.

The political significance of the election is very great in view of the forthcoming Irish constitutional convention which is to draw up a home rule bill for the consideration of Parliament. The Irish Nationalist party has favored participation in the convention and has built great hopes on it, but the Sinn Feiners disdain to have anything to do with a purely advisory convention. De Valera will probably refuse to enter Parliament, as his faction denies the authority of the British Government, and only contests seats as demonstrations of the strength of the popular demand for national independence. If Ireland as a whole shares the temper of East Clare, the national convention will come to nothing, as the British Government, ready to grant to Ireland almost anything short of independence, will never consent to that.

Republicans Triumph in China

The restored monarchy in China has been overthrown much more rapidly than had been anticipated. General Chang-Hsun counted on the dynastic loyalty of the Manchus and the indifference of the masses of the Chinese peasantry and his own excellent army to uphold the throne of the boy Emperor Hsuan Tung against the Republicans until the powers were forced to recognize the monarchy as the only existing government in China. But he made the capital error of underestimating the extent to which the Chinese people have become permeated with republican ideas in the past few years. Within a few days the imperialist army was beleagured in Pekin by some fifty thousand men from Southern China, and this force was daily increased by new arrivals and desertions from General Chang-Hsun's own troops. Tuan Chi-Jui, the new Premier, issued a proclamation to the Chinese people urging them to defend their liberties. The ablest men of the nation rallied around him and Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, who led the first revolution against the Manchu dynasty, took the post of commander in chief of the navy. The Emperor abdicated and his "Warwick the king maker," General Chang-Hsun, abandoned the attempt to hold Pekin.

No foreign nation ventured to recognize the restored monarchy during its brief period of power. The Japanese Government formally declared that it did not intend to take sides in the internal politics of China. The coldness shown by the Japanese toward the Manchu ruler is partly explained by the report that the monarchy intended to restore the broken diplomatic relations between China and Germany, and that German agents had actively promoted the imperialist cause in the hope of such action. But the government directed by General Chang-Hsun did not remain in power long enough to embark on any foreign policy. The way in which the Chinese people rose to the defense of their free institutions is a hopeful sign for the future, but this will not be the last insurrectionary movement which China must face if Chinese generals continue to use the provincial armies independently of the National government. China may not inaptly be compared with Mexico in its actual government. Both countries are republican in form, but both are kept in constant disorder by military chieftains who are the real government over as much of the nation as their armies are able to terrorize.

A Slump in Submarines

The toll of British shipping destroyed by the Germans during the week ending July 8 is the smallest for any week since that of March 11. Fourteen ships of more than 1600 tons were destroyed by submarines and three of smaller tonnage. Since the first of March 535 British ships have been reported as sunk; a weekly average of more than twenty-eight. The present marked decrease in submarine attacks is encouraging, but is not conclusive evidence that the peril of blockade is over, as it is only a month since the number of ships sunk was above the average for the nineteen week period considered. Apparently the frequency of submarine attacks on merchant shipping varies periodically over a cycle of

several weeks; perhaps because large fleets of submarines leave port at the same time. Among the ships lost during the week was the American steamship "Kansan," which left on June 28 with foodstuffs and steel for France. It is rumored that Germany will soon extend the area of ruthless submarine warfare to the whole of the Atlantic.

Enlarging the Shipping Program The Shipping Board will, it is understood, request Congress for new appropriations which will enable it to double its output of ships. Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board declares the present appropriation of $500,000,000 will not replace in eighteen months more than four-fifths of the shipping destroyed by the Germans since the first of February. In addition to the usual burden of trade, the American merchant marine must next year carry to Europe an American army and all its equipment. If Congress grants the extra $500,000,000 which it may soon be asked to vote, the emergency fleet may be increased from two and a half or three million tons to five or six millions.

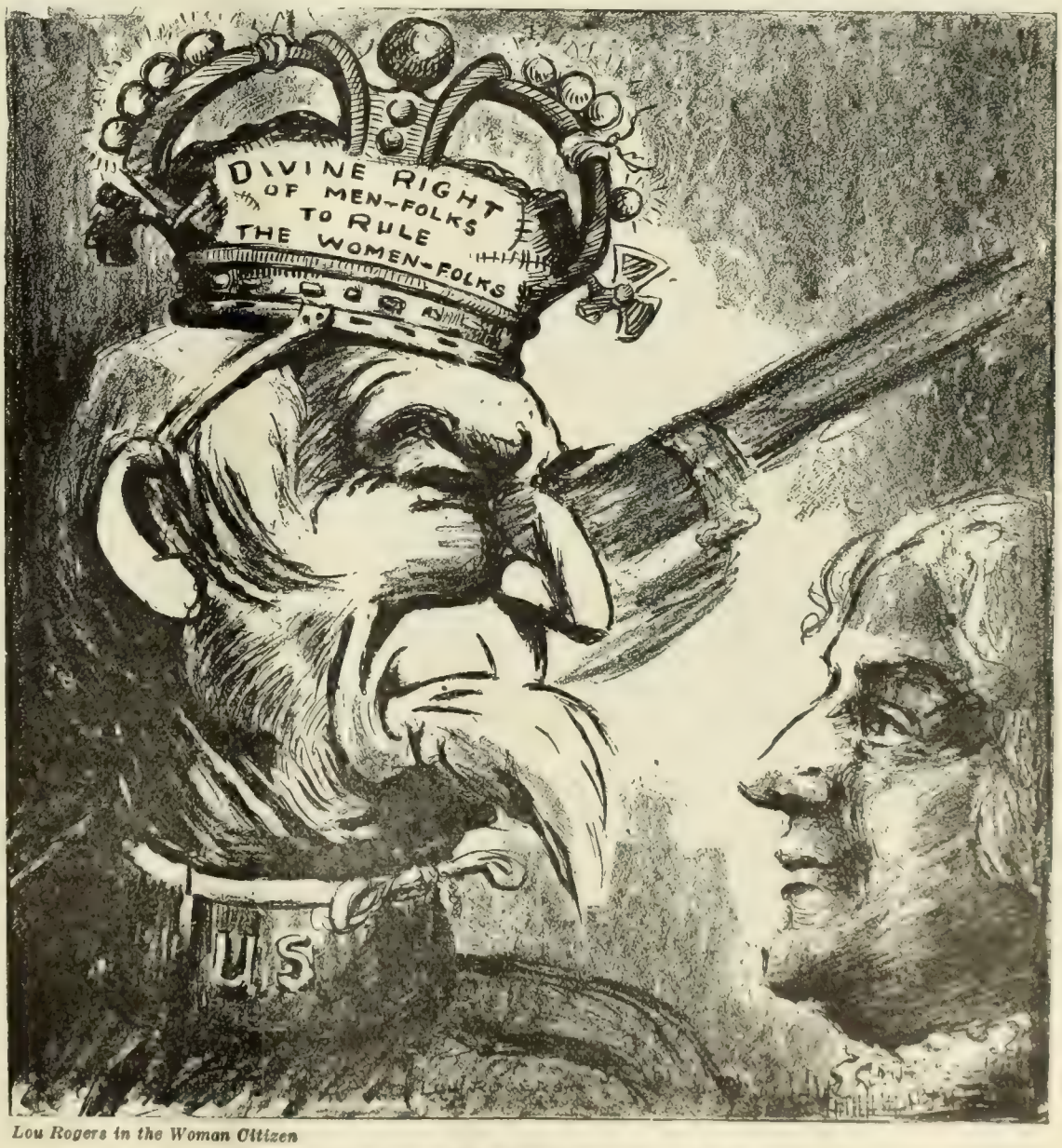
President Wilson has signed an executive order giving General Goethals and the Emergency Fleet Corporation of which he is the manager the power to commandeer all vessels now building and hasten their construction. Some two million tons of shipping will be taken over and completed. General Goethals will probably decide to build both wooden and steel cargo ships to the full capacity of the shipping yards. After the vessels are completed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation the Shipping Board will see that they are kept fully utilized in trade with the Allies. The Shipping Board is also empowered to requisition and operate ships already in commission. The agreement on prices with the steel men has greatly facilitated ship construction at a reasonable rate.

Embargo Proclamation Issued Under the terms of the omnibus espionage bill President Wilson has proclaimed an embargo, effective on July 15, on the exportation of certain commodities necessary in war time except under such limitations and regulations as may be prescribed by the national administration. The proclamation applies equally to the Entente Allies, the Central Powers and the neutral nations, but special license will be given in nearly all cases for trade with the Allies and, except for some special reason, with the neutrals. The commodities mentioned as subject to embargo are: coal, coke, fuel oils, food grains and flour, fodder and feeds, meats and fats, iron and steel and manufactures from them, ferromanganese, fertilizers, explosives, arms and ammunition. The purpose of the embargo is double: to prevent the exportation anywhere of commodities that are absolutely needed in this country, and to prevent the exportation to neutral nations of commodities that may be reshipped to Germany or its allies or may be used to replace native products exported to those countries. For example, there has been much complaint from the Allies that Sweden was letting Germany have the output of Swedish mines, and supplying its own needs by importing metals from the United States, which in effect is the same as if the metals were passed directly thru the British blockade from the United States to Germany by way of Sweden. Nevertheless, the neutrals dislike the idea of being "rationed" and complain greatly that the United States has betrayed its historic principle of the "freedom of the seas."

The War on Anarchy Thus far in our war with Germany the Industrial Workers of the World have been the most troublesome if not the most menacing of all our internal foes. German sympathizers and "conscientious objectors" even now on the eve of the draft have confined themselves to bloodless agitation, the Socialist majority seems to deprecate violence in spite of its reiterated condemnation of the war, and the more prominent anarchists, including Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, are now serving prison sentences for inciting resistance to conscription. The people of the western states are, however, greatly concerned over certain recent manifestations of the I. W. W. These agitators are numbered by the thousands and many of them are openly advocating insurrection and the wholesale wrecking of American industry. Federal troops have been stationed in Washington and Arizona to overawe the disturbers, and Federal agents in Nebraska and the Dakotas are investigating persistent reports that I. W. W. conspirators plan to burn the grain crops.

In several places the local authorities have taken matters into their own hands, and have made wholesale arrests of walking delegates of the I. W. W. In the majority of cases the arrested men were herded into freight cars and deported from the state. The largest deportation of this sort occurred at Bisbee, Arizona, in the midst of a copper mining district. Many of the miners were on strike and the others were intimidated from their work by I. W. W. pickets who poured into the copper mining region by the hundreds and attempted to establish a reign of terror that would close the mines entirely. Sheriff Wheeler, of Cochise County, enlisted some two thousand citizen deputies and rounded up nearly twelve hundred strikers and sympathizers whom they put into cattle cars and sent across the New Mexico boundary.

The Mobilization of Big Business President Wilson's eloquent appeal to the business men of America, which we print on another page of this issue, has awakened no little response among the captains of the big national industries. Representatives of the steel industry have agreed



Lou Rogers in the Woman Citizen

MRS. SAM: "IT IS TERRIBLY HUMILIATING TO ME, SAM, TO HAVE YOU GO TO EUROPE IN LAST CENTURY'S HAT"

to furnish the Government with as much steel as necessary at a cost plus fixed profit basis after the Federal Trade Commission completes its investigation of production costs. Steel prices if fixed on the principle of "all the market will bear" would now be very high since the unprecedented demand for steel shipping, war munitions and machinery has threatened a shortage of steel for ordinary industrial purposes. Since preference must first be given to the tools of war and secondly to the almost equally urgent needs of transportation, structural steel for builders will be very hard to obtain. A Chamber of Commerce bulletin advises the use of wood and concrete wherever it can be substituted for steel in buildings. Other industries are similarly responsive to the national emergency. The coal industry has been cleared of the charge of conspiracy to raise prices by the acquittal of one hundred and ten defendants, corporations and officers, accused of combining to control the soft coal output of West Virginia. The expenses of this great investigation and trial are estimated at about a million dollars.

An attempt has recently been made to forbid any member of the advisory commission to the Council of National Defense to participate in the disposition of contracts affecting the sale of their own products to the Government. As several members of the commission are at the head of important businesses, many regard this apparently innocent clause in the food administration bill as an attempt on the part of Congress to curtail the powers of the Council. The administration is believed to oppose this provision, and Secretary Lane, of the Interior Department, has spoken against it on the ground that the commission could make no contracts, but could only make recommendations to the Government.

Railroad Rate Increase Small

In spite of strong representations by the railroads of the United States that increased operating costs were reducing their profits and available capital for future development, the Interstate Commerce Commission refused the 15 per cent increase in all freight rates which it had been asked to grant. The Interstate Commerce Commission found upon investigation that in spite of increased expenses the railroads as a whole had enjoyed a very prosperous year because the unusual demand for the transportation of munitions and foodstuffs for export had enabled many lines to use their equipment continuously at their greatest capacity. As this war prosperity might be expected to continue for many months, the Commission saw no reason for any drastic change in the old rates. Some relief, however, was granted. The southern railroads were authorized to increase their rates on coal, coke and iron ore, and the western railroads on coal and coke to equalize them with the rates already allowed the eastern railroads. The eastern railroads, whose operating revenue had decreased during the last few months, were allowed certain increases in class rates amounting to a total of more than fifty million dollars a year.

The New Cotton Crop

Cotton prices advanced on account of the Government's July report, which showed that condition in the last week of June was only 70.2, while the ten years' average had been 80. These figures, with an acreage reduction of 4 per cent, indicate a crop of only 11,633,000 bales. In New York, sales were made at 27 cents a pound. Afterward, however, owing to expectation that cotton would be one of the products controlled by the Government, the price declined, and on the 5th it was 25 cents. The Liverpool Exchange, which was closed on June 19, after the price there had risen to 40 cents, was reopened eight days later, but trading has been carefully restricted. The crop has been affected by the northward movement of negro labor, unfavorable weather, the high cost of fertilizers, and the use of cotton land for the production of grain. Ocean freight rates are very high, and demand at American mills has been increased by orders from European governments and our own. No considerable reduction of price is expected, altho Government control may prevent any addition to the present rates.

Steel

The original estimates of the quantity of steel required by the Government did not exceed 3 per cent of the industry's output, but they have been increased and, with purchases for Allies, if these be added, may amount to 40 per cent. Manufacturers are deeply interested in the proposed regulation of prices to be paid for so much of their product. In the recent controversy about the price of ship steel, the figures named by Secretary Daniels must have been below the cost of production. Plates made of iron for which $55 a ton is paid cannot be sold profitably for $56 a ton, and Japan has been willing to pay $175. The cost of making steel has advanced rapidly in twelve months. Iron, now $55, was $20 a year ago. The increase for coke has been 600 per cent, and 50 per cent has been added to the cost of labor.



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THE FIRST TEN THOUSAND SAILORS

Fortunately there's plenty of room to spread round the Great Lakes Naval Training Station at Lake Bluff, Illinois. Recruits come even faster than equipment, tho, and every tent has its full quota—and then some



A WHEAT HARVEST WORTH IMITATING

LEARNING FROM THE ENEMY

BY ROY S. MACELWEE

Dr. MacElwee, who is lecturer on economics at Columbia University, spent several months of the spring and summer of 1916 in Germany and was afforded an unusual opportunity to observe the conditions of which he writes. After a close study of the methods by which the Germans are solving their farming and food problem, he is convinced that the United States must have a Federal Food Board with large powers over production and marketing. Dr. MacElwee describes in detail the duties and powers of the various sub-departments which this Federal Food Board should have, and in each instance he shows how the Germans have struggled with and in many cases have overcome the problems before us today.—THE EDITOR.

"THE Germans can't be starved out!" This is the statement made by both Ambassador Gerard and United States Food Commissioner Hoover after an examination of the German food situation. There is one reason for Germany's self-sufficiency now, and that is because she has placed the agricultural system of her country on a national basis so efficient that it reaches out to the minutest detail of farm life.

In our own country we have already realized the necessity of federal food control, but we should inaugurate the system immediately, basing it on the far-reaching plan of Germany. By avoiding delay we can also avert a mistake made by the Germans in the beginning of the war, and one which might prove irreparable to us. For two years Germany and Austria-Hungary permitted jealousy of state rights to hamper the founding of a federal food board; in that time great quantities of potatoes and grain rotted because they were inadequately cared for, and there were times when one state had so much food that it spoiled, while other states were suffering want. Only when the Food Board was inaugurated under Batocki were these errors avoided, and did Germany reach her present basis of self-sufficiency.

Our own Federal Food Board, with its auxiliary departments, should be established on the example of our enemies, the Germans. The board should have far-reaching jurisdiction and responsibility, and under it there should be state food boards and county food boards which should be responsibile to the central board for executing its policies. In its working this hierarchy should come into direct contact with every farmer in the United States, and with the knowledge of all local conditions thus obtained the federal board can accomplish much. By dividing into main branches of production and marketing, this central board can avoid the great danger of dissipating our national resources in both these departments.

Under our department of production there should be several sub-departments such as the acreage office, the seed office, the labor office, machinery and implements office, fertilizer office, and the offices connected with the livc stock, transportation, and even rural credit for the farmers. In each of these sub-departments of production the work to be done is definite and helpful.



THERE'S NOT A CHANCE FOR WEEDS WHEN WOMAN'S PLACE IS IN THE FIELDS

In the acreage office the question of what the farmers should plant and how much must be solved; it must ascertain the probable demand for the staple products, and what proportion of the acreage should be put into such products as cotton, wheat, barley, rye, etc. Its duty also is to determine what districts will be best for each. The work involved in this is of tremendous importance. Again we must profit by the example of the Germans in their experience with sugar. In the beginning they made the mistake of planting all their acres with bread cereals, entirely neglecting to plant any sugar, despite its great importance to them. Today each German goes around with a small tube of saccharine, because sugar is absolutely unobtainable. Directions as to the right proportions of planting, such as our acreage department could give, would have made such a condition impossible.

Similar work could be done in the other departments, as in the distribution of seed, and the provision of transportation facilities. The departments of live stock and fertilizer have very essential work before them, because in both these lines our country is in great danger. Germany once more offers the example. By the utmost economy, and under federal direction, the Germans have increased their supply of live stock in a way that makes our increase ridiculous. One of their methods of increasing their supply of hogs, for instance, during the war, without food waste, has been to organize "piggeries" in back of their lines. The animals have been fed from the wastes of each army kitchen, and prizes are given for the best results. By this plan the VII Army alone fattened 50,000 hogs last summer. In the second year of the war when the supply of hogs was greatly reduced by slaughter, the Germans reduced the meat rations and increased their supply of hogs by about four million in six months, and their cattle by 800,000. The German methods of conserving

and increasing the supply of fertilizer were also remarkable. They increased the stall feeding, using the silo and feed-chopper. Their foresight can be shown when we know that they had stored up an immense amount of stall feed, such as cottonseed cakes and corn imported from the United States. For the conservation of fertilizer they build their stables with cement floor. They also have a system of drains and gutters back of the stall and pay particular attention to the conservation of animal by-products.

It is also proverbial that the American farmer is very careless about his equipment; our sub-department of machinery and equipment, by giving advice, should educate him to greater care. A typical case of good treatment of farm material in Germany is that practised on the estate of Baron von Sternburg, where some McCormick binders harvested 100 acres a year and were made to last twelve years. This is done by each farmer who understands the working of the machine and treats it with great care.

Another point of efficiency in which the Germans are worth imitating is their method of actually increasing the yield of each farm and limiting and reducing all waste. When we consider that in the United States the average yield per acre is fifteen bushels, while in Germany it is thirty bushels and even fifty and sixty in Saxonia and Pomerania, we can understand the great increase which each acre could be made to yield here. The causes for the German returns are, in the first place, a complete understanding of crop rotation. Our own farmers, relying on the great acreage of the United States, have neglected to pay attention to this and have thus drained the resources of the land. The Germans also make a practise of plowing the land very deep, as much as seven inches with a three-inch subsoil loosener under the plow sole. Besides this, they cultivate the soil between the rows of wheat, oats and barley. The plan also of discarding all fences and marking borders by corner posts would save probably thousands of acres here now wasted under fences.



A PERFECT PATTERN OF CROPS

The adoption of the long furrow which the Germans now have would also save a great amount of time. Instead of having the square field where there are double the number of turnings, the farmer could save time and labor, as in plowing the turn is most troublesome. The arrangement for all these plans of conservation should be made by the county boards with their field lieutenants; and in the county board to arrange this there must always be an expert map draftsman who can draw the pictures of all the farms in his locality and designate the wasted parts which could be arranged and made available for planting. Every German estate considers such a draftsman necessary and it is his duty to draw maps indicating times of planting and when the crops are due.

Of course, to all these plans the consent of the farmer is necessary, and without his cooperation our country can do nothing. But it is quite probable that if we follow England in assuring the farmer a fixed minimum price for his products, and mobilize sufficient labor forces to work his farm, we can induce him to coöperate with a Federal Board. In case of the failure of our agriculture to meet the demands made upon it during so critical a stage, there still remains the plan of sequestering the land and paying rental to the owners. This will probably not be necessary because the patriotism of the American farmer is above question, and the chances are that the farmer will realize the situation and will be more than glad to coöperate with the Federal Board.

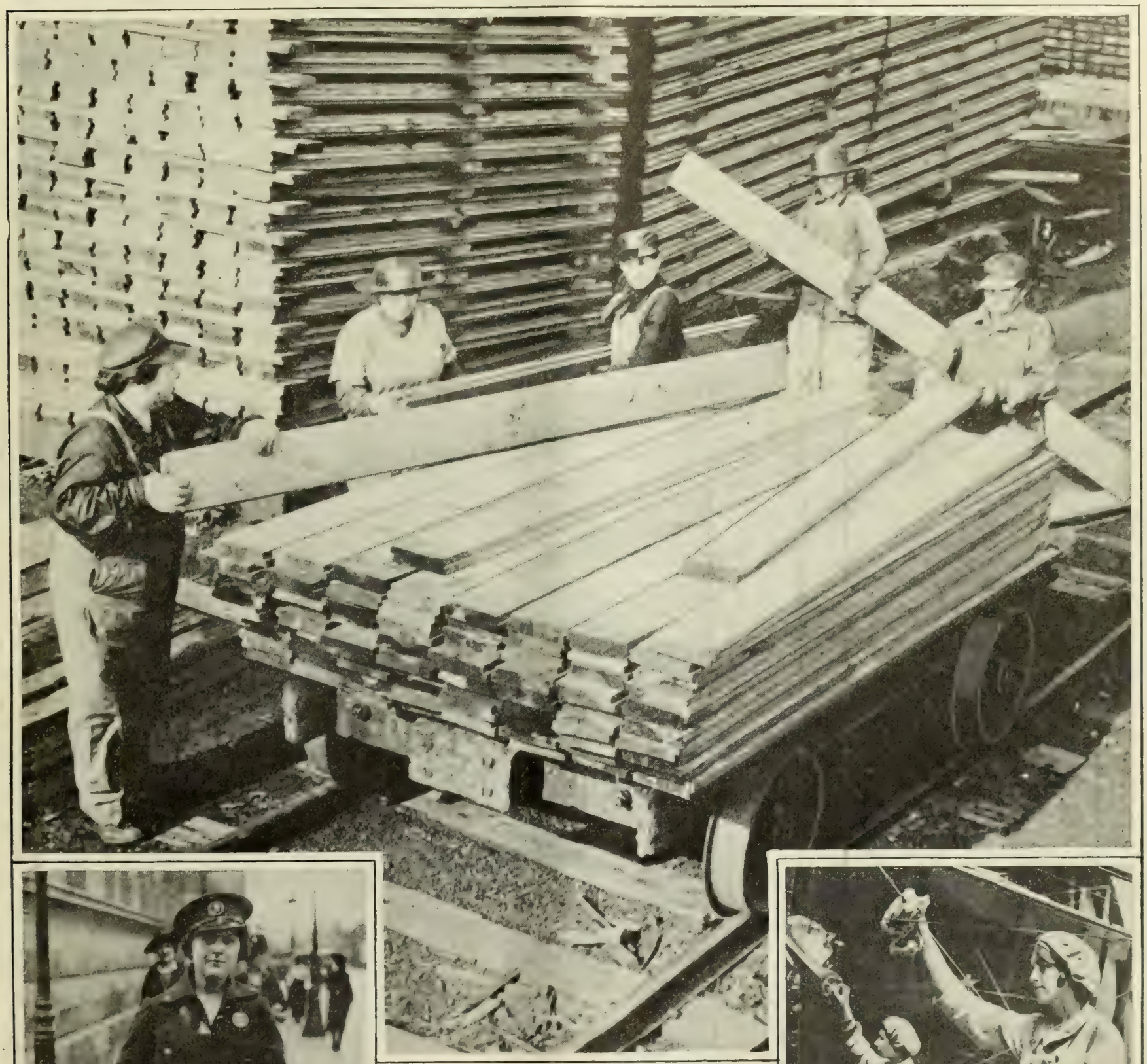
There remains no other reason why the United States, however, should not immediately set to work to inaugurate this hierarchy for the control of agriculture. It is certain that our country ought to take example from our enemies and to evade the mistakes made by Germany in a similar crisis, by imitating the efficient machine she had built up to help her in the World War.

New York City



FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHEEP FEED BY THE ROADSIDE IN GERMANY

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL





Underwood *Press Illustrating* © *International Film*

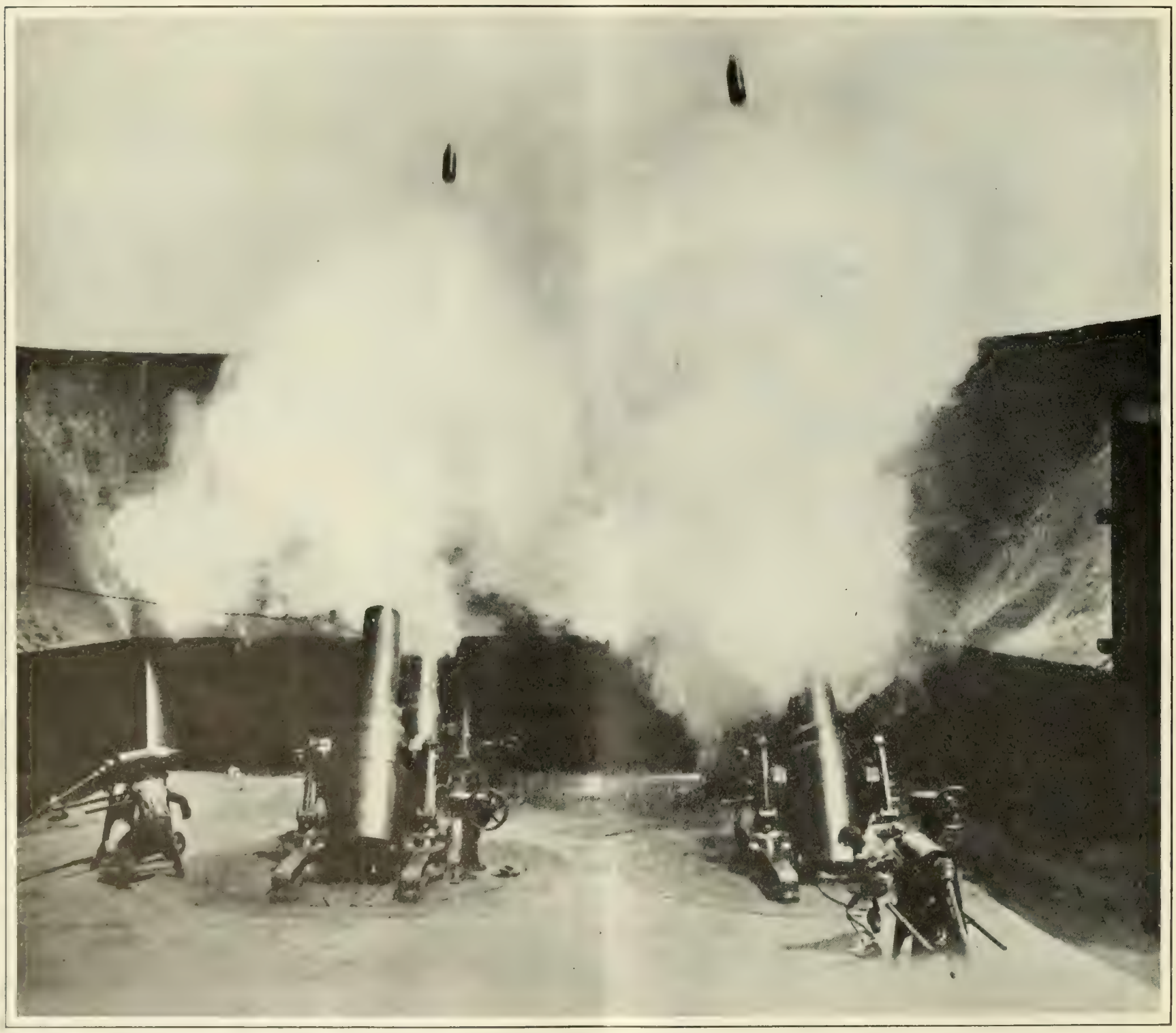
The question of "woman's place" gets more complicated every day. For even without the stimulus of war the boundaries of said place were rapidly coming to include all property adjacent thereto, and now that the need of national service justifies their venturing, women are by no means resting content with even the "adjacent" jobs. In France, perhaps, necessity has called on women most to do the work that once belonged to men. The mechanics at the right are employed at a big aviation station not far from the lines of fighting. The little Parisian messenger at the left stepped into Brother's job when he was called to the front. Above is a bit of the day's work in a Chicago lumber yard. Somehow it doesn't look as queer as you think it ought to!





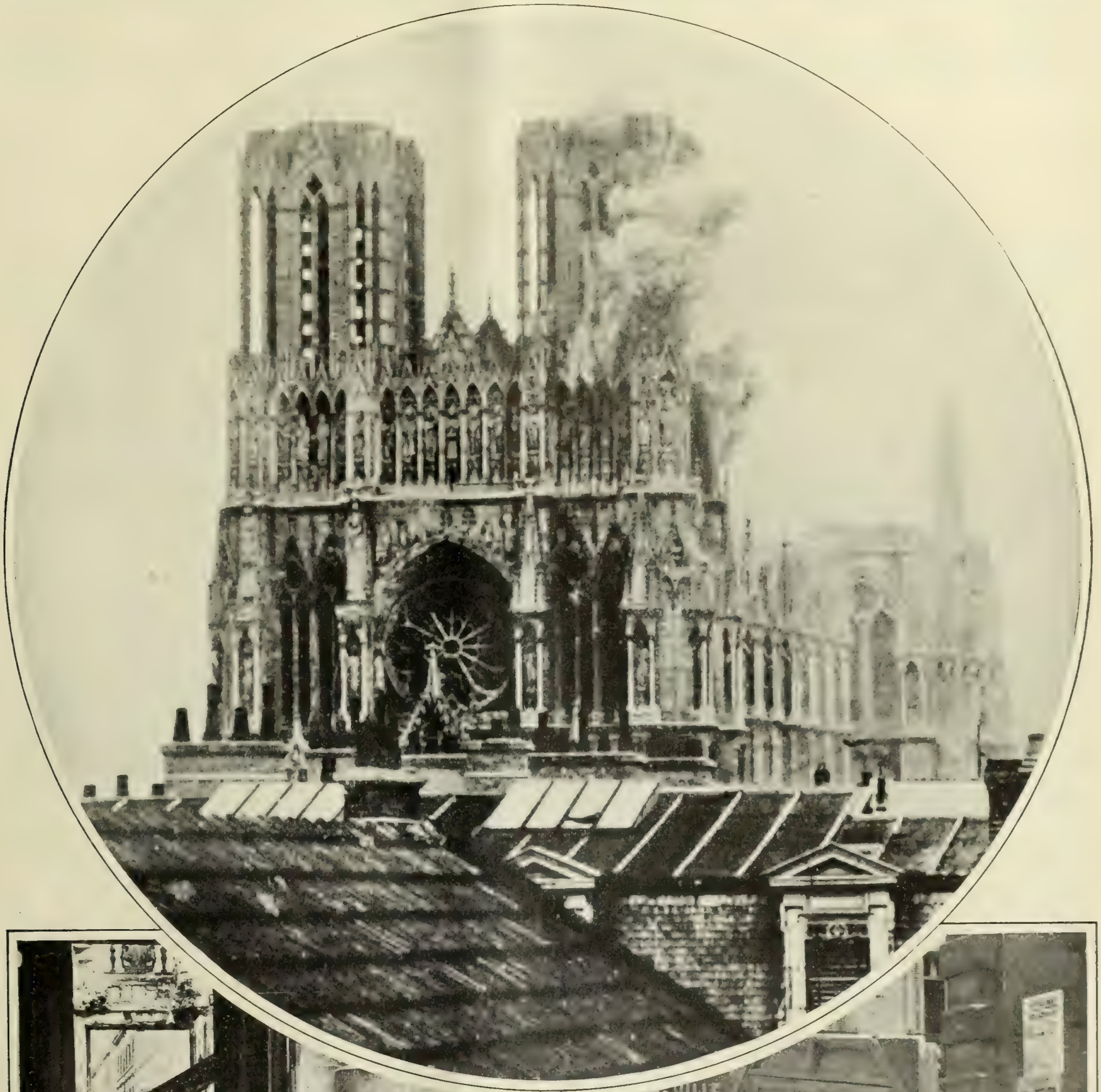
Central News

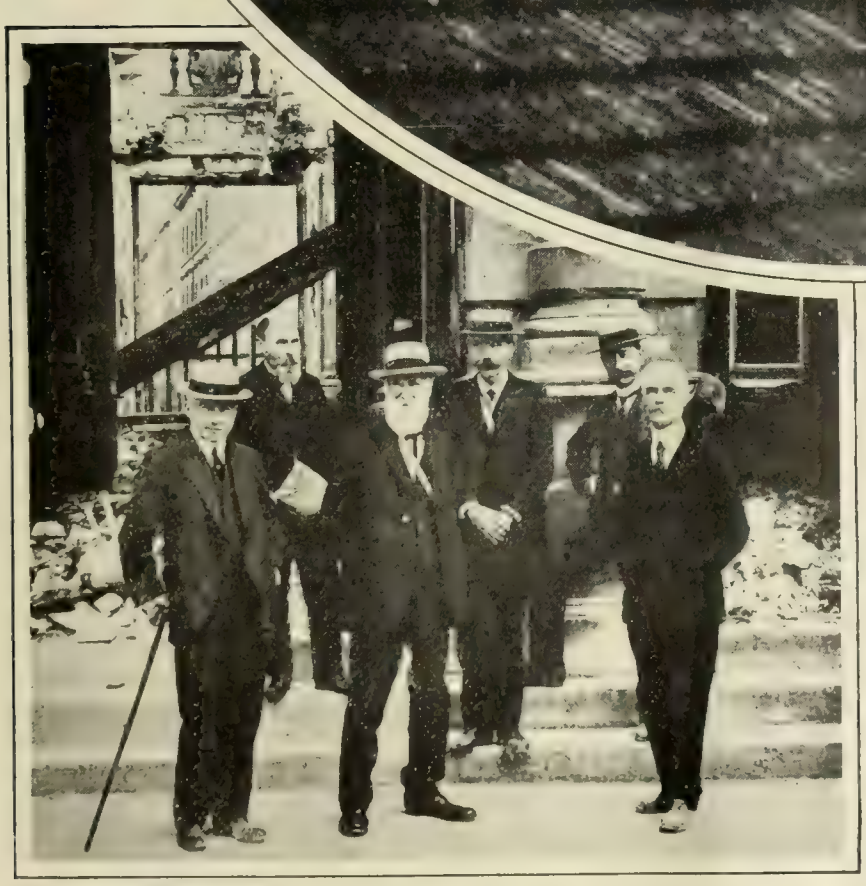
Ready! The Allies' munitions works are piling up their promise of victory. Here's just one storeroom in an English plant

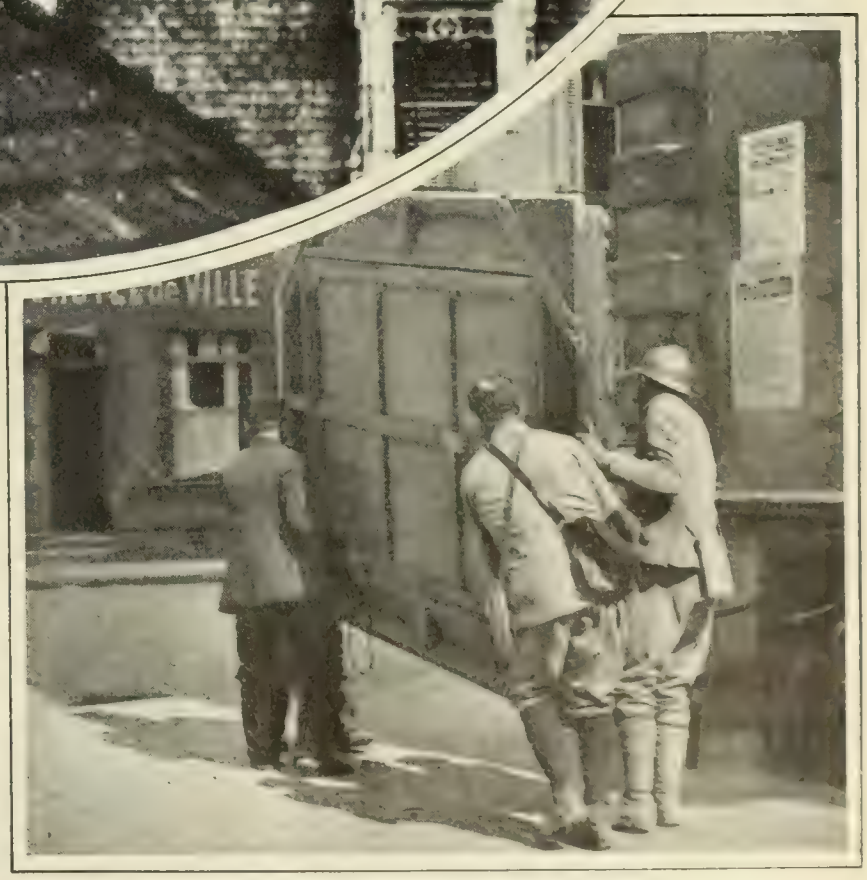


Press Illustrating

Go! A spectacular photograph of the shells in action. These are two of our coast defense guns fired simultaneously in target practise. The camera man had luck as well as skill to snap the projectiles just clear of their smoke puff







© *Underwood & Underwood* *Pictorial Press*

The battered walls of Rheims Cathedral still stand, tho another shot like that photographed above may bring them down. But there's little left of the town itself. The City Council standing here in their ruined hall are forced to hold their meetings in a nearby cellar. The soldiers at the right are trying to carry the few undamaged works of art to a place of greater safety

NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EFFICIENCY

NAVAL POWER AND NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

BY REAR ADMIRAL BRADLEY A. FISKE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL INSTITUTE

IN the present situation the main thing for us to realize is that the crisis has become a military one, and that history shows that the most dangerous thing a country can do in a military crisis is to underestimate the gravity of the situation.

The fashion in this country has been to take it for granted that, in the present conflict, the Allies will surely win. At its outbreak, the great majority of our people thought that the war would soon be won by the Allies.

Army and navy officers had no such illusion. We realized that the most perfect and enormous fighting machine that the world had ever seen, a monster of efficiency, had been set in motion. We noted, after about a month of war, that it was working with all the vigor and effectiveness that its most pronounced admirers had expected. The people of the United States had not been trained along military and naval lines, and they were very much imprest with the superiority of the material resources of the Allies in comparison with those of their antagonists.

So we must fight, not only with energy, but with strategical insight and invention. The conduct of war and the conduct of preparation for war are controlled by three agencies, strategy, logistics and invention. In the United States, we have become accustomed to thinking that war is fought with men, guns, ships, etc., only. It is true that war is fought with them; but they are simply the tools which strategy uses; they are comprized under the heading of "logistics."

We are weak in strategy, because we have paid little attention to it. We have few competent strategists, even in the army and navy. The competent strategist is a man so versed in the values of the various factors that are used in war, so familiar with the causes of success and failure (as taught by the lessons of history and the game board), so clearly cognizant of the military and naval ideas and ambitions of foreign countries, so well aware of their points of strength and weakness, so thoroly in touch with the military, naval and industrial conditions in this country, so keenly alive to what his country's interests demand that she should do, and so well posted as to the difficulties in the way and the means by which the difficulties can best be met, that he can estimate correctly each military situation, as it arises, and come promptly to a wise decision as to what steps should be taken.

Naval defense may be said to consist of three parts:

1. Defense of the coast against bombardment and invasion.
2. Defense of the trade routes traversed by ships carrying the exports and imports of the country.
3. Defense of the national policy, including defense of the nation's reputation, honor, and prestige.

Of these, defense of the coast against bombardment and invasion is the easiest, and defense of the national policy the most difficult; because in preventing bombardment and invasion the defender has the strategical advantage of being nearer home than the adversary; while in the defense of a country's policy, a naval force may have to "assume the offensive," and go even to the far distant coasts of the enemy—as the Russian fleet went to Tsushima, where it met its death.

It would be tiresome to recount all the battles both on sea and land, in which smaller forces defeated forces numerically greater; but it may not be possible by any other means to force the fact on the attention—even sometimes of naval officers—that material vessels, guns, etc., are merely instruments, and that the work gotten out of any instrument depends not only on the instrument itself, but on the skill with which it is employed. Usually, when thinking or speaking of the power of any instrument (or means or method of organization) we mean the power of which it is capable; that is, the result which it can produce, if used with 100 per cent. of skill. Possibly, we are subconsciously aware that we assume perfect skill; but whether we are or not, we have become so accustomed to the tacit acceptance of the phrase, "other things being equal," that we have come to forget that other things may not be equal at all; and that they certainly will not be on the day of trial, if we forget or undervalue those other things, while our antagonist does not.

Not only must the personnel be sufficient in number and correctly divided, it must be organized in such manner that the personnel itself will have the characteristics of a machine, in the sense that each unit will be so placed relatively to the hope of reward and the fear of punishment, that he will do his allotted tasks industriously; that he will have the place in the organization for which his character and abilities fit him, and that he will be given such duties and exercizes as will fit him more and more for his position, and more and more for advancement to higher positions.

Not only this, we must exercize foresight in the endeavor to have the material parts and the personnel parts ready at the same time, so that neither will have to wait for the other; and to insure the immediate availability at the beginning of war, of sufficient trained personnel to man and fight effectively all the material units that we shall need to use. This raises the question: "What units shall we need?" The Government itself must, of course, decide this matter; but it may be pointed out that if in any considerable war every unit we possess should not be utilized, the navy could not do as effective work as it could otherwise do. In the present war, the other belligerents have not only utilized all the units that they had, they have built very many more, using the utmost possible diligence and despatch. Few considerable wars have been waged except with the greatest energy on each side; for each side knows that the scale may be turned by a trifling preponderance on one side; and that if the scale once be turned, it will be practically impossible ever to restore the balance. Every advantage gained makes one side relatively weaker to the other than it was before, and increases the chance that the same side will gain another advantage; gains and losses are cumulative in their effect. For this reason, it is essential, if we are to wage war successfully, that we start right, and send each unit immediately out to service, manned with a highly trained and skillful personnel.

The Germans meet the difficulty of keeping their personnel abreast of their material very wisely. They utilize the winter months, when naval operations are almost impossible, for reorganizing and rearranging their personnel; so that when spring comes, they are ready in all their ships to start the spring drilling on a systematic plan. The crews being already organized, and the scheme of drills well understood, the work of getting the recruits versed in their relatively simple tasks and the more experienced men skilled in their new positions is quickly accomplished.

Not only the fleet, however, but all the bureaus and offices of the Navy Department, all the navy yards, and all the radio stations, recruiting stations, hydrographic offices, training stations, and agencies for securing information from foreign countries, have to pass instantly from a peace basis to a war basis. If the fires have all been lighted, the engine gotten ready, and the boilers filled in time, the engineer may open the throttle confidently, for the engine will surely do its part.

New York City

PLATTSBURG'S HOME-STRETCH

BY HERBERT REED

THIS might be considered rather a sardonic title for a farewell view of the big student-officers' camp at Plattsburg Barracks were it not for the fact that its common use in American sport has embedded its meaning unmistakably in the language. Of course, in the deeper sense this last month is far from being a home-stretch. It is rather a period of ripening for the next stage of development. It is a milestone. There is something rather more definite about it than there has been up to date, for at least one goal is near, and that the goal toward which all those who set forth at this encampment yearned. The greenhorn stage has passed, the men—yes, nearly all of them—are far more sure of themselves. As one of the men put it the other day, "The worst of the first is over." And as I write, much of the drudgery has begun to give way to actual battle practise. There has come the sound of guns, even tho loaded with blank cartridges—*aimed at somebody else;* the performance of maneuvers *directed at another body of men;* the theoretical, at least, defeat of one body of mobile troops by another. It is all rather thrilling in its small way and has served to keep an "edge" on the camp after the departure of the indefatigable and apparently inexhaustible Koehler. The small tactics are gone, and the larger tactics have come.

Battalions go into action, where hitherto there have been squads, platoons and companies; and as if to add to the dramatic value of the rehearsal for the larger stage the two fundamental units in the first action were commanded by members of the Officers' Reserve Corps who had seen real action—Major Reginald Barlow, actor, sometime of the Boer War, and Major Rhinelander Waldo, sometime of the Philippines and the New York Police. The judges gave the decision to the actor-major, for some of Major Waldo's forces went into the lake and were otherwise out of action. I shall not attempt here to go into the abstruse details of this opening action of the new battle of Plattsburg, leaving that for the competent army judges to set before the student-officers. I am concerned only with the value of the thing as a jet of new life into the camp, which had suffered from many humdrum experiences, and a deal of grind, lightened only by the Lambs' Gambol in the big open-air theater and the Independence Day sports, these latter held pretty much all over the parade ground and the contiguous "terrain"—to adhere closely to the new manner of speaking which so many of us are obliged to learn these days. And new life of any sort was more than welcome after the numerous and not always timely, from the viewpoint of the subjects, inoculations for typhoid, paratyphoid, and, for all I know, many other ills that military flesh is prone to.

So far the series of articles by "Right Wing" at the war camps has dealt chiefly with Plattsburg, the pioneer Officers' Training Camp, and the largest. But altho in many respects the other training camps follow Plattsburg's example, they by no means copy it altogether. Each one is making its own individual contribution to the progress of the New Army; Mr. Reed's story next week will begin an interesting discussion of just what those contributions are.—THE EDITOR.

The passing from under the domination of Major Koehler to the field of possible individual and group initiative came at the right time, which leads one to believe that with all its faults—and most of these can be traced all the way back to the fundamental fact that we are not primarily, or perhaps even secondarily a military people—the present system of the preparation of reserve officers has been as successful as could have been expected. There were days of hesitation, of drag, of uncertainty, of exasperating petty annoyances. "The constant standing in line, even for trifling things," said one of the most promising of the student-officers, who himself was rather rich in executive experience in civil life, "was the thing that got my goat." And the thing that got his goat was not the thing that got the goat of another. Or perhaps the other had another name for it. There was unevenness in the instruction both by Regular and Reserve Officers, and this of course was trying. There was, too, unevenness in the point of view because of the difference in the ages of the candidates. There were times when the easiest possible thing was to sit down and "gloom" about almost everything in sight.



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THE LEADER OF PLATTSBURG

Colonel Wolf is more than commander of the big Officers' Training Camp, for his influence is based on personality and on judgment rather than on military authority

Now, however, the talk is in terms of battalions, perhaps the most fascinating term in military history, and the prospect that the action for the final month will be very largely in the same terms is inordinately fascinating. At least so I gather from the men in the ranks. Then, too, the assault on trenches will be carried on much closer henceforth to the Canadian ideal, and this, also, will be "battle action." As I write, the artillerymen have been getting their guns—belated and welcome because of the long and grinding periods of "book work" thru which the new gunners have been put. This is a fillip to their progress. The cavalry is not so well off, for mounted action probably will be out of the question, at least to any great extent, until perhaps the very last day or two of the camp; and there will be no chance for any extended maneuvers with all arms in action.

Summing up the purely military work so far it seems to me that the most just criticism that could be made is that because of changes in personnel, changes in company commanders, a failure to emphasize the competitive spirit among units, when that spirit needed only a match to touch it off, there were bursts of progress followed by descents into the nether world of the megrims, and thus there could never be anything like an exact record of the camp as a whole or of any unit or even individual thrown up out of the unit, in particular.

Certainly the charge could never lie that this Plattsburg camp has been "Prussianized," or that it reminded the observer of anything but a purely

(*Continued on page* 107)

THREE-DIMENSION EFFICIENCY

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

THE ultimate secret of power is balance. Great men have learned that life is a mental tightrope, firmly stretched between moral standards. They walk the rope. It isn't easy—but they walk it.

Every man is born with certain tendencies toward extremes, of heredity, habit; work, play; physical, mental and moral makeup; financial fiber, social sense, and religious faith. He who leans too far, one way or another, invites destruction. All failure is a form of indulgence in personal extremes of temperament. And all success is a properly blended use of these extremes. Here lie the finest powers, and the subtlest dangers, of human experience. Why does the average man die at about forty years of age? Because he is an extremist. Why does the American business man fail, nine times out of ten? Because he is an extremist. Why does the wage-earner have but a 21 per cent chance of earning more than $1000 a year all his life, with a 79 per cent probability of making less than a thousand a year? Because he is an extremist. Why does the ordinary man fall short of any goal worth gaining? Because he is an extremist. You don't see how the answers explain the facts? Then perhaps you are an extremist; you may be extremely averse and unaccustomed to logical and original thought; or else extremely ignorant of the physiology and psychology of success. Few people are aware of their own extreme views, traits and tendencies; but longevity and productivity rest flatly on such knowledge, and rise loftily as the embodiment of it.

How to make the most of yourself? Learn to *express your type* and *depress your temperament*. Which means, to combine your natural power with a supernatural poise, to concentrate on your work with a fanatic's hot speed but look on your personality with a philosopher's cool perspective. There are perhaps a hundred Americans between sixty and eighty years of age who have become world leaders. We note a few: Edison, Bell, Rockefeller, Carnegie, Root, Vail, Burbank, Wanamaker, Patterson, Burroughs, Eliot. The distinguishing mark of all these men is balance. Their lines of action are exceedingly divergent, but their methods of handling, viewing, developing themselves are wonderfully similar. They have all climbed to the top in proportion as they curbed their own extreme tendencies.

Unruly temperament is at the bottom of all failure. The man who thinks right, feels right, works right, lives right, does right, cannot fail. Whoever has failed has been somehow wrong in one of these five respects. During recent years a number of my personal acquaintances have met failure in their business projects or professional ideals, the amounts lost ranging from a few hundred dollars to $750,000. One man was a builder, another a manufacturer, another a publisher, another a lawyer, another a promoter, another a preacher, and so on. But they were all *temperamental extremists*.

One man failed because he was too social. He formed a business company on a friendship basis, most of the stockholders and officials being his personal favorites. Whereupon they, because he was their friend, up and did him out of his money.

Another man failed because he was not social enough. He took business problems and worries carefully home with him; all evening he kept them beside him when he should have been making friends or playfellows of his family and neighbors; he went to bed with his business troubles on his mind, so he could not sleep; and finally he went to pieces in a grand collapse.

Another man failed because he was too optimistic. He wrote a lot of rainbow literature on the success of other enterprizes that *looked* like his; and on the strength of his belief in the future

TEST FOR MENTAL BALANCE

BY WHICH ANY MAN MAY DETECT AND CORRECT HIS OWN UNSAFE EXTREMES OF TEMPERAMENT

DIRECTIONS. First read Mr. Purinton's article, "Three-Dimension Efficiency." Then grade yourself on the following questions. Where answer is Yes, write numeral 4 in space opposite. Where answer is No, leave space blank. Where answer is partial affirmative, write numeral under 4 that seems honest. Total of column gives your approximate grade in mental judgment, perspective and impartiality.

1.	Do you know which of the seven principal temperaments yours is?	.....
2.	Have you studied what extremes of thought, emotion, action, you must avoid?	.....
3.	Have you learned to "express your type and depress your temperament"?	.....
4.	Do you believe that every failure is the fault of the man who fails?	.....
5.	Can you trace at least four of your past failures to temperamental follies?	.....
6.	Would you rather be morally great than financially powerful?	.....
7.	Are you unsatisfied, and uncomfortable, in "high society"?	.....
8.	Do you dare always be natural and sincere, no matter who is shocked or offended?	.....
9.	Would all your intimate friends be glad to hear the exact truth about themselves?	.....
10.	Do you enjoy watching children play and playing with them?	.....
11.	Are you free of all the "shoddy habits" mentioned in the longest paragraph of Mr. Purinton's article?	.....
12.	Does home affection mean as much to you as business efficiency?	.....
13.	Can you rest better at home than anywhere else?	.....
14.	Do you often consult, respect, heed and thank a woman critic—one who loves you?	.....
15.	Would you be willing always to have your mother or wife read your inmost thoughts?	.....
16.	Is every member of your family earning money, and saving it?	.....
17.	Do you know how to give children a physical, financial, industrial and moral education?	.....
18.	Can you "stay out nights," occasionally, without injuring your family mentally and yourself morally?	.....
19.	Is all your man-fun clean fun?	.....
20.	Do you lock your business cares in the office over night?	.....
21.	Are you as neat in your home as you have to be in your business?	.....
22.	Have you learned just how brain-workers ought to eat?	.....
23.	Is your brand of religion as good as what you expect your womenfolks to have	.....
24.	Do you believe your home life is adding mental vision and moral force to your business career?	.....
25.	Does your greatest power come from the meditation, inspiration and determination of silence?	.....

Add column of numerals for your approximate grade in mental balance.

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he sold several hundred thousand dollars' worth of stock. But he could not manage the business at all, in spite of its great possibilities. Wherefore the stockholders took out of the ruin a few cents on the dollar, instead of making thirty per cent on their investment as they were promised.

Another man failed because he was too philanthropic. He was so anxious to render a service to his patrons that he neglected to sell them goods at a fair profit. Having received something for nothing, they undervalued the whole proposition.

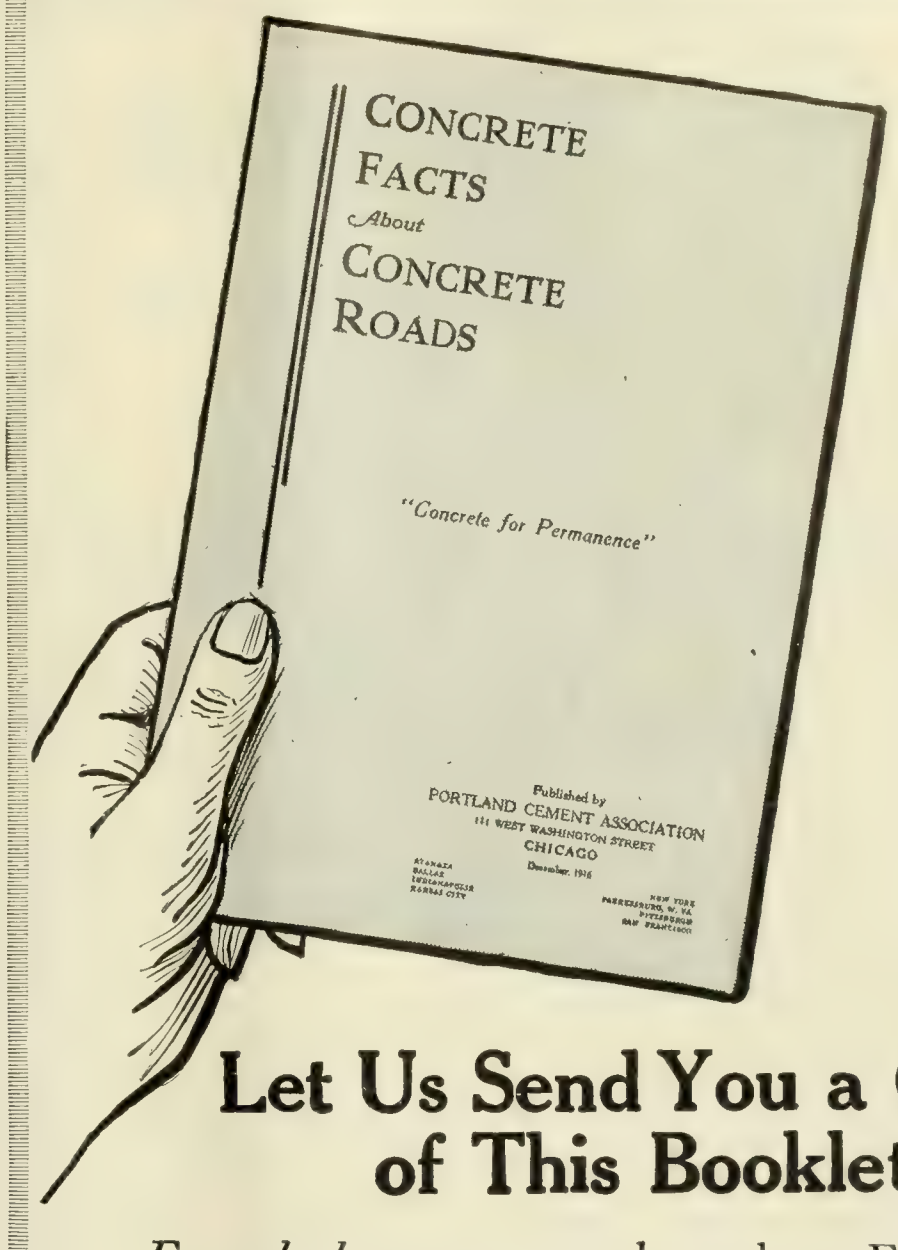
We could cite many other examples to show how the uncontrolled, perhaps unrecognized, extremes of temperament cause personal ruin. Failure is but the matured fruit of a lifelong temperamental folly. How many such seeds of folly are silently growing in your garden of personality?

We here make protest against the current fad of mere *business* efficiency. Your moral balance means more to you than your business method. If you must lose money and prestige that you may gain wisdom and character, you should welcome the loss. A big man is always the backbone of a big business; whenever a business totters and tumbles, or dwindles and dies, the need is for a bigger man somewhere in it. Personal perspective may be regarded as the fundamental factor in financial success. And efficiency only measures on the surface the moral size of a man too big to bother with efficiency. You will not get the finest results from your work until you are so well poised that you do not care what the results may be.

Efficiency engineers have placed too much comparative emphasis on the financial and industrial tests of man-power. When you go to buy an expensive horse, you study the animal at rest before you watch him at work. Equally, you should never hire an expensive employee until you observe him, or test him, outside of office hours. A man's behavior at home, on the street, in society and among his chosen friends, may serve to indicate what he will be twenty years from now even more clearly than his present salary or position. Business methods may be the effect of compulsion. Leisure habits, however, are the effects of volition. And the key to destiny will be found in what a man does when he has the time and chance to do as he pleases. The arbiters of your talents are your tastes.

Representing the efficient life as an oblong structure, we may call *business* the length of it, *community* the breadth, and *home* the depth. You must have three dimensions, and they must be proportional. If any side extends too far, or is made of poor stuff, your whole building is likely to crack. There isn't much danger of your having too much depth in your home nature, but there is great peril in extending your business side too far, and in making your social side out of bad material. Either defect will undermine or weaken your career. Having considered many phases of the business side in previous articles, we will here call attention to the other two sides.

From the efficiency vantage-point, "society" is largely deadwood. You have to cut it out, and make it over. Any relationship that is not mutually helpful is mutually harmful. Social relationships must all be judged by this test. We Americans have not yet begun to apply to society the efficiency reasons, methods and results that we apply to business. Our social fabric is so antiquated, so flimsy, that a firm grasp would tear it apart. Every man has to decide whether he will (1) be hemmed in and tied down by social customs, or (2)



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break thru and fling them off, or (3) stay out of them by leaving them severely alone. The last course is the best, for big men.

Dances, teas, receptions, operas, musicales, weddings, funerals, card parties, church socials, club banquets, formal calls—most of these impositions are but a dreary waste of time, energy and money. They do not give the natural recreation or the subliminal inspiration that a man should have in his hours of freedom from work. It is estimated that 75 per cent of the social activities and relationships in the well-to-do American family are superficial, needless, false. One of our great national problems is how to emancipate ourselves from this all-prevailing social tyranny. The genius, like Edison or Bernard Shaw or Paderewski, does it. But how can the ordinary man, who is not allowed to have "eccentricities," free himself?

A noted specialist lately asked me this very question. He is a rarely useful man. Thousands of clients have been helped by his treatment and counsel. The world needs him. Yet he is becoming worn out and broken down in the early forties. I asked him what the trouble was. "Too little sleep," he answered promptly. "I didn't get to bed till one o'clock this morning—some friends of the family, who don't work as I do, came in and stayed on. It is the same about every night; we have to entertain, or be entertained, and seldom are asleep before morning. The strain of my profession demands that I get nine hours' sleep. I worry along on six. The end? Oh, a breakdown, I suppose. But what can I do? I must not be impolite to my friends, and I will not hurt my wife's feelings." They are *not* his friends. And his wife's "feelings" ought to be hurt. When a man, like this man, has found his great life work and is doing it, there should *be* no society obligations for him. Society should minister to him—not steal from him. And his wife should protect him from the social parasites that prey on his home.

Efficiency today requires that there be no shoddy in a man's work. Efficiency tomorrow will require that there be no shoddy in the *man*. A primary function of society is to test a man right here, because in society the shoddy in a man is likely to come out. Among the shoddy habits that prove, or will make, inefficiency and mediocrity are these: Catering to public opinion; following or imitating persons a peg or two higher in the social scale; measuring hospitality by the cost of the entertainment; criticizing the dress or house or person of your host or hostess; writing perfunctory "bread-and-butter" notes; worshiping etiquet and walking on decency; going to fashionable receptions or resorts because afraid not to; swapping invitations or Christmas gifts or courtesies of any kind on a mercenary basis; allowing visitors to call at unseasonable hours and stay after you all should be in bed; serving costly, untimely and unwholesome food to guests merely to observe a crazy custom; eating the same, when you yourself are a guest; paying a sleek and brainless dance instructor to teach you new steps that you will forget tomorrow; dressing in the latest styles merely because they are the latest, whether or not they become your taste, purse, position or appearance; buying gaudy household stuff and plastering your home with pretense; buying luxuries on credit and holding off your grocer and butcher; keeping a valet or maid or chauffeur that you do not need, for work you could and should do yourself; putting your club ahead of your home; choosing your idle hour companions from your busi-

ness associates; telling your personal friends anything about your business; boasting, backbiting, ridiculing, gossiping, jesting on sacred things, or allowing others to do it when they happen to be your cronies; becoming a confirmed card-player, or smoker, or anything else habitually weak; letting ideals drop—and your chances drop out; giving in, giving up, to the blind majority; cultivating, or permitting, shams of any kind; living a lie or standing for a compromise. Men full grown cut these things out. You can take your own measure.

The social ideal is to have only a few close friends, and each so true, so sure of understanding, that nothing you do or do not do will make the slightest difference. Anybody you *can* offend or insult has no right to call himself your friend, or to be treated as such. How simple and easy and beautiful and happy all our social relationships would be if we kept our friendship for our friends!

A man's home life presents the key to his character. Most men habitually think and feel wrong on certain household matters; this black streak of poor judgment is reflected in their work, health, influence, bank account; the defect persists because no efficiency engineer has yet acquired the nerve to offer efficiency counsel to husbands and fathers. The domestic virtues and vices of the ordinary man are a complicated mess of human faith and folly. We would help, in a small way, to extricate the gentleman by pointing out where he is right, and where he is wrong.

He is right in cultivating an air of prosperity, but wrong in allowing material facts to outweigh spiritual forces.

He is right in wanting his family to have the best of everything, but wrong in letting them have it without earning it.

He is right in condemning the extravagance of his children, but wrong in failing to teach them how to spend or save money.

He is right in giving his sons and daughters a college education, but wrong in depriving them of a still better schooling—that of hardship.

He is right in being proud of his wife, but wrong in dressing her up for the purpose of showing her off.

He is right in expecting her to be a good manager, but wrong in neglecting to show her how.

He is right in reserving an occasional evening for sane masculine fun, but wrong in deceiving his wife on the subject.

He is right in relaxing at home, but wrong in refusing to take his share of parental responsibilities.

He is right in demanding plenty of good food, but wrong in evading the science of nutrition and regarding the pleasures of the palate a merely sensual gratification.

He is right in paying the preacher and occupying a family pew with impressive regularity, but wrong in supposing that a fashionable church and a soporific sermon have any connection with real religion.

The foregoing list of contradictory masculine traits might be doubled or trebled, and the subject not yet fully covered. A profitable mental exercize would be for you to extend it, as regards your own right and clean home habits of thought, feeling, action; so that you may view your own life with a clear, impartial sense of logic and perspective.

The two predominant factors in business leadership are mental vision and moral force. By cultivating these elements of greatness at home, you will succeed more largely in your work. And you will attain something better—you will delight beyond words the woman of your heart.



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MACHINERY AND MEN

BY FRANCES A. KELLOR

ASSISTANT TO CHAIRMAN IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES

The Efficiency Society is enabled to present this article by Miss Kellor to its members and the readers of The Independent thru the courtesy of The Engineering News Record.

THE coming executive in charge of industrial-relations management in America's great industries will be the executive with engineering training who can handle men as well as materials. In truth, that is a long jump from the present situation. It is a jump, however, that will be made in the next few years, because it must be made. The determining factors will not be benevolence and sentiment and good nature or a troubled conscience over large profits, but rather the state of the labor market, the increased cost of production and the trade conditions we shall have to meet after the war.

The question is, will the engineer be ready for his widening opportunity for handling men, and will the engineering colleges appreciate the demand in time to give us the trained executives?

Industrial-relations management will soon be included as a part of the cost of production. It will be administered directly by company employees and accounted for as a risk of business, with expected commensurate returns. This means we shall have to evolve principles, standards and methods for industrial-relations management just as we have for production and sales.

There is today an overwhelming desire on the part of industrial leaders to include industrial-relations management as a part of their plant work. We are in danger, however, of going too fast and of putting in all kinds of makeshifts and experiments, and palliatives and sops to labor, which have no specific organic relation to the administration of the plant as a whole and are not administered in harmony with it. One employer hears of something being done for workmen, and without inquiry or proper planning he adopts it; another puts in a lunch-room; some one else favors a playground; a third has a club building put up for his men. Then when these experiments fail to achieve his ideal or fulfil his dream, he condemns the movement or considers his men unappreciative.

Now I think we are at the point where we may formulate, at least for purposes of discussion, certain fundamental elements of industrial-relations management. These are submitted for the purpose of showing that this field is primarily one for the engineer executive and that the big problem before engineering societies is to see that men are trained to meet the demand that is fast setting in.

Industrial-relations management, exprest in plant location, construction and equipment, is solely the responsibility of the employer. A considerable part of this location, construction and equipment is already the task of the engineer. But when we see day after day splendid buildings put up to house machines and store materials and dispose of products, with little or no thought for the necessities, comforts and conveniences for workmen, then we know the engineer is neglecting the human phases of his work. When we see taxation rates and transportation facilities carefully worked out in advance, but housing and rentals and accessibility of homes to the plant ignored, we know the future labor turnover of that plant has been left out of the calculations of the engineer.

Labor management within the plant is also the direct responsibility of the industry. Its subject matter covers organization of the local labor market, census of employees, physical examinations of the men, promotions and transfers, dismissals, voluntary lay-offs and incentives.

Housing is the responsibility of the industry where private capital will not take the risk, as during temporary business expansion, or where the industry develops faster than the town can meet the situation. We are not agreed, however, on how this should be managed, whether directly by the company, whether houses should be sold to workmen or rented to other than company employees.

Beyond these fundamentals are shadow lines where we are not at all agreed on what the employers' responsibility is.

LET us take the processes thru which any engineering project goes and see how they may be applied to industrial-relations work:

Planning comes first, which determines what is to be done and how, embracing calculation, design, drafting, analysis of labor operations and analysis of material requirements. Scheduling comes second, which decides when a thing is to be done. It is the arrangement of the combination of the result of labor analysis and of material requirements and their assembling in a natural and dependent sequence. Preparation provides the means, as the assembling of plans, materials and tools, power and light and removal of interferences—in short, the establishment of standard conditions. Execution comes fourth and covers all the operations from the time the job is turned over to the workman. His success depends upon the suitability and efficient operation of the equipment, the character of supervision, scientific selection and training of workmen, and the method of pay. Inspection comes last and consists of an examination of the results and comparison with the plans to see that they have been carried out. Every piece of construction work, every minute product of a factory, goes thru these processes. The more thoro they are, the higher the grade of result.

A machine shop is a perfect environment for getting a specific thing done the best and quickest way by applying the principles of construction and production. An employment office is a makeshift, crippled at one point because some foreman objects to his prerogative being disturbed; at another because some superintendent's authority is handicapped; and somewhere else because each "boss" wants to hire or fire his own men.

One reason this is so is because employers lack the vision, the courage and the science to meet the labor situation squarely and to organize its administration within their industry with as much accuracy, thoroness, integrity and impartiality as a bridge is built. When we cease to regard industrial-relations management as an emergency or "rush order" to avert labor troubles and come to think of it as a production measure and as a measure for the conservation of men, we shall have reached the rock foundation upon which we can build.

IN any contemplated instalment of measures for successful industrial-relations management the basic principles are these:

1. The principles of construction and of production—planning, scheduling, preparation, execution and inspection—should be applied to the plant as a whole and to every contemplated addition. Any proposal that cannot be so tested and operated should not be included in such management. This method will invariably rule out haphazard, irresponsible, slipshod experiments that have no organic relation to the plant.

2. The field of industrial-relations management should be limited to company employees and company property. Beyond this the responsibility of the employer is coöperative and his opportunity a community one.

3. The scope of industrial engineering includes (a) labor consideration, which provides measures of safety, convenience, comfort and health in the location, construction and equipment of plants; (b) labor management, which provides standards of industrial justice in the employment, promotion, transfer, dismissal and retirement of men; and (c) labor fitness, which provides incentives and working and living conditions to keep men fit.

The structure we want to build in industries according to these principles is industrial-relations management by means of industrial engineering, and its two bases are the production of goods and the conservation of men.

PLATTSBURG'S HOME-STRETCH

(*Continued from page* 101)

American camp,' going about its business in a purely American way. It must be admitted that the element of time has been one of the most difficult factors. How much time should be spent in the close instruction of small units; how much in the instruction of masses? With the given factors of diversity of material, and diversity of age and experience of all sorts, who shall say what should be the correct measure? And for the reasons given above I doubt if even the keenest regular army observer could report on the work of this camp if asked to reduce the results to anything like exact figures. However, the spirit of the camp as I leave it seems to me to remain the same, and that, as I found it almost at the very start, was thus exprest by one of the men:

"*It will work out all right.*"

About the value of organized sport in this particular sort of a camp I am still in doubt. It was natural enough, I think, that the New York Regiment, altho beaten on Independence Day as they were on Memorial Day by the New England contingent, should set great store by the winning of the Military Pentathlon, in which Carroll Robertson figured mightily. This included jumping horses (and the mounts were none too good) over hurdles, shooting with rifle and revolver, and a combined cross-country run and swimming event. It was a military event, you see, and it may be that the satisfaction in that victory was really a subtle tribute to the teaching of the super-importance of things warlike. Baseball has drawn its crowds and provided its thrills, and oddly enough, tennis has made for great rivalry between the two contingents. But I wonder, if, after all, these two events have not been ultra-popular largely because of the high quality and reputations of the contenders. It is worth thinking over, at any rate. Perhaps a sidelight on it may be found in the furious wagering between individuals and groups on the rifle-range. So that perhaps, for the time being, at least, and considering the task in hand, the real battle among these men has been fundamentally military. Personally I think so, but I leave the decision to the General Staff, the War College, the Council of National Defense, and all other bodies that may be interested.

In the meantime, I want to leave this camp with a word for some of the cheering and steadying influences, some in the ranks, and some "topside," who have taken some of the smaller woes on their own backs, and for some of the "fighting influences," some in the ranks, and some "topside," who have taught the officers-to-be, when occasion offered, to fight for themselves as they will have to fight for the men who later are to put their lives in their hands; to respect the higher rank but not to fear it; and taught them that respect does not mean mere obsequiousness. Many of the men, I think, have learned that there is no time for explanation or excuse; that mistakes on their part can be corrected only by subsequent correct action; but that a straightforward demand for exact justice will be met by a straightforward answer. All these men shall be nameless in this last of the Plattsburg chronicles, for it is better that way, and they will hardly be nameless in just a little while. Nothing on earth will keep them from thrusting up and thru.

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Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide."

One war relief committee reports, of all the things sent out last year in their Comfort Bags or "Kits," Allen's Foot=Ease received the most praise from the soldiers and men of the navy. The British and French troops in Europe, and the American troops use it, because it takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. There is no foot comforter equal to Allen's Foot=Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, the standard remedy for over 25 years for hot, tired, aching, perspiring, smarting, swollen, tender feet, corns, bunions, blisters or callouses. The Plattsburg Camp Manual, chapter on General Advice, states: "Every morning shake a little talcum powder or Foot=Ease in each shoe." Why not order a dozen or more 25c. boxes to-day from your Druggist or Dep't. store to mail to your friends in training camps and in the army and navy.

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THE NEW BOOKS

ON THE BORDER

What we may aptly term a timely preface to our entry into the Great War, is comprized within the covers of *Watching and Waiting on the Border*, by Roger Batchelder, Private, Eighth Massachusetts. The author recalls his experience as the "great adventure," and such it unquestionably proves in the final analysis. It was a venturesome test of several now exploded theories, chief of which was that untrained, undisciplined and imperfectly equipped overnight volunteers would be found fit to contend with such armies as have been called into being in Europe. In this respect the author points to the National Guard organization as not only valueless but unjust, unjust because many of those responding to the patriotic call to arms found themselves ruined financially and their families in want, while those who stayed at home actually profited by their neighbor's sacrifice.

On the general attitude of our civilians toward our soldiers, this young Harvard citizen soldier delivers a rebuke, reserving the Texans for special censure. It certainly must have been with a feeling stronger than amazement that the author and his comrades beheld a sign on the door of a Ysleta dance hall which, read, "Soldiers and dogs not admitted." Curiously, the author contrasts such treatment from their Texan fellow citizens with the courteous hospitality of well bred Mexicans. While Private Batchelder is frankly outspoken in discussing these questions, he writes with the good sense and judgment born of experience. As a record of personal service in what may fairly be termed a hard country physically, his book is well worth reading by every recruit as a helpful guide to his duty and conduct.

Watching and Waiting on the Border, by Roger Batchelder. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

A CLERGYMAN—NOT A CARICATURE

Ellis Parker Butler has done fine justice to the hard-working, ill-paid, manly young minister in *Dominie Dean*, his latest novel. The usual portrait of a clergyman in novels and plays is so distorted his best friends would not see a point of likeness. David Dean is neither a hypocrite nor a fool but an upright, tender-hearted man with a touch of genius in his preaching and an unworldly wisdom in dealing with his people in a little church in a little city on the Mississippi River fifty years ago. The story of a sincere life is never uninteresting if told simply and sympathetically; David's life is full of interest from his arrival on the steamboat, with clear eyes, clean heart, and anticipations of helpfulness to the age of poverty that awaits him after fifty years of devotion to the church and people of Riverbank.

Of course, the church at Riverbank had a choir.

Indeed, is not the attitude of minister and choir in many churches usually that of armed neutrality? How many ministers would drop dead if all the bitterness that is put into some anthems could kill! To the minister the choir is often a body of unruly artistic temperaments bent on a mere secular display of its musical talents; to the choir the minister is a crass utilitarian, ignorant of all that relates to good music, and stubbornly insisting that the musical program for each day shall be twisted to illustrate some point in his sermon. To some ministers it has seemed that eternal vigilance alone prevented the choir from singing the latest Gem from Comic Opera.

There were quarrels, too, and small town tragedies. Gossips did their best, and baffled wills their worst to injure the straightforward dominie. Good women and bad were among his members, all sorts and conditions of men served as his officers. The church is not unfairly blamed for the injustice to the aged minister; the end of the book is pathetic rather than tragic, for David preserves his dignity thru poverty and misprision, the threadbare clerical coat clothes a man, and one who wins respect; he is less to be pitied than the people who have neglected him but we feel the author's indignation at the unfair treatment of a man who gives his youth and strength unstintedly thru long years of devotion to be "cast aside like an old shoe at last," and he puts his anger into white-hot sentences:

It was a pity our David wasn't a horse instead of a man; then we could have shot him when we had worn him out and were thru with him. . . . There was a Fund and it could spare something for David, as much perhaps, as a child could earn picking berries in the season each year . . . 'Thusia has worried so for fear David might have to go to the poorhouse alone. She has been afraid to die; David would have been so lonely in the poorhouse.

Dominie Dean, by Ellis Parker Butler. F. H. Revell & Co. $1.35.

OF THE OLDEN SCHOOL

Why do reactionary poets think they must write prefaces to their own collections of poems in which to explain or explain away, the "new poetry"? Are they on the defensive? Sometimes they seem like nervous mammas warning us all against the deep water, the swift water, saying tremulously, "Don't go in far—not above your knees! Stay near the shore where we can watch you. Play in these pretty ponds that we have made for you." I should like *Trails Sunward*, by Cale Young Rice, much better without the preface. Mr. Rice has already many readers and followers who know and like the kind of work he does. He needs no introduction. In this volume are several poems about the Far West, the Grand Canyon and California which will please Western readers. "A Mother's Cry to Her Kind" deserves mention, also, as the first "birth control" poem which I have seen. It is not quite so convincing as it would have been if a woman had written it, perhaps, but it is an interesting poem.

Trails Sunward, by Cale Young Rice. The The Century Co. $1.25.

THE SOCIAL LABORATORY

Present conditions of struggle afford unusual opportunities for new social adjustments and also for man to clear up some of his prejudices, enabling him to select desirable tendencies and to assist in their progress. *Education and Living* contains a series of papers well suited to help in forming a fair judgment of several educational issues such as the Gary School, Vocational Education, and Universal Service. In each Dr. Bourne sees an example of our movement from an "unconscious" wasteful and repressive system characterized by many forms of arrested development to a "self-conscious" education resulting in more effective discipline, richer culture and more adequate personalities.

An Introduction to Social Psychology is a more technical restatement of social con-

cerns such as Religion, Revolution, Socialism, Sex, Education and War in terms of the human nature of the individuals concerned. Here again consciousness "the psychic element which is the constituent principle of social life" is considered in its relationship to scientific method and other tools of advancement. This book is a simplification of Professor Ellwood's "Sociology in Its Psychological Aspects."

Education and Living, by Randolph Bourne. The Century Company. $1.25. *An Introduction to Social Psychology*, by Charles A. Ellwood. D. Appleton & Co. $2.

THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

The Future of Militarism, by Roland, displays the moderation of British public opinion in permitting an open discussion of the author's view of the subject in the present national stress, when passion is naturally keyed up by suffering and sacrifice to an extreme degree of partizanship. In this volume "Roland" counters Oliver's "Ordeal of Battle," a denunciation of British unpreparedness, by arguing that preparedness could have had but one of two immediate goals—either war against Germany or an alliance with her. From this he contends that preparedness for war must inevitably lead to war sooner or later, that if every nation arms to the teeth for self protection, it is but a step to self aggrandizement and conquest. He thus insists that the pacificist-militarism—the hyphen in a new and rather paradoxical conjunction—of Mr. Oliver is a pacific delusion, and the sole means to secure an enduring peace after this Armageddon is a league of the Allied nations to found among themselves an absolute pacifist policy, and until such time as Germany becomes sane enough to accept it wholeheartily, to enforce this policy upon her.

Future of Militarism, by Roland. T. Fisher Unwin, London.

SUMMER TIME

Harriet Keeler's new book, *Wayside Flowers of Summer*, confines itself to the bloom of July and August. It is a handy volume, with color lists and Latin and English and botanical family indices and helpful pictures. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.35.)

Whoever of a summer day would know more about birds than can be discovered by casual observation will find very handy the *Primer of Bird Study*, written by Ernest Ingersoll and published by the National Association of Audubon Societies, New York, at 15 cents.

In *The Pruning Manual*, Dr. Bailey tells not only how to cut back apple trees, but how to train grapevines, how to grow wall fruits, how to cure wounded trees and how *not* to make "tailored bushes." He, as usual, gives more than his title promises. (The Macmillan Company, $2.)

The inclusiveness of W. J. Beecroft's *Who's Who Among the Wild Flowers and Ferns* will rightly make it a popular guide. Its outline illustrations are accurate, its descriptions clear. The popular name is made prominent. The flowers are arranged by color and by season. (Moffat, Yard & Co., $1.50.)

Lovers of trees will be pleased with *Forest Fancies*, seven stories of fantasy and reality, by Lucy C. Kellerhouse. The book will plead the cause of the forest with many whose ears would be deaf to mere practical statement of the economic value of trees. The Linden-Tree of Jonsboda tells of Carl Linnaeus, whose father "decked his cradle with flowers" and whose mother "would quiet him with a blossom." (Duffield & Co., $1.50.)

Four volumes of a new series of nature books, with excellent colored plates and interesting text, are issued. *Birds worth Knowing* and *Flowers Worth Knowing* are shortened editions of Neltje Blanchan's well known "Bird Neighbors" and "Nature's Garden." *Butterflies Worth Knowing*

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Bonds and Mortgages	3,384,312.73	Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits (Market Value)	3,626,089.83
Loans on Collaterals	2,809,124.00	Deposits in Trust	29,447,256.54
Bills Receivable	8,528,196.17	Life Insurance Fund	360,996.42
Cash in Company's Vaults	2,340,000.00	Annuity Fund	2,407,602.63
Cash on Deposit	788,933.67	Interest Due Depositors, Taxes, &c.	470,768.93
Accrued Int., Rents, Suspense Acc't, &c.	218,261.84		
Bonds and Stocks (Market Value)	17,007,873.38		
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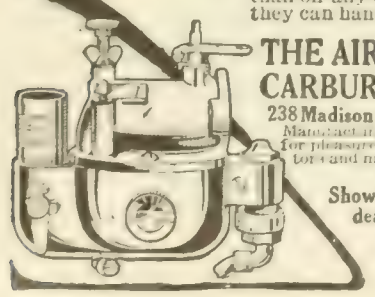
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is a clear guide with much information beyond the descriptions. *Trees Worth Knowing*, tho full of interesting matter, lacks in descriptive data. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.60 each.)

A new scheme for a flower guide is the *Pocket Garden Library*, a volume to each season. These are devoted to the favorites of lawn and garden plot, and to evergreens and house plants. Short notes on cultivation are added to the illustrated descriptions. (Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York, $1.25 each.)

How to Make the Garden Pay, by E. Morrison and C. T. Brues, is an excellent, business-like, little handbook prepared to help the home grower make the most and waste the least of his garden patch. Notes on the food value of each vegetable are included in the cultural directions. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, 75 cents.)

Friends in Feathers is a much enlarged edition of Gene Stratton Porter's "What I Have Done With Wild Birds." Her stories of bird hunting and the truly wonderful treasure trove of photographs she brought back from her field work make this one of the most fascinating of bird books. (Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York, $3.50.)

READY REFERENCE

The thin paper edition of *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* is an abridgement with good type, pronunciations and derivations. The appendix holds a Scottish glossary, pronouncing gazetteer and biographical dictionary, punctuation rules, etc. (Springfield, Massachusetts, G. & C. Merriam Company, $3.50, $5, $6.)

The *International Yearbook* is nearly a hundred pages larger this year than is its wont, the Presidential campaign and the Great War and its mechanical developments taking much space. The arrangement is alphabetical, the information most inclusive, with many biographical notes, illustrations and maps. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $5.)

The special articles of the current *American Jewish Year Book* are an appreciation of Joseph Jacobs, known to all American children for his collections of folk and fairy tales, a most interesting biographic essay on Dr. Schlechter, the eminent scholar and discoverer, and accounts, so full as might be, of the condition of the race in the warring countries. (Jewish Publication Society, Philadelphia.)

FOR AMERICANS

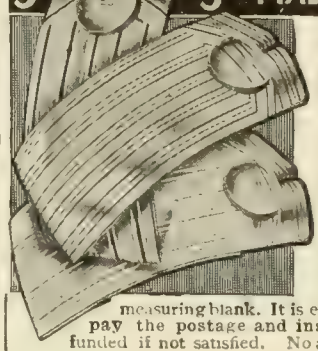
A second volume of the Debater's Handbook on *National Defense* contains much material relating to the debate in Congress last year, and to the question of universal military training in this country. (H. W. Wilson Company, White Plains, New York, $1.25.)

A careful history of *Lincoln's Gettysburg Address*, of how, when and where it was written and how it was received has been written by Orton H. Carmichael. French's statue and a half dozen photographs illustrate the brief study. (The Abingdon Press, 85 cents.)

Colonel Wise holds a brief for two straight years of military training. Half his book, *The Call of the Republic*, goes to a short account of various military systems of other days and of some other countries of this day. There is, however, practically nothing on the Swiss and Australian systems, in which our people are mainly interested. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.)

Among the many patriotic booklets being rushed thru the press is an "Old Glory" edition of *The Man Without a Country* (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 15 cents) and *The Flag and Its Message*, containing the President's message to the country on the entrance into war, an explanation of the flag's meaning, and the text of "America" and of the "Star Spangled Banner"—this last, to judge by popular singing, sadly needed. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 25 cents.)

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New York, June 20, 1917.

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Luigi Criscuolo, Director

The Independent offers a Service for Investors in which personal attention is given to the desires of its subscribers for information in regard to investments of all kinds. We cannot, of course, decide for our readers where they should put their savings and will not undertake the responsibility of recommending specific securities to any individual. But we ask our readers to write to us frankly and this Department will give them by letter or thru the columns of The Independent such impartial information as may assist them in making a wise decision for themselves. Readers who request advice on investments will receive better service when they specify the class of securities now held, approximate amounts of each, stating if the investment is for an estate, business or professional man, woman or minor. All information given will be held in strict confidence.

THE CALORIES WE EAT

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

NOT long ago I received an invitation to lunch from the Life Extension Institute of New York. Being always willing to have my life extended at the expense of somebody else I accepted and I obtained not only a good lunch but an equally palatable and nutritious lesson in dietetics. Dr. Fiske, Medical Director of the Institute, had demonstrated by a three weeks' test on a dozen young policemen that twenty-five cents a day could buy enough food for anybody even at present city prices. But he was more generous to the editors—evidently knowing how much they needed a square meal—and he blew in a whole quarter's worth at one luncheon. First we were served with a cupful of cream of corn soup, guaranteed to contain 72 calories. With it came—much to the amazement of those who had been told that hot bread and melted butter were rank poison—a hot, crusty roll of Graham bread. The roll was valued at 100 calories and the butter, being a good inch cube, must have been 150 more. The next course was a broiled lamb chop (100 c. not counting the mint) and a small baked potato. Then a mixt salad of apple and lettuce with French dressing (75 c.) and a cracker (50 c.) on the side. Dessert was half a grape fruit, with sugar on top and a maraschino cherry nesting in the middle (150 c.), which brought up the entire meal to 772 calories, not counting the coffee, which, if you took sugar in it, was extra.

The "Rookies" were fed more generously and less expensively than the editors. Their menus were calculated as to cost and calories by Dr. Mary Rose of the Teachers' College, and are published together with recipes in a pamphlet of the Life Extension Institute and sold for ten cents. Here are the dietaries of two days as samples:

Saturday

Breakfast—Hominy and milk, toast with nut butter, coffee.
Luncheon—Welsh rarebit on toast, scalloped tomatoes, hot biscuit with nut butter, tea.
Dinner—Corned beef hash with vegetables, graham bread and nut butter, brown betty with hard sauce, tea.

Tuesday

Breakfast—Oatmeal with milk, buttered toast, coffee.
Luncheon—Baked macaroni and cheese, corn bread, tea.
Dinner—Meat loaf with French fried potatoes, graham bread, date pudding with sauce, tea.

The breakfasts usually cost six cents, the lunches seven cents and the dinners twelve cents for the materials at market prices, not counting the cost of cooking or fuel. Their food value ran from 3000 to 3600 per day per man.

All of the belligerent nations have been obliged to take lessons in the principles of dietetics, under the tuition of that stern taskmaster, Starvation. If we would avoid such a compulsory course we must voluntarily undertake the study without delay. It is really not so difficult as it seems.

There are practically only four things to look out for in planning a dietary: that it be (1) adequate in amount, (2) sufficiently varied, (3) properly balanced, (4) reasonably cheap. Now the third, which is the hardest to figure out, need not be bothered about by the ordinary eater if the second requirement is met, for his taste may usually be depended upon to make a fairly good selection if given a sufficient range of choice. But the fourth is dependent upon the first, for we cannot tell whether we are getting enough food for our money unless we know how much food we are getting. Here occurs the chief difficulty in the popular comprehension of the subject because it necessitates the learning of a term, the measure of food values, the calorie. We eat not for weight but for warmth and work. So we cannot measure food by the pint or pound but by the amount of energy it contains, that is, the amount of heat or work we can get out of it. Never mind about the definition of the calorie, just learn how much it is. You know how much a yard is without knowing whether it was or was not derived from the length of Henry VII's arm. Just look at the samples of food on the table at the bottom of the page. Any one of them would give you enough fuel to keep your body running for an hour. The human body works like any other machine. While the automobile waits at the door with the engine running it is using up gasoline, but not so much as when it is propelling the machine along the road or uphill. So the body engine has to keep going all the time to run the pumping plant of the heart and the ventilating apparatus of the lungs. Now a man expends energy at the rate of about 2400 calories a day even if he is not exercizing much, and if he undertakes muscular labor he must add to this 500 or 1000 or more. A woman somehow manages to get along on 20 per cent less; I imagine they have been trained to it thru the thousands of years by having to give up the best pieces to their lord and master and live on whatever was left.

It would be well if the manufacturers of package goods would print on the cover the number of calories contained, not that anybody need be always figuring up what he eats, but the price of foods bears no ascertainable relation to its nutritive value. Let me quote the cost per hundred calories of some of the dishes served:

COST PER HUNDRED CALORIES

	Cents
Cabbage	7.10
Beef pot roast	2.28
Baked potatoes	1.48
Sliced orange and banana	1.17
Chocolate ice cream	1.11
Codfish balls	1.00
Apple sauce	.88
Spaghetti and cheese	.84
Split pea soup	.76
Baked beans and pork	.74
Rice pudding with raisins	.68
Fried potatoes	.56
Baking powder biscuits	.45
Crullers	.41
Raisin bread	.39
Ginger snaps	.26
Fried cornmeal mush	.24

From this table it will be seen that cabbage is not a cheap food as is commonly supposed. It costs about thirty times as much as corn meal mush. Yet it must not be inferred that it would be wise, in the interests of economy, to cut out cabbage and baked potatoes and live on cornmeal mush and ginger snaps. Calories do not tell the whole story. For instance, sugar contains 1750 calories per pound and costs only half a cent per hundred calories, pure food, concentrated nutrition, no water, no waste, nothing indigestible, yet a person would starve on sugar alone. One needs a lot of other things besides carbohydrates, especially protein, and no one kind of protein will do. From ten to fifteen per cent of the calories should be in the form of protein, which is chiefly obtainable in milk, cheese, eggs, meat, beans, peas, oatmeal and bread, and the greater the variety of these the better. The reason I am particular in emphasizing this caution is because I once got into trouble by not doing so. I was lecturing to the ladies of Laramie and as a class exercize I had them figure out the cheapest form of protein in the market. They all got the same result and I marked them all 100 on the quiz. But afterward the husbands threatened to lynch me and I found it advisable to leave town and go East. Their wives were feeding them exclusively on codfish.



ONE HUNDRED CALORIE PORTIONS

For a full meal select 15 to 20 of them; for a light meal 5 to 7. The quantities are as follows: Bread, one slice, one inch thick if white, ¾ inch thick if whole wheat; steak, 1½ ounces with fat, or 2 ounces lean; beans, 1 ounce, weighed uncooked; oatmeal, 1 ounce, weighed uncooked; milk, 5 ounces; white flour, 1 ounce; sugar, 2 tablespoonsful or 2 large lumps; one large orange; one medium banana; butter or margarine, 1 tablespoonful or cube; one small potato; one slice mince pie, 1 inch wide; lettuce, 3 large heads, 22 ounces

PATRIOTISM AND PROFITS

President Wilson's Message to Business

MY Fellow Countrymen: The Government is about to attempt to determine the prices at which it will ask you henceforth to furnish various supplies which are necessary for the prosecution of the war and various materials which will be needed in the industries by which the war must be sustained. We shall, of course, try to determine them justly and to the best advantage of the nation as a whole, but justice is easier to speak of than to arrive at, and there are some considerations which I hope we shall keep steadily in mind while this particular problem of justice is being worked out. I, therefore, take the liberty of stating very candidly my own view of the situation and of the principles which should guide both the Government and the mine owners and manufacturers of the country in this difficult matter.

A just price must, of course, be paid for everything the Government buys. By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansions of their enterprizes which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop. We could not wisely or reasonably do less than pay such prices. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry, and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have in hand.

But I trust that we shall not surround the matter with a mist of sentiment. Facts are our masters now. We ought not to put the acceptance of such prices on the ground of patriotism. Patriotism has nothing to do with profits in a case like this. Patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances to be mentioned together. It is perfectly proper to discuss profits as a matter of business, with a view to maintaining the integrity of capital and the efficiency of labor in these tragical months when the liberty of free men everywhere and of industry itself trembles in the balance, but it would be absurd to discuss them as a motive for helping to serve and save our country.

Patriotism leaves profits out of the question. In these days of our supreme trial, when we are sending hundreds of thousands of our young men across the seas to serve a great cause, no true man who stays behind to work for them and sustain them by his labor will ask himself what he is personally going to make out of that labor. No true patriot will permit himself to take toll of their heroism in money or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood. He will give as freely and with as unstinted self-sacrifice as they. When they are giving their lives will he not give at least his money?

I hear it insisted that more than a just price, more than a price that will sustain our industries, must be paid; that it is necessary to pay very liberal and unusual profits in order to "stimulate production"; that nothing but pecuniary rewards will do—rewards paid in money, not in the mere liberation of the world.

I take it for granted that those who argue thus do not stop to think what that means. Do they mean that you must be paid, must be bribed, to make your contribution, a contribution that costs you neither a drop of blood nor a tear, when the whole world is in travail and men everywhere depend upon and call to you to bring them out of bondage and make the world a fit place to live in again amidst peace and justice? Do they mean that you will exact a price, drive a bargain with the men who are enduring the agony of this war on the battlefield, in the trenches, amidst the lurking dangers of the sea, or with the bereaved women and pitiful children, before you will come forward to do your duty and give some part of your life, in easy peaceful fashion, for the things we are fighting for, the things we have pledged our fortunes, our lives, our sacred honor, to vindicate and defend—liberty and justice and fair dealing and the peace of nations?

"Of course you will not. It is inconceivable. Your patriotism is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead or maimed on the fields of France, or else it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and of patriotism in the same sentence, but face facts and meet them. Let us do sound business, but not in the midst of a mist. Many a grievous burden of taxation will be laid on this nation, in this generation and in the next, to pay for this war. Let us see to it that for every dollar that is taken from the people's pockets it shall be possible to obtain a dollar's worth of the sound stuffs they need.

LET me turn for a moment to the shipowners of the United States and the other ocean carriers whose example they have followed and ask them if they realize what obstacles, what almost insuperable obstacles, they have been putting in the way of the successful prosecution of this war by the ocean freight rates they have been exacting. They are doing everything that high freight charges can do to make the war a failure, to make it impossible. I do not say that they realize this or intend it. The thing has happened naturally enough, because the commercial processes which we are content to see operate in ordinary times have, without sufficient thought, been continued into a period where they have no proper place. I am not questioning motives. I am merely stating a fact, and stating it in order that attention may be fixed upon it.

The fact is that those who have fixed war freight rates have taken the most effective means in their power to defeat the armies engaged against Germany. When they realize this, we may—I take it for granted—count upon them to reconsider the whole matter. It is high time. Their extra hazards are covered by war risk insurance.

I know, and you know, what response to this great challenge of duty and of opportunity the nation will expect of you; and I know what response you will make. Those who do not respond, who do not respond in the spirit of those who have gone to give their lives for us on bloody fields far away, may safely be left to be dealt with by opinion and the law—for the law must, of course, command these things. I am dealing with the matter thus publicly and frankly, not because I have any doubt or fear as to the result, but only in order that in all our thinking and in all our dealings with one another we may move in a perfectly clear air of mutual understanding.

AND there is something more that we must add to our thinking. The public is now as much part of the Government as are the army and navy themselves; the whole people in all their activities are now mobilized and in service for the accomplishment of the nation's task in this war; it is in such circumstances impossible justly to distinguish between industrial purchases made by the Government and industrial purchases made by the managers of individual industries; and it is just as much our duty to sustain the industries of the country, all the industries that contribute to its life, as it is to sustain our forces in the field and on the sea. We must make the prices to the public the same as the prices to the Government.

Prices mean the same thing everywhere now. They mean the efficiency or the inefficiency of the nation, whether it is the Government that pays them or not. They mean victory or defeat. They mean that America will win her place once for all among the foremost free nations of the world, or that she will sink to defeat and become a second-rate power alike in thought and in action. This is the day of her reckoning, and every man amongst us must personally face that reckoning along with her.

The case needs no arguing. I assume that I am only expressing your own thoughts—what must be in the mind of every true man when he faces the tragedy and the solemn glory of the present war for the emancipation of mankind. I summon you to a great duty, a great privilege, a shining dignity and distinction. I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side thruout this great enterprize. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself.

Washington, July 11.

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

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Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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THE COUNTRYSIDE

Founded 1904 as Suburban Life

Published monthly on the twenty-fifth of the month by the Independent Corporation, with ample and authoritative articles and service covering many phases of countryside living. The price is Twenty-five Cents a copy; Three Dollars a year; Fifty Cents a year extra in Canada; One Dollar a year extra in foreign countries in the Postal Union. Address all communications to The Countryside, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

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INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

Here is a suggestion for continuing "war Socialism" in time of peace:

We suffer many ills in times of peace, serious enough to call for all available remedies. It being granted that conscription is efficient and fair for war, it is equally so for peace. All authorities agree that this war arose over trade interests and rivalries; these being in the hands of the ruling class in its totality. It would then seem necessary to remove the cause by a conscription process in peace times, to prevent these dangerous aggregations of trade interests.

It could well be done by the same process that is now used to raise war revenues, taking for public use much or most of all the excess profits and incomes and inheritances. These taxes would provide freely for all desirable public services, and would have a tendency to reduce profits by larger returns to the wage earning class.

That peace casualties are approximately as great at all times as the war casualties in most wars, is shown by the fact that five times the proportion of infants of the poor class die, as of the well-to-do class, and by the brevity of average life, compared with the normal length of life properly employed and properly conditioned people, and by the statement of Dr. Gorgas of Panama fame, that more than a million preventable deaths occur every year in this country alone.

That we should not suffer from want of ability by withdrawing the inducement of great incomes and high living, is proven by the fact that young men of the best ability and of the upper class, are freely enlisting as private soldiers, taking the same pay and fare and risk as those of the wage earning class, and that men of established ability are giving up their own business to serve in the war for nothing.

Profit-making which includes salaries, is now the modern method of seeking wealth, as in former times it was by conquest and robbery. It has the same fascination for ability and its following; we must remove that cause before we can expect permanent peace.

N. O. NELSON.

New Orleans, Louisiana

We believe that much of the present war taxation will, as our correspondent suggests, continue after the war and perhaps be applied to such purposes as old age pensions, state insurance, labor exchanges and other forms of welfare legislation such as have recently been gaining favor in European countries and in many of our states. But the just distribution of wealth is only half the problem, the difficulty will be to harmonize it with adequate production, especially in time of peace when comparatively few persons are willing to give their best work with no inducement but patriotism.

Now that we are helping to make the world safe for democracy, certain of my British friends insist that Great Britain is democratic. Their king, they say, has little opportunity to shape the policies of the Government and has no responsibilities for its successes or failures. Our President has much more power.

How much does it cost the United Kingdom in salaries, fees, etc., to keep alive this hereditary ruler who does nothing for his kingdom but wear a crown? Is this twentieth century efficiency?

WILLIAM H. LEACH.

Alden, New York

Most Americans will agree with our correspondent that any king is an expensive luxury, especially in war time. Still the British way of paying a ruler to do nothing gracefully is better than the German way of paying him to do mischief. For the use of the king, the queen and the upkeep of the court Parliament appropriates 470,000 pounds ($2,350,000) each year. The British claim that they save the money for this by being economical in other ways in which we are extravagant.

One of our astronomical readers points out that it was Julius Caesar and not Pope Gregory who patented the Leap Year. Come to think of it, the Roman general's reputation for gallantries at the Egyptian court and elsewhere would suggest that he would be more apt to be interested in the institution of Leap Year than a celibate Roman pontiff.

A recent editorial in The Independent, in a vein of pleasantry, intimates that the pontiff to whom we owe the now generally accepted calendar, in the sixteenth century showed a leaning toward the feminism which we commonly think of as a twentieth century development.

The editorial writer has confused the facts in the case. It was Julius Caesar, not Pope Gregory, who gave to women their "one chance in four"—albeit quite unwittingly. Pope Gregory seems to have considered this unwarranted liberality to the sex and so curtailed the privilege by three per cent.

Detroit, Michigan A. B. LYONS.

PEBBLES

Here is the "plane" truth: we haven't enough.—*London Opinion.*

Black—What sort of a car are you using this year?
White—Trolley.—*The Lamb.*

She—Were the British soldiers happy when they started for France?
He—Happy? They were in transports.—*Brunonian.*

Allied control officers have discovered fifteen hundred tons of potatoes hidden in Athens. The Salonika expedition is now felt to be justified.—*Punch.*

Sponge—I think that a street car has just passed.
Blotter—How yuh know?
Sponge—I can see its tracks.—*Chaparral.*

"I attended a remarkable lecture last night."
"What was peculiar?"
"The speaker did not use the word pacifism once."—*Penn State Froth.*

Instructor—You were absent yesterday, where were you?
Frosh—At the cemetery.
Instructor—Any one dead?
Frosh—Sure, all of them.—*Lehigh Burr.*

"Why don't you make some more speeches?"
"Because," replied Senator Sorghum, "the subject is not one which I desire in any way to render obscure to the public mind."—*Washington Star.*

Convalescent Tommy (in public gardens, interested in botany)—Do you happen to know to what family that plant belongs?
Old Gardener—I happens to know it don't belong to no family. That plant belongs to the corporation.—*Passing Show.*

An Italian, having applied for citizenship, was being examined in the naturalization court.
"Who is the President of the United States?"
"Mr. Wils'."
"Who is the Vice-President?"
"Mr. Marsh'."
"If the President should die, who then would be President?"
"Mr. Marsh'."
"Could you be President?"
"No."
"Why?"
"Mister, you 'scuse, please. I vera busy worka da mine."—*Everybody's.*

The Countryside

First Countryside Number of The Independent—Next Week

Your house, outside and in, your town, your garden—these are the things with which The Countryside Department of The Independent, appearing in the first number of every month, will deal. Short, helpful articles by men and women of unquestioned authority will crowd every monthly issue with the sort of information and advice that will make you want to act on it instantly.

Your House

How can you make it more livable? More efficient? Aymar Embury II, one of the foremost specialists in country house architecture in the country, tells about the structure itself—what materials to choose and how to use them properly—in a series of three articles on The House Livable, Brick and Stone, Wood and Stucco, Getting the Details Right. The most practical of all building questions—how much will it cost?—is considered in an article on The House Building Budget, by Russell F. Whitehead, who is in close touch with both architects and builders all over the country. Harold D. Eberlein, author of The Architecture of Colonial America, gives in Building in the Vernacular sensible advice on the choice of a style, backed by authoritative information. Noble Foster Hoggson, of Hoggson Brothers, traces architectural tendencies in The Country House of the Next Generation.

Indoors, too. How can you change it to make it more comfortable, more beautiful, again, more efficient? Refurbishing the House—making it over for the autumn and winter, freshening it and bettering it without doing it all over—is the subject of an early article by Agnes Foster Wright, a New York decorator, who will also write on Living Rooms to Live in. George Leland Hunter, whose authoritative position in interior decoration needs no mention, writes with broad knowledge and originality on Carpets and Carpeting and Wall Papers. Maxwell Armfield, an English artist with a very interesting decorative outlook, tells in Stenciling how to apply a fascinating method of home decoration. Churchill Ripley, author of The Oriental Rug Book, writes on Rug Beauty in the Small House. The House-Furnishing Budget, The Efficient Kitchen, and Closets will be discussed in a way that will bring household efficiency very much nearer.

Your Garden

To keep the garden efficient you must work intelligently all through the season. Professor Hugh Findlay, of the College of Agriculture in Syracuse University, tells every month, in a painstaking way, just what needs attention in the war garden, the flower garden and the orchard. Miss Anna Barrows, of the School of Practical Arts, Teachers College, takes up the garden-food problem where Professor Findlay leaves off, and all through the growing season writes every month on the efficient use of the foodstuffs grown in the home vegetable-patch. There will be special articles, too, on particular garden problems, such as F. F. Rockwell's Winding Up the Campaign and Professor Findlay's Into Winter Quarters; early next spring will come a set of complete and practical garden manuals for next season's problems.

Your Place

Harold A. Caparn, former president of the American Society of Landscape Architects, has an interesting and immensely practical message for the man with a suburban lot. He outlines it in this number, and future Countryside Numbers will help you to make your place efficient and really beautiful. The poultry yard, too, has frequent attention. E. I. Farrington, a successful poultry-raiser, who knows the small poultry-yard problem through and through, guides the amateur around the poultry calendar.

Your Town

Good townkeeping will be treated in suggestive articles by men and women to whom better roads, better organizations, better amusements, better public spirit generally, are vital subjects. The special needs of the countryside motorist will be well handled in The Independent's Passenger Car Service by John Chapman Hilder.

Your Problems

The Countryside Shop, in connection with The Independent Efficiency Service, will continue to give the accurate, painstaking, cordial help in answering all sorts of countryside house questions that it has given hitherto. This service puts at the command of readers expert advice on the selection of equipment of all sorts for the house and garden, and the solution of all kinds of technical and artistic problems involved in efficient countryside living.

"To live and work efficiently is the supreme concern of the American Countryside today."

The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

HARPER'S WEEKLY

THE HOHENZOLLERN DEFIANCE

THE Imperial German Chancellor's much heralded speech, when, after delay, it was made, was not addrest to the Allied Nations for information, warning, or reproof, nor to the opinion of mankind, for which the German Government long since ceased to have a decent regard. It was addrest to a long-suffering and badly damaged German people, and was in substance as in form a brutal defiance by the "Potsdam gang." The Hohenzollerns have learned nothing and will yield nothing. They will "stand pat" until a rising popular wrath sweeps them into oblivion.

Horace Greeley used to say to his unfriendly caller at the *Tribune* office, "You're a liar and you know you're a liar." The Imperial Chancellor is a liar and he knows as well as anybody in the world that he is a liar, and that all mankind outside of Germany knows that he is a liar. He repeats the silly stuff about British and Russian responsibility for the war and the "illegality" of the British blockade. This means that he thinks that the German people can be made to believe it awhile longer. He well knows that everybody outside the frontiers of the Central Powers understands what the Imperial German Government means by its claim to be fighting "a defensive war." It *is* fighting a defensive war—a war in desperate defense of Hohenzollern absolutism against the massing forces of world democracy.

The Chancellor intimates that if America interferes unduly with U-boat activity, Germany will be prepared to fight America. America takes pleasure in returning the compliment. She will undoubtedly be prepared to fight Germany and has no intention of awaiting Germany's pleasure as to a convenient time to begin. Germany made a large mistake in underrating the fighting spirit and the military prowess of Great Britain. America will take a sincere pleasure in undeceiving the German mind upon the military resources and determination of the United States.

It is just as well that things have turned out in Germany as they now stand. Nothing could have been worse for the future of civilization than any misapprehension or muddle-headedness in America upon the real purpose of the German Government. If the Kaiser's spokesman could have "put over" the impression that the Hohenzollerns stood ready for the good of the empire to surrender an appreciable part of their power, in particular the war-making power, to a Reichstag responsible to the people, American military effort might have been impeded. The Chancellor has thrown off all disguise and abandoned all pretense so far as this essential matter is concerned. With Great Britain and France the United States sees with perfect clearness the straight and simple issue of the conflict. Are the people, including the people of Germany, going to manage their own affairs, or is the "Potsdam gang" to manage us all?

One more worth-while result of the Chancellor's speech will be a clearer vision than any of us have been able to get hitherto of the probable further duration of the war. The faint-hearted are saying, "We are in for a long one." We do not so see the situation, or rather, perhaps, we should say, we think it is clear that the war need not last much longer if America acts with sufficient promptness and vigor. To suppose for a moment that the Allied Nations, backed by the resources of the United States, will not win this war is astoundingly childish. The one and only possible way to shorten it now is to strike stunning blows. For one thing, we should get our navy into action. It is time to destroy the German naval bases. The situation calls for the resolution and the action of Farragut at Mobile Bay and of Dewey at Manilla. "Damn the torpedoes; go ahead."

A MAN'S JOB FOR THE BEAR

THE young Russian republic like the infant Hercules has been forced to begin its mighty tasks in the very cradle. Upon an army inspired by victory and patriotic sentiment, but at the same time demoralized by intrigue and faction, upon a nation which is distracted by civil conflict, upon a government which fell heir to a thousand problems of maladministration, has been flung the full force of the most formidable war machine which the world has ever seen. It is not surprising that Russia has lost Kalusz and Tarnopol. It would not be surprising if the Germans were hammering at the gates of Moscow or Petrograd before the growing strength of the western Allies compelled them to turn their attention again to the other front. Nevertheless the friend of Russia must say to the heroic provisional government, "Lift up your hearts! Other democracies have lived thru greater dangers than this."

In many respects the situation of the Russian republic of 1917 recalls that of France in 1792. France had undertaken the colossal task of remodeling every institution in the nation and, while confusion was at its worst, had to face a royal alliance which began with Austria and Prussia, ever the consistent foes of democracy, and in the end included most of the kings of Europe. The noble and wealthy men of France had for the most part gone over to the enemy or remained to plot treason at home. The men who had the task of ruling the nation and directing its armies were inexperienced in government and drawn from classes which under the old monarchy had never been permitted to share responsibility and power. They had so aggrieved and affronted the Roman Catholic Church in France as to make every orthodox priest and every devout layman an open or secret foe. La Vendée was in full revolt and civil war was smoldering in every city of southern and western France. In Paris itself the government trembled before the mob, a radicalism far more cruel than the extremist faction of Russian anarchists have yet shown themselves to be.

CARTOON COMMENT

CLOSING IN ON HOHENZOLLERN



Three nations—none of them Germany—suggest these next moves for the Kaiser. "Out!" says Rehse in the New York *World*, adding a forceful reminder that "there are two who won't resign"—Defeat and Starvation. Ding, whose real name is Darling, has drawn Kaiser Bill in sorry plight for the New York *Tribune* (center). "That's what he gets for trying to walk off with the world." Ding's explanation of the



Kaiser's peace talk (in the lower left corner) is convincing, too. He finds him "a little late with his suggestion." The British comment (above) is from *Reynold's Newspaper;* it points the way to Wilhelm of Germany as "The next to fall" in the game of "Royal Ninepins." Italy has borrowed a bit of United States slang to point the moral in *L'Asino*, Rome; the finger of fate is suggesting "This Way Out!"







The army was no less disorganized than the civil administration. The old officer class, perhaps incompetent and disloyal, but nevertheless monopolists of the military technic of the time, had been replaced by new men with vast enthusiasm but no adequate training. Beside the old regiments of professional soldiers, trained in the stiff and formal eighteenth century manner, marched raw levies of volunteers and conscripts straight from the plow to the battle line. Even the best drilled soldiers were rendered unreliable by the disappearance of the accustomed rigid discipline. Sometimes the soldiers insisted on electing their own officers, as has occurred more than once since the Russian revolution during the present war. Meanwhile the "confederate kings" with their loyal and disciplined armies were converging slowly on the city of Paris and the republican forces breaking and fleeing before them.

What saved France in spite of everything was the blaze of energy and enthusiasm which sometimes bursts forth from the white-hot heart of a popular revolution. As army after army was scattered new armies were raised. Military mistakes were made the basis for new tactical methods. Generals disloyal or treasonable were promptly removed, sometimes by way of the guillotine. All internal disloyalty was stamped out with an energy that we hope the Russian Government can imitate and with a venomous fury that we hope will *not* be copied in the present instance. The tangled question of transportation and supply, the greatest present difficulty of Russia, was set to rights by Carnot, "organizer of victory," a man of the type of Premier Kerensky.

Russia is better off than France was in many ways and may hope to escape both the Reign of Terror and the Napoleonic Empire. Then France stood alone, for altho many individuals in England and the United States sympathized with the revolution, no government ventured to uphold her cause against her innumerable foes. Today Russia has almost the whole world on her side and if she will remain loyal to her allies they can be depended upon never to desert her. Then France was trying a new experiment with no lamp of experience to guide her feet. Today Russia may profit by the knowledge of all the revolutionary movements of the past century. Then the revolutionary idea was championed by a nation, powerful indeed, but small enough to be completely garrisoned and held down if the foe could once destroy the armies in the field. But the present Russian republic is the most unconquerable of nations. Should the Germans burn Moscow they would be as far from the effective occupation of the country as was Napoleon. Should they advance their trenches to the Urals they would find a whole new world lying unconquered before them in Siberia. We do not ask Russia to win great battles in the field or march her Cossacks into Berlin. All that we ask is that she endure, that she abandon none of her hard-won liberties and that she make no separate peace with the common foe. If the armies of free Russia can maintain the republic and at the same time keep on hammering the Germans until a decision is reached in the west, it matters comparatively little where the battle line is drawn. We still hope for Russia's triumphant advance into the heart of Poland. But the whole world will owe Russia gratitude if she will but continue the struggle, in victory or in defeat.

SO FAR, SO GOOD

THE Food Control bill has at last passed both houses of Congress. It has passed in such diverse forms that there is almost sure to be still further delay while the differences between the two Houses are being threshed out in conference. But one thing at least is sure. Whiskey and allied "hard liquors" have received their deathblow, at least for the duration of the war. The House bill contains a "bone-dry" national prohibition clause; the Senate bill contains a clause prohibiting the distilling of alcoholic liquors from foodstuff, and directing the President to buy the stock of distilled liquors now in store. Which one of these provisions will remain when the bill has come out of conference, it is not easy to say with certainty; it is probable, however, that the Senate will have its way rather than the House on this point.

This is hardly logical in a food control bill, for the brewing of beer uses up much more food than the distilling of whiskey. But then it would be too much to expect logic in legislation, for legislation thrives on compromise, and compromise knows no logic.

If only one of the two classes of liquor is to go, it is of course better that it should be the distilled liquors, for whiskey does more harm than beer. Not even a plausible case can be made for the production and consumption of whiskey, gin, rum and the allied alcoholic products of distillation.

The elimination of whiskey for the duration of the war will be a tremendous victory for national efficiency, national thrift, and national decency. Some day beer will go the same way and the victory will be complete.

THE FOOD CONTROL BILL

THE only kinds of food conservation in which some senators take an interest are "pork" for their constituents, the plum tree and peanut politics. If Mr. Hoover would undertake to conserve these foodstuffs we might hear less of senatorial opposition to his appointment as food administrator.

IF WE HAD TO

SO fallen are the American people from their old tradition of boastfulness, so far have we left behind the Fourth of July orator who knew that with one hand tied behind us we could "lick creation," that nearly every person we meet assumes that military efficiency is not only a German invention but a German monopoly and that if we do not win this war our future can only be one of vassalage. The Independent agrees that it would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of victory over Germany. Defeat would compel us to provide for our future security by turning America into an armed camp. This we do not wish to do; it would run counter to all our ideals of personal liberty, all our instinctive good natured carelessness, all our preference for creative instead of destructive activity. But if Germany compels us to master the harsh science of war we can do it and do it on a scale which even Germany cannot rival.

Germany is a nation of less than seventy million people occupying a country smaller than the state of Texas. Its per capita wealth is less than ours and its undeveloped natural resources incomparably less. We share with Germany the stimulating climate of the North Temperate Zone and the bulk of our population is descended from the same racial stock. There is, then, no reason why we cannot if we will outrival any achievement of Germany. The superiorities of Germany, which are many and evident, are such as may be understood and imitated, just as Japan has understood and imitated the civilization of the West. The German people are, as a whole, better educated than we, but illiteracy is so rapidly disappearing in this country and our schools are capable of such improvement and development that a single generation of earnest educational endeavor may wipe out Germany's lead. The German people show greater industrial efficiency than we, but our nation, which has developed to the highest degree efficiency in the individual plant and industry, ought to be able to learn from Germany how to coördinate the different industries of the nation so that each may serve the common weal. Germany claims a more competent government, but it cannot

produce a statesman of broader vision than President Wilson; better diplomats than Root, Whitlock and Gerard; abler administrators than Hoover, Goethals and our Council of National Defense.

What is true of the victories of Germany in the activities of peace is equally true of its triumphs in time of war. Strategy can be studied at West Point as well as in any German military school. We are not handicapped by having to find generalships for Crown Princes; we are free to seek out military talent wherever it may be found. Even the Germans do not venture to deny that there is an almost inexhaustible supply of good raw material for an army among our hundred and ten million people. We are not behind any nation in military invention, and if we have not turned out the engines of war on the same scale as Germany it has not been from the lack of factories and shipyards, but because we were repelled by the cost and cruelty of modern war. Where Germany is most superior to us and the rest of the world is in military organization based on a scientific conscription of human resources. The individualistic American resents rule by card catalog. But there can be no doubt that rather than be dominated by Germany we could and would make every man, woman, boy and girl in the nation devote some time each year to the study of some occupation useful in wartime so that when "the Day" arrived the whole population would with the minimum of friction or confusion turn to the practise of war. Such a universal mobilization would insure that Uncle Sam would have no "dead weight" to pull thru the diversion of labor to useless or even mischievous channels, such as now occurs in every belligerent country and even in scientific Germany. Of course we hope to avoid such a diversion of time, energy and intelligence into military channels. But let not Germany confuse the love of peace with incapacity for war.

HELD UP BY THE CENSOR

IN the British Public Record Office there is a letter that was never delivered. The vigilant British official who intercepted it marked on it "a scurrilous and very wicked letter." It is signed B. Franklin and urges the need of a well disciplined militia in America, chiefly on the ground of self defense, but the writer adds, "And what a glory would it be for us to send, on any trying occasion, ready and effectual aid to our mother country!"

The "trying occasion" is here and the American soldiers are there tho not so ready or so numerous as they would have been if Franklin's plan for military training had been carried out ever since. Franklin was a pacifist. Our present-day pacifists are fond of quoting his: "There never was a good war nor a bad peace." But he was an advocate of preparedness, too. When he went from Boston to Philadelphia he found the latter city less to his liking in two respects, "there being no provision for defense nor for the complete education of youth, no militia nor any college."

SOONER OR LATER

THE President was wise in pardoning the sixteen women who had been sent to jail for their suffrage demonstration at the gates of the White House. It was the only way out of a bad situation. The world does not enjoy the spectacle of educated and refined women, guilty of hardly more than a technical offense, shut up in intimate contact with women who are there because they have led criminal and vicious lives. It does not really matter that these refined and educated women were there of their own choice—that they could have been as free as air if they had been willing to pay fines or indeed to have refrained from committing that technical offense in the first place. The picture is no more attractive to the world because its technic is unimpeachable: because its painters—police, prosecuting officer, judge, jailer—made no flagrant blunders in composition, line or color. The trouble is that it *looks* like a picture of the oppression of womanhood. It bears a haunting resemblance to those pictures of punishment for political agitation which we all hated so much when the background was the old Russia.

The President took the only way out; but we are afraid that he will find that it takes him only part way out. The picketing of the White House is to continue. The women who preferred to go to jail rather than to compromise with their convictions will go to jail again if they must. We suspect that if their demands for the suffrage continue to be ignored they will increase the vigor of their demonstrations and probably the aggressiveness of their methods. What will the President and the Congress do then?

The inherent difficulty of the situation is that the demands of the women are right. Democracy is not democracy when half the people are excluded from participation in government. This fundamental principle has been accepted by both the great political parties in the nation; in fact, there is no political party in the United States, great or small, that has not accepted it. The President himself has acknowledged its validity. Sooner or later the women of the United States are to have the privilege and the duty of voting. The question Why not now? is not an easy one to answer.

THE APPEAL FROM DEMOCRACY

THERE is something very strange, not common to other revolutionary movements, about the activities of the Industrial Workers of the World. Rebels in all ages, whether they were right or wrong, whether they really represented the people or only a small faction of them, have risen against the few in the name of the many. They have appealed to "the masses" for their vindication even when, as in the case of orthodox socialism, their appeal failed to bring all those whom they championed to their side. In our western states we see today a radical labor group at war with the community without even the pretense that they are acting in the interest of the whole people or that under any political forms whatever they could capture and use the machinery of government. Both sides have been lawless, but the lawlessness of the I. W. W. is that of the criminal or conspirator, whereas the lawlessness with which these agitators have sometimes been treated is that of the mob and is itself a proof that the majority is always against them.

The truth is that the I. W. W. does not want the majority to rule, it does not pretend to favor democracy, it repudiates the community. The best known exponent of syndicalism in Europe, the French writer Sorel, finally became a monarchist. The average syndicalist, or industrial unionist, is not, of course, in favor of monarchy, but he often says that he would as willingly live under a kaiser as under the American Government. He does not, like the anarchist, attack government directly as such, he is only indifferent to it because he knows that he cannot make use of it. His methods are the secret destruction of property and the sudden refusal to work at a critical moment in production—the methods best suited to a small minority that intends to coerce a community which is too numerous to be outvoted or outfought. His program is the seizure of all the means of production and distribution by a few thousand determined men with no reference at all to the rights of the trader, the farmer, the clerk, the teacher, the doctor, the independent artizan or even the orthodox trade unionist. These, apparently, must emigrate or starve. It is not a war of labor against capital; it is a revolt of the submerged tenth against the nine-tenths. It is not Social Democracy; it is the Dictatorship of the Disinherited.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Germany's Offensive in Galicia

The expected retort to the Russian offensive in Galicia has come. The fortnight which the Russian army consumed in the capture of Halicz and the advance between the Carpathians and the Dniester gave the Germans time to bring part of their reserves into Galicia to strengthen the shattered Austro-Hungarian line. But the German forces were not content to stop the Russian drive, they at once made a vigorous counter-attack which seriously menaced the Russian gains. South of the Dniester the farthest advance of the Russians reached the town of Kalusz beyond the Lomnica River. Here they were halted by the wet weather which turned the region into a great swamp. They could not press their advance and when they were attacked in turn they found it impossible to hold such an isolated and exposed position. Rather than fight with a rain-swollen river behind them, the Russians abandoned Kalusz and retreated to the opposite bank.

North of the Dniester the Germans achieved successes of greater importance. Near the town of Zlochow, directly east of Lemberg, the German army made a determined attack. Had the Russians remained stedfast this might have been repulsed, as previous counter-attacks have been, but one regiment mutinied on the eve of battle and retired from the trenches. This compelled the regiments in neighboring entrenchments to retire as well and a considerable stretch of country had to be abandoned to the advancing Germans. The immediate loss of ground was not of vital moment to the Russians, but there is some fear that it was but a prelude to a general German offensive on the whole eastern front.

THE GREAT WAR

July 16—Eighteen ships lost by British during week. French check German drive in Champagne district.

July 17—Germans recapture Kalusz. Cabinet changes in Russia and Great Britain. Four German merchant ships captured.

July 18—Martial law declared in Petrograd. Fighting renewed before Verdun.

July 19—Chancellor Michaelis addresses Reichstag. Finnish Diet declares for independence.

July 20—Draft numbers drawn in Washington. Kerensky becomes Russian Premier. Germans make big drive north of the Dniester.

July 21—Aviation Bill passed by Congress. French repulse new German attacks.

July 22—Russians lose Tarnopol. Siam declares war on Germany.

The Russian Government met the crisis in a very creditable way. War Minister Kerensky was made Prime Minister with almost the powers of a dictator, incompetent or disloyal officers were removed from command, a full account of the mutiny was given to the public and the new Prime Minister at once took drastic steps to crush anarchy and treason in every part of the military and naval forces of the republic. The present setback may prove a blessing in disguise if it awakens the Russian soldiers and peasants to the fact, already appreciated by the revolutionary leaders, that much which masquerades as radical pacifism is nothing but German propaganda. The Russian offensive, momentarily halted, has already achieved important results. At least forty thousand prisoners, mostly from Austrian or Hungarian regiments, have been taken, together with an astonishingly large number of cannon and machine guns. The positions taken to the south of the Dniester are still held as far as the Lomnica River and Halicz is yet in Russian hands. But the German army may by pressing its present drive win more important victories than the Russians have been able to achieve unless the nation forgets its factional quarrels and unites against the common foe or the western Allies undertake such a vigorous offensive as will call the German reserves back from the eastern front.

Germans Batter French Lines

On the western front the two outstanding facts are that the French and British have for the most part remained on the defensive for the last few weeks, and that the Germans have kept up a persistent but apparently futile hammering at the French lines just north of the Aisne River. Neither fact is easy to explain. The French and British have a probable superiority in both men and munitions to the Germans, they made important advances earlier in the summer when Russia was almost inactive and the Germans were, therefore, able to concentrate most of their reserves in the west, and it would seem that the moment of the Russian attack would be the ideal time to renew their offensive so that Germany would be hard prest on both fronts at once. The probable ex-



Pictorial Press

THE HALF-WAY STATION FROM PARIS TO THE TRENCHES

This is one of the very first photographs to reach this country of the American soldiers in their camp somewhere behind the lines. This contingent, looking very businesslike in new shrapnel-proof helmets, is being reviewed by officers of the French army

planation is that they are waiting to accumulate an overwhelming reserve of ammunition before they make a new drive on any very large scale. Such waiting may be dangerous, however, as the summer, the best time for moving large armies, is swiftly passing and unless a military decision is soon reached the Germans may be able to hold their present line till next spring. In the meantime Germany hopes either to eliminate Russia from the war or strangle British commerce by the submarine campaign.

It is still harder to see why the Germans have continued their daily attacks over so long a period on the French trenches. All of the recent German assaults in the Champagne district have thus far been without result, so far as the gaining of any position of military importance is concerned, and the cost to the French of this incessant battle, doubtless enormous, cannot be greater than the losses of the Germans themselves. The moral effect upon the German soldier of such repeated disappointments must be very unfavorable. Perhaps the Germans are trying, as they tried at Verdun, to exhaust the man power and the reserve of munitions of the French, but the effort to do so is at the same time exhausting Germany. More probably they aim to keep the offensive in order to forestall any general drive on the part of the Allies. How long it will be possible for them to keep up their attacks in the west and at the same time shatter the Russian lines in the east remains to be seen. The French continue to recapture, by slow degrees, the positions they lost before Verdun during the great attack of last year.

Secessionism in Canada

As the conscription bill passes thru the Canadian Parliament the element among the French Canadians which is opposed to the war policy of the Government is talking more and more openly about resistance to military service. On July 6, the Canadian House of Commons accepted Premier Borden's resolution, passing to second reading the bill for compulsory military service by the decisive vote of 118 to 55. The Conservative party lined up solidly behind the bill and a large number of English Canadian Liberals deserted their leader to support it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the opposition, proposed an amendment asking for a referendum on the question, but the suggestion was rejected by a majority of 49. Several days later Premier Borden introduced a resolution to extend the term of the present Parliament for another year. The House of Commons approved this resolution by a vote of 82 to 62, but there may nevertheless be an early general election, since the administration is in doubt whether it would be safe to avoid an election with so narrow a majority approving its postponement and feeling running high against the Government among the French Canadians.

Two Catholic papers, *La Croix* and *L'Idéal Catholique*, have come out boldly for revolution if it is the only alternative to conscription. A writer in the latter paper suggests that Quebec secede from the Dominion of Canada, become an independent French republic, and impose tariff duties on all commerce coming down the St. Lawrence. That any attempt to secede during wartime would encounter the armed opposition of the rest of Canada and of the British Empire and that the fate of De Wet's revolt in South Africa and the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland show what the result of the conflict would be does not seem to have occurred to these agitators. One of them, Elie Lalamière, claims to have several hundred men drilling under an ex-officer in the United States army "to be prepared if they come to take us from our homes" for compulsory military service.

Crisis in Catalonia

The Spanish monarchy still holds its place in spite of hostile movements of every sort. The greatest peril which has ever confronted the government since the execution of the anarchist Ferrer in 1909 has, apparently, been safely passed. The delegates from Catalonia, the province on the eastern coast of Spain centering in the city of Barcelona, demanded a promise of home rule from the government. When the cabinet refused to grant this, they announced a meeting at Barcelona to consider the next steps to secure for Catalonia the desired local liberties.

On July 19 the Catalan delegates attempted to hold their convention at the Fine Arts club of Barcelona. The governor of the province entered the assembly and declared: "If this is a representative meeting it is seditious. If it is a meeting simply of citizens during the suspension of the constitutional guarantees and without authorization, it is unlawful." Having impaled the delegates on the horns of this dilemma, the governor bowed them out of the hall. The government had taken such precautions that resistance was useless and the meeting quietly dispersed. This ended, tho probably only for the time, the attempt to secure for Catalonia a measure of local self-government.

Aviation Bill Becomes Law

The passing of the $640,000,000 aviation bill is one of the best pieces of rapid emergency legislation achieved by Congress. It was delayed for discussion for a longer time in the Senate than in the House of Representatives, which passed it almost without debate, but the opponents of the measure were unable to secure a single amendment. The only point of controversy in the Senate was the provision that drafted men might be used in the aviation service. This clause was used by Senator La Follette, a bitter opponent of conscription and indeed of the whole war policy of the Government, as an opportunity for reopening the general question of compulsory military service. He predicted that the draft would be the main issue before the public at the next general election. Senator Gronna of North Dakota seconded the speech of Senator La Follette, as he has usually done on questions of foreign or military policy. Senator Vardaman exprest sympathy with the Canadians who were opposing conscription in their own country. But the opponents of the bill did not attempt to filibuster and, after a brief debate, the anti-draft amendment was defeated by 66 votes to 12. Then the bill went to the President, not only without amendment but without the comunication to Congress or the public of the details concerning the expenditure of this huge appropriation which is designed to give us the lordship of the air. Rumor estimates the number of aeroplanes which will be built at 22,000, but Senator Chamberlain declared that this estimate was much too low.

Senate Votes Food Bill

The long debated food control bill has been approved by the Senate by a vote of 81 to 6. The obstinate minority who fought to the last ditch included Senators Reed and Hardwick, Democrats, and France, Penrose, Sherman and Sutherland, Republicans. The reason that the vote against the bill was so small, in spite of the bitter and indefatigable fight against it on the floor of the Senate, was that many who were at first opposed were won to the support of the measure by the adoption of radical amendments which completely altered its provisions. Instead of a single food administrator there will be a Board of Food Administration, consisting of three members, to be chosen by the President. There is little doubt, however, that Mr. Hoover will be appointed chairman of the Board. Another interesting amendment creates a Congressional joint committee on war expenditures, consisting of three Democrats and two Republicans from each branch of Congress. The minimum price of wheat, guaranteed to the farmers by the Government, was raised from $1.75 to two dollars a bushel. Still another amendment gives the President power to regulate the production, distribution, apportionment and storage of coal and coke, to establish wage rates in the coal industry and to fix prices and buy and sell coal and coke on behalf of the Federal Government. Many minor changes were also made in the food control measure. The Senate hopes to persuade the House of Representatives to accept its amendments, but there is no doubt that the prohibition section will have to be remodeled in conference as the fixing of a statutory price for distilled liquor commandeered by the Government is held to be contrary to the constitution. One section of the bill as accepted by the Senate prevents any person in the employ of the Government from executing any contract with the Government in which he is pecuniarily interested. This is intended to curtail the powers of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense

Porto Rico Goes Dry Porto Rico has exercized its newly acquired power of self-government to establish prohibition thruout the island. At the election on July 16 a hundred thousand Porto Ricans voted in favor of prohibition and about sixty thousand against it. San Juan, the capital, and fifty other municipalities voted on the dry side of the question, and only twenty-one small towns gave majorities for the saloon. At the same election, Felix Cordova Deavila, the Unionist party candidate, was chosen resident commissioner at Washington and the party also carried five out of the seven senatorial districts, the other two going to Republican candidates. Santiago Iglesias, the Socialist candidate for senator-at-large, polled more than twenty-three thousand votes. This did not suffice to elect him, but it greatly encouraged the Socialists, whose party vote three years ago was only forty-three hundred.

Drafting the National Army On Friday, July 20, Secretary of War Baker conducted the drawing of 10,500 numbers in the national draft lottery, the numbers corresponding to similar arbitrarily assigned numbers in the individual districts. Every registered man was supposed to know his number, so that by study of the newspaper lists of the numbers in the order in which they were drawn he could determine his liability to early conscription. The numbers first drawn will be those of the first men to be summoned for military service, but, since all the numbers were drawn, the men lower down in the list will be liable to later conscription if there are not enough eligibles among the men first selected to fill the quota assigned to the particular locality concerned. The process of drafting will not stop until 687,000 eligible recruits have been secured. Unless volunteering for the regular army and the National Guard shows a rapid increase, many of the drafted men will be assigned to duty in these organizations. The remaining recruits will form a great national army which will begin training some time in the month of September at the sixteen training camps now being completed in the different sections of the country. Owing to a mechanical error in the system of numbering used in some districts an ingenious system of drawing the numbers in groups of thousands was abandoned at the last minute and the whole of the 10,500 numbers were drawn one at a time.

Congress has been stirred to bitter sectional controversy over the assignment of quotas to the different localities. The law provided that each state had to furnish recruits in proportion to population. But the registration reports in June varied so widely from the previous census estimates that the administration decided to take the registration figures as the basis for determining population. This gave certain northern factory towns, where many men of draft age have come to work, an impossibly large "population." But this was not the chief complaint, since it was evidently not unjust to conscript in proportion to that part of the population liable to compulsory military service even if this result was reached by an evasion of the letter of the law. A greater hardship was worked by estimating population according to the number registered rather than the number eligible. Thus districts with a very large alien registration, at present exempt from service, would have to furnish their full quota from the number of the registered citizens. This, again, puts an extra burden upon the citizen population of the northern cities where the foreign element is largest. This double grievance was denounced by some northern papers and politicians as deliberate favoritism to the South.

News Conservation Of all American products that which we are least anxious to have reach Germany is information. Since Congress has so far refused to establish a censorship of newspapers and periodicals, the administration has decided to compromise on a rigid supervision of cables and wireless telegraphy. The American press will still, of course, be cautioned as hitherto not to print specific military information such as the movements of troops and the sailing of ships, but no general censorship is contemplated. Mail will also pass freely, since in any case it could hardly reach Germany without passing thru the British or the French censorship. But newspaper reports cabled abroad will be censored in the United States. The secret service will investigate the case of persons sending cable messages where there exist any circumstances of suspicion. Particular attention will be given to attempts to "smuggle" information to our enemies by way of Mexico or other Latin American countries.

As a further precaution, President Wilson has issued a proclamation prohibiting any German insurance company to do marine or war risk insurance business on American shipping. It has been found from experience that insurance companies knew so many vital facts about our merchant marine thru doing war risk business that it was dangerous to permit enemy aliens to engage in this service.



Press Illustrating

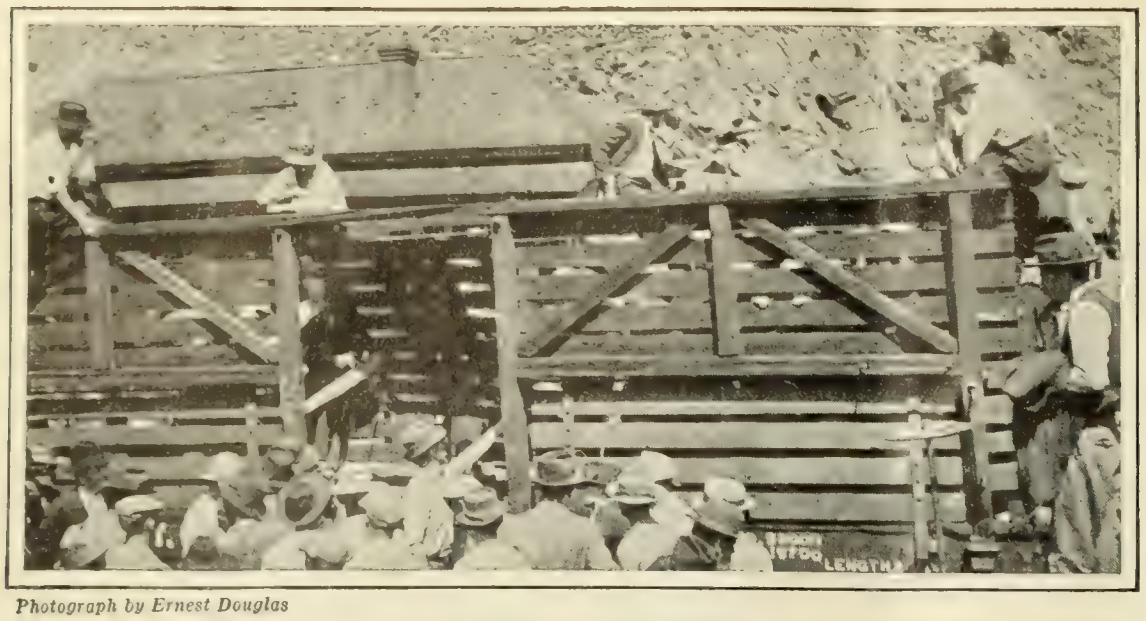
"AMERICA FIRST IN AERONAUTICS"

The Aerial League of America, just organized to rouse a country-wide demand for the slogan quoted above, has chosen as president Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, who is chairman of the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission, and who believes that "command of the sea and command of the land are worthless—are in fact impossible—without command of the air"

New Chancellor Addresses Reichstag On July 19 Chancellor Michaelis addrest the Reichstag on the progress of the war and the state of the nation. He discussed the origin of the Great War and declared that if Russia had not threatened Germany by mobilizing the army Germany would never have made war. He defended the use of the submarine as a weapon of war against Allied merchant shipping on the ground that the British had established an illegal blockade. He insisted that "the submarine war is accomplishing all and more than all it is expected to," but he refused to set a date for the end of the war by this method. He paid high compliment to his predecessor, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, and gave an optimistic survey of the military situation on all fronts.

The Chancellor intimated that Germany, while unwilling to make a new proffer of peace, was open to any overtures on the part of the Allies that did not menace the future security of the Empire. His phrases were studiously vague and have been interpreted in many different ways. The Reichstag, however, has voted endorsement of the resolution repudiating all idea of "forced acquisitions of territory and political, economic, and financial violations." The majority was significantly large, 214 to 116. Apparently the Chancellor and the Reichstag are working at cross purposes and the political crisis is not yet over. The internal difficulties of Austria-Hungary are greater than those of Germany. Several political leaders among the Czechs have declared for a separate peace and it is very possible that the Austrians may make some concessions to this nationality to reduce the rapidly growing disaffection in Bohemia.

Enemies Within the Camp The case of the stranded I. W. W. agitators deported from Bisbee, Arizona, has aroused considerable indignation. Their lawless conduct in terrorizing all who attempted to run the copper mines was met by equally lawless action on the part of the authorities. Without legal formality they were forced to leave Bisbee, where many of them had their homes, and no provision was made for their care on



Photograph by Ernest Douglas

A CARLOAD OF TROUBLE

When the I. W. W. got too "rambunctious" in Arizona the citizens took matters into their own hands, arrested some twelve hundred trouble-makers in the mining camps of the state and shipped them, packed in freight cars, over the boundary into New Mexico. This photograph was taken in Jerome, Arizona, where two hundred and fifty business men and miners cleared the town of seventy-two rioters, or "wobblies" as they call them, in the course of one morning

the cars which took them across the state border. Other towns were determined not to let them enter and as a result they were for many hours stranded with no home but a train. Finally, they were taken under the wing of the American army and cared for at a military encampment near Columbus, New Mexico. President Wilson exprest his deep concern at the arbitrary action of the Bisbee authorities. Sinister rumors of I. W. W. plots are reported from many western states and some of their leaders, angry over the Bisbee incident, have assumed a threatening tone toward public officials.

Already the precedent of "deportations" has been followed up. At Flat River, Missouri, a mob of native American laborers forced some seven hundred aliens to leave the lead mining districts. Their grievance was that employers were daily discharging Americans and putting aliens in their place at lower wage rates. The situation is parallel to the race riots of East St. Louis, except that the immigrant labor in this case was European instead of Afro-American and that no one was killed when the miners forced their new competitors to leave the district.

A most horrible rumor comes from Kansas where German agents are reported to have been distributing court plaster impregnated with tetanus germs among the farmers. Federal chemists and bacteriologists are now investigating the truth of this accusation. It will be recalled that several months ago bandages were sent to the Red Cross spread with ground glass. Here, too, German agency was suspected, but the source of the bandages could not be traced.

China Simmers Down to Normal

The republican army has taken the headquarters occupied by General Chang-Hsun and the imperialists in Pekin. With the fall of the capital, the attempt to restore the Manchu dynasty in China has, for the present at least, wholly failed. During the assault on Pekin a few foreign residents were injured by stray bullets. Aeroplanes were of use to the Chinese in the capture of the city. Now that the monarchist movement is safely out of the way, observers of Chinese affairs are busy accounting for its rise and progress. According to the Japanese, German agents financed General Chang-Hsun and his fellow conspirators.

But the reëstablished republic is not without difficulties of its own. President Li Yuan-Hung has refused to resume his office, partly because his administration was unpopular with many even among the republicans and he could not be certain of parliamentary support, and partly because he found the post of President too dangerous a one. Shortly before his resignation one of his private guards ran amuck and killed and wounded several men, and this incident is said to have wrought greatly on the fears of the President. Vice-President Feng Kuo-Chang will probably take his place. The real ruler of China for the momen is Premier Tuan Chi-Jui, whose energetic efforts brought about the speedy restoration of the republican Government and who is believed to favor the entrance of China into the Great War on the side of the Entente Allies. There is still much political jealousy between the representatives of the northern and the southern provinces, which will make it difficult for Premier Tuan Chi-Jui to form a satisfactory ministry even if it does not lead to fresh insurrections in outlying parts of the republic.

The New Russian Crisis

The Russian Government is steering a troubled course between the anarchists who are working for an immediate cessation of the war and the furtherance of the revolution until Russia is purged of all "bourgeois" elements and the Constitutional Democrats who approve the revolution but think that it has gone far enough and that the great task of the present time is simply to win the war. By adopting a policy of complete home rule for the Ukraine or South Russia the Government offended the Constitutional Democrats and five cabinet ministers of that party resigned. This leaves the Government almost wholly in the hands of the Socialists. The greater menace comes, however, from the extreme left. The Petrograd anarchists made a sudden demonstration against War Minister Kerensky and compelled the Government, radical Socialist tho it is, to proclaim martial law and police the streets with Cossacks. German agents are still in the background inciting insurrection, tho it is probable that the anarchists are unconscious rather than conscious tools of the Kaiser.

Perhaps the greatest menace confronting the statesmen of Russia is the tendency of racial units to take this favorable opportunity to secure independence or a measure of home rule not far short of it. The Ukrainians have a promise of autonomy and the Finnish Diet has passed a measure which will reduce Russian authority in the province to a mere name. It is impossible to blame either nationality for taking advantage of the confused affairs of Russia to place their liberties beyond the reach of any possible reactionary movement in the future, but at the present time such action is a serious embarrassment to the revolutionary Government. The Finnish independence movement is in the hands of the Socialists and is opposed by the more conservative parties who hope that their national rights may be secured without departing from constitutional methods or antagonizing the Russians.

German Merchant Ships Intercepted

Seventeen German steamers attempted to sail from Rotterdam to Germany thru the British blockade. Of the first group of three one was wrecked off the Dutch coast. Of the second group of fourteen not one succeeded in reaching a German port. A fleet of British destroyers intercepted their voyage and shelled them as they ran the blockade. Four steamers surrendered to the British, four others were sunk, three were stranded and the three others succeeded in returning to Rotterdam. This action proves that the British blockade of the German coast is effective and not merely existent on paper. The Dutch complain that the British destroyers in attempting to head off the German ships passed within the three mile limit from the Dutch coast. The British say that their ships were four miles from shore.

There is increased apprehension that the German submarine blockade of the Allies may, after all, be succeeding. A newspaper report comes from London with the consent of the British censor that the world is losing 1,600,000 tons of shipping every month, or nearly three times as much as is now built in the same length of time. These figures, however, are impossible to reconcile with the official reports of losses issued by the British Government. These do not give the details of tonnage lost, but if we count the ships of more than 1600 tons announced as destroyed as having an average of 4500 tons, which is more

than the average tonnage of the larger ships of the British merchant marine before the Great War, the loss each month will not exceed 365,000 tons. Since the majority of ships now passing thru the German submarine war zone fly the British flag the total loss to the world's shipping cannot be more than five or six hundred thousand tons unless the British official reports omit a large part of the actual losses. On the other hand, if the London rumor is wholly baseless it is hard to see why the censor permitted its publication and why there has been so much popular dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Admiralty, leading to the recent shake-up in the cabinet.

The week's official report of losses is distinctly encouraging. During the week ending July 15 eighteen ships were sunk, fourteen of them being of over 1600 tons. This is much below the average for the recent months of unrestricted submarine warfare and follows a fortnight of similar reassuring reports.

In the Stock Market At the beginning of the week, on the 16th, there was a reduction of prices, those of railroad shares excepted, in the New York Stock Exchange market. One cause of the decline was an advance of the interest rate on call loans to 10 per cent. This was due to a report showing that the surplus of the banks, on account of withdrawal of funds by the Government to take up temporary certificates, had fallen to the lowest point reached under the Federal Reserve system. Traders were in doubt as to the meaning and effect of changes in the German Government. Some thought there might be a division which would shorten the war. On this account the prices of steel and munition company stocks were deprest, Steel Corporation losing nearly 3 points on sales of 259,000 shares, or almost one-third of the day's total. Railroad stocks were firmly held. The current argument in their favor was that price-fixing by the Government would reduce the cost of their materials and equipment, while it would cut down the profits of metal companies. Motor shares were notably weak. Recovery followed on the 17th, when the call loan rate fell to 6 per cent. The 10 per cent rate had been required only on industrial collateral; 6½ or 7 had been the summit for standard railroad securities. Traders reached the conclusion that there was no movement for peace in Germany and saw plenty of work in munition and steel factories for a long time to come. Net gains for industrials were from 1 to 3 points.

Prices moved downward again on the 18th, and considerable losses in the railroad list caused some surprize. An exceptional decline of 5½ points for St. Paul shares was not explained. There was renewed weakness in motor company stocks. Sales of Maxwell were made at 31¾; in January last the price was 61¾. Steel Corporation's loss was 1⅜. And on the 19th the decline continued. There was no agreement as to the causes of depression, but the wrangle in the Senate over the Food bill, the quarrel which was delaying construction of ships, and alarming dispatches from London about the loss of ocean tonnage, had some effect. Railroads, coppers, industrials and motors all went down, as a rule, but St. Paul recovered nearly half of its five-point loss. On the 20th the market was a narrower one. Traders were deeply interested in the selective draft numbers. The rate for call loans ranged between 2½ and 5 per cent. For a large ma-



Underwood & Underwood

IT'S NOT ALL WORK IN THE TRENCHES

The Tommies, who like music with their meals, are enjoying impromptu "pops" furnished by a Highlander, whose ability to play the piano doesn't depend on keys



Kadel & Herbert

BUT IT'S NOT ALL PLAY

One of the grimmest and most dangerous jobs in trench warfare is that of the "trench-cleaners," who are sent ahead when a German line is taken to search out any soldiers hiding in the captured dugouts and either take them prisoners or shoot them if they try to resist

jority of the securities there were net gains. Industrials were advanced by the speech of Michaelis in Berlin. Railroad shares were almost stationary. For Steel Corporation an addition of 2⅛ was shown. More than one-fourth of the Exchange's transactions in the five days had been in the shares of this company. But motor stocks continued to fall. While the familiar assertion to the disadvantage of motor companies that new taxes must reduce their profits and cut down their sales is frequently heard, especial emphasis is given now to the greatly increased cost of all their raw materials and the delayed delivery of metals which they must have. They are required to pay two or three times the old prices for steel, copper, aluminum, leather, cotton and rubber.

House of Windsor Reigns in England

The present passion in British court circles for obliterating all traces of German tradition has involved even the name of the reigning royal house. With the unanimous indorsement of the Privy Council, King George V issued a proclamation announcing "that as from the date of our royal proclamation our house and family shall be styled and known as the House and Family of Windsor and that all descendants in the male line of our grandmother, Queen Victoria, who are subjects of these realms, other than the female descendants who may marry or may have married, shall bear the said name of Windsor!" By the same proclamation the British monarch renounces on behalf of himself and his family "the use of degrees, styles, dignities, titles and honors of the Dukes and Duchesses of Saxony and the Princes and Princesses of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and all other German degrees, styles, dignities, titles and honors."

During the past few months there has been a very weak but persistent republican movement in England, based less on dislike of monarchy as such than upon fear that the royal dynasty, of German origin and bound by innumerable ties of marriage with various Germanic royal families, might at some time in the future show German leanings. Several newspapers demanded that as a concession to English war feeling members of the British royal family divest themselves of all German titles and honors and cease the practise of marrying into German royal circles. The House of Windsor will be the first purely English royal house since the Norman conquest, as the Plantagenets were Norman-French, the Tudors Welsh, the Stuarts Scotch, William III a Dutchman, and the Hanoverian and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha lines German.

British Cabinet Shuffled

The British cabinet has again been reorganized with the object of taking the round pegs from the square holes and putting them in more suitable positions. The most important change is the ousting of Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, from his office as First Lord of the Admiralty. Sir Eric Geddes, a man unknown in politics but with a remarkable record as a railroad executive, takes his place. The change may be caused by a desire to hurry up the war against the German submarines. Sir Edward Carson, however, obtains a new post of equal importance and power if of less exclusive responsibility. He becomes the fifth member of the British "war cabinet," which makes the final decisions on details of war policy. The other members of the war cabinet are Prime Minister Lloyd George, Earl Curzon, Lord Milner and Mr. Henderson, a Labor member of Parliament now on a mission to Russia. Except Lloyd George and Mr. Henderson all of these men are Conservatives in politics. Sir Edward Carson takes the place left vacant by Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, who found that to hold three important posts at the same time was beyond his strength.

The most criticized appointment is that of Winston Spencer Churchill as Minister of Munitions. Mr. Churchill is easily one of the most brilliant men in British public life and was second to none in popularity among the ministry at the opening of the war. But, as First Lord of the Admiralty, he was held responsible for the disastrous expedition to the Gallipoli peninsula in the first year's campaign against Turkey, and for sundry other strategic blunders, and he left office under a cloud of reproach. One of the British papers greets his return to power by saying that while the unsinkable ship is not yet discovered at least the English have invented an unsinkable cabinet minister. He takes the place of Dr. Addison, who becomes minister "without portfolio." Edwin Samuel Montagu, a former member of the cabinet, succeeds J. Austen Chamberlain as Secretary for India. Mr. Chamberlain resigned because the investigation of the Mesopotamia failure revealed incompetence in the India office.



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HOW COAST DEFENSE OFFICERS PLAY THE GAME

The "harbor" is spread out on the table and a naval expert maneuvers the "enemy fleet" to a strategic position. Then the curtain is drawn aside and it's up to you—if you're an officer of coast artillery—to point out at a minute's notice just how you would save the day!

ERIC GEDDES, ENGINEER

LLOYD GEORGE MADE HIM, AT FORTY-ONE, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY

BY PRESTON SLOSSON



WHEN the little Welsh lawyer who directs the destinies of the British Empire overhauled his cabinet and put some of its most distinguished and aristocratic members where they could do less harm to the nation's war machine, he found that he had left a vacancy where there should be a First Lord of the Admiralty. According to all precedent he should have stopped up the gap with some lawyer-politician with a long string of votes at his command, such a man, for instance, as Sir Edward Carson, who had just been ousted from the position in question. But Premier Lloyd George has the habit of doing the unexpected and he determined to place at the head of the biggest navy in the world some one capable of understanding the problems of the biggest war in history. He scanned with closest care the list of "available" men for the office, then threw it aside and appointed a young engineer who had won his spurs (granting for the sake of argument that an engineer has spurs) on an American railroad.

Twenty years ago the Baltimore & Ohio lost a capable apprentice engineer who had just come of voting age. Eric Geddes had been in the employ of the corporation for only three years, subsequently to one year in the Homestead Steel Works of Pittsburgh, but he had done so well that he found work waiting for him when he returned to his native land of India. Here he was set to building railroads thru the heart of the jungle and at last was rewarded, in the way such men like to be rewarded, by being placed in charge of the roads he had built. After six years' experience in India England discovered that he was needed in the mother country and he entered the service of the North Eastern Railroad Company, one of the most important British lines. Railroad men knew him well and admired him greatly, but he was still as far from *Who's Who* as when he left an English school to make his fortune in America.

The Great War brought him his chance as it did to many another Englishman. Lord Kitchener called upon the railroads of the nation to carry soldiers and supplies unceasingly from all parts of Britain to the great ports of embarkation. The North Eastern Railroad did its part so quietly and effectively that the general public did not realize the burden of transportation which war conditions had placed upon the railroads. But Lord Kitchener understood. He knew from his African campaigns that God is on the side not of the biggest but of the swiftest battalions, that a soldier who is not where he is needed is for practical purposes not in existence, and that saving an hour in the transportation of munitions and supplies may mean saving days of fruitless battle in the trenches. He retained Eric Geddes in the service of the War Department to supervise the transportation of munitions from the factory to the front. After the big drive on the Somme, Geddes was sent to France to reorganize the railroad system of the country, which had become frightfully congested in the attempt to supply all sections of the long entrenched line which ran from Switzerland to the sea with the necessities of war. He remained in France for a while with the dignified title of Director General of Transportation.

After this his rise was rapid. The British ministry discovered that somebody was needed to take care of a number of vexatious details in the administration of naval affairs that few persons seemed ambitious to tackle. They created a new office, Controller of Shipping, and shoved Eric Geddes into it with the rank of Vice-Admiral, apparently on the theory that anybody who could run a railroad could learn how to run a fleet. At all events, Mr. Geddes could. Altho he had never before had anything to do with shipping he worked up his department to such a point of efficiency that everybody acknowledged that he was fully competent to head the navy, tho few thought that any British prime minister would have the courage to step outside precedent and appoint him to the position. But the British Government had, in the meantime, greased the way for his promotion by making him a knight. What might have been beyond the reach of plain Eric Geddes was possible for Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, and even the most conservative papers in England applaud the appointment of the new First Lord of the Admiralty.

This is the story. What is the moral? The obvious lesson is that during the stress of war the best man comes to the top even if, like Lloyd George himself, he started his career a long distance below. But there is more to it than that. It is not impossible in modern England for a coal miner to rise to the position of cabinet minister if he follows the usual political path and shows conspicuous ability in Parliament and in minor administrative offices. The remarkable thing about the appointment of Sir Eric Geddes is that a man was chosen for high political office whose whole career has been as far outside the circle of party politics as it well could be. As a boy, Sir Eric had intended to enter the army, but when he abandoned that dream to become an engineer no one, least of all himself, suspected that to him would one day be intrusted perhaps the most important task of a great war, for it is largely to the British Admiralty that the world looks for an antidote to the submarine menace. His appointment means to England what the appointment of General Goethals as our shipbuilder means to America, that the engineer has come into his own. No one is so constantly occupied with the problem of getting the utmost value for the least expenditure of wealth, time and effort as the engineer. The individual engineer may or may not be efficient, but efficiency is the ideal of his profession and the public recognition of any member of the profession is a public acknowledgment of the ideal.

The point at which the engineer is usually least efficient is in self-advertisement. He can often command a good salary, because the world cannot do without him, but only in one case in many thousand is he given the honor which his faithful, thoughtful service of the commonweal has earned. Eric Geddes was the exception, and it is a pleasure to record his case and to give the credit to our British allies who knew a good man when they saw him. As W. S. Gilbert might have put it:

He ran those engines so carefulee
That now he is the ruler of the King's
navee!

MEXICO REBUILDING

BY DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK EVENING POST

MEXICO has had a presidential and congressional election, the first free expression by the people since 1911 when Madero was elected. That single sentence connotes a great deal. It spells an achievement after six long years of internecine strife of whose peaceful issue governments the world over, including our own, had all but despaired. It vindicates the uncompromising and resolute purpose of the Constitutionalist Party to restore constitutional order so summarily interrupted by Victoriano Huerta in the enforced resignation of Madero and the dissolution of the legally elected Congress. Venustiano Carranza, successor to Madero as the exponent of liberalism and himself the first to raise the banner of constitutionalism in battle, is today President-elect of Mexico, a remarkable climax to the struggle of his party for military and now political supremacy of Mexico.

What is the true condition of affairs in Mexico? The answer to that question can be as varied as there are observing eyes and differing viewpoints. Facts *per se* are insufficient on which to base a judgment. Facts unrelated to a deplorable past or future opportunity are meaningless. Only by a comparison of Mexico's condition today with that of a year ago, of two years ago, of three years ago and so on, can the progress of our neighboring people toward a settlement of their vext problem be correctly assessed. Facts mean little to the mind that is predisposed to view all in property values. There have been tremendous losses. Revolution is a costly affair. But inspected as an evolution, as a series of natural steps in the gripping struggle of a people for self-mastery, Mexico is a state reborn. Her trodden fields and torn railroads are not symbols of retrogression. They are mute evidences of the price that Mexico has paid for emancipation from autocratic rule, the benevolent militarism of Diaz that terrorized the people by its tyranny, but only until the masses could mobilize for inevitable victory.

The United States, always deeply sympathetic with the cause of liberalism everywhere, stood apart, suffering many a material wrong, swallowing now and then an affront to pride, but patiently expectant that out of it all would emerge a better Mexico. Recently, as the joint commission of Mexican and American representatives seemed to be unable to reach an agreement, the newspapers of this country predicted another period of strained relations. Conditions in Mexico had been described as awful. Starvation was said to be everywhere threatening. Villa was reputed a factor of strength in the north; Zapata and Feliz Diaz were marauding in the south. Carranza, it was averred, had only nominal control. The American commission and thru it the United States Government was plainly discouraged.

SUCH a view of the Mexican problem was due, first, to a lack of correct information, since most of our official representatives in Mexico had been withdrawn, and second, to a natural inclination to regard the physical facts of the moment without that analytical perspective which only years of careful study of the governmental problem in Latin America could contribute.

I was one of those imprest by the stories of suffering and general economic disintegration in Mexico. I went to Mexico ready to find people dying on street corners, eating horse-flesh, and expecting that every train that set forth on a journey, including my own, would be blown up. I journeyed via Laredo to Mexico City, stopping also at the temporary capital, Queretaro. I did not of course find Mexico normal. It was unlike 1911 and 1912, to be sure, when I had previously visited. There had been no opera bouffe revolution. Unmistakable marks of its deadliness were to be seen here and there, but, frankly, the picture I saw was one of absolute tranquillity and contrasted with what I had been told I would see.

Along the railroad line a few burnt stations bore testimony to the ravages of revolution. The cities themselves were intact. The same beggars were at the stations contorting their faces and exhibiting bony forms to appeal to the traveler's sympathy. But these were normal characteristics. Trains, to be sure, did not run on time; they were often eighteen and twenty-four hours late, but recollections of some journeys in the United States during the winter had dispelled my own hopes of railroad punctuality anywhere. Freight was moving. Pullman cars were not as neat as in the old days, but they were habitable and, if one had to travel, they afforded a better resting place than the box cars of a year or two before.

In Queretaro, a country town, street venders had food aplenty and even delicacies. The municipal market was piled high with foodstuffs. Schools were in session. Stores were doing business. The town was well policed. Saloons were open only a few hours a day. There was an atmosphere of bucolic calm about the place which made the words "chaos" and "anarchy" and similar phrases, fed to the American public at breakfast, seem curiously alien. The Constitutional Assembly was meeting in a theater. The sessions were well attended. The delegates had been chosen in an election the significance of which, it is true, was not generally appreciated because with its millions of illiterate Mexico is not yet a newspaper reading nation. But *comparatively* speaking, it is only by comparison that the situation can be understood, there was more interest in that election for the Constituent Assembly than in the matter-of-fact, artificial electoral affairs conducted quadrennially by Diaz to perpetuate himself and his group. The Constituent Assembly reformed the Constitution and made provision for the resumption of the constitutional order that had been viciously interrupted by Huerta. The new Constitution is a progressive document. It is far from perfect and its application will be attended by numerous difficulties, but the Constitutionalists came into power on a radical platform. Some



A CARRANZA CROWD—CHEERING THE INAUGURAL

of the provisions of the Constitution will have to be revised as experience teaches the Mexicans. But it is ever thus with all radical legislation if it aims, as does this Mexican document, in the right direction—the betterment of living conditions, the development of education and true democracy.

The Constitutionalists as a party are united in their purpose—to give the people a voice in their own government. Personal feuds and personality controversies are indigenous to Latin-America. They have troubled Mexico in the past. They will be vexing in the future. But the path of the transgressor has been beset with obstacles. Government by the few will not be so easy hereafter, nor government by duress. These ideals are not yet fulfilled. Progress toward their realization, however, is slow but sure. Everything moves slowly in Mexico. When it is considered that Venustiano Carranza was recognized as *de facto* executive of Mexico only eighteen months ago and that he has brought about an election for federal congress and state offices thruout the republic, his success, viewed in terms of tropical motion, is little short of phenomenal.



THE ARCHITECT OF REBUILT MEXICO
President Carranza taking the oath of office before the deputies of the constitutional government

GOVERNMENT in Mexico, as elsewhere, is a question of public confidence. So long as the United States seemed reluctant and dubious, so long as other nations appeared to doubt the capacity of the *de facto* government, merchants and business men generally in Mexico were similarly disinclined to buy stock or engage in new enterprizes. But the United States at the psychological moment righted itself. We withdrew the Pershing expedition as an exhibition of our friendliness for Mexico and we dispatched Ambassador Fletcher as an expression of renewed hope in the capacity of the Carranza Administration. Both steps have won for the United States the gratitude of the Mexican people. The Mexican Government appreciated these acts. The effect on Mexico's internal business was instantaneous. Business men who had been expecting armed intervention to result from the failure of the joint commission's parleys and who had hesitated to go forward have been disillusioned. The Government of the United States means to continue friendly, to render moral support to the government under Venustiano Carranza.

In the last few weeks, State Department reports have brought word of gratifying improvement in conditions thruout the republic. Many mines have resumed operations. Railroad repair is proceeding rapidly. The money situation has been stabilized by the abandonment of paper money and the use only of gold and silver coin. Mexico is on a gold basis. The mints are working overtime coining money of small denominations. A foreign loan will come with the return of stable conditions and inauguration of the new Congress.

Mexico City itself is being slowly brought back to normal. On my own visit there I was pleasantly surprized to find that stores were doing business, that the streets were crowded with people, that taxicabs and motors were dashing to and fro, that theaters and cafés were going and that at five o'clock in the afternoon one could drop in at Sanborn's drug store and get some tea, ice cream and other delicacies much as one might get in the tea salons of Washington at that hour of day. I walked alone on the streets at night. No one molested me. Nor did I hear of anyone else being molested. Prohibition, by the way, is effectively enforced in Mexico City, that is, the saloons are permitted to do business only at certain hours of the day and never at night. Every street corner has its policeman plus lantern—the same guardians of law and order that Mexico City has employed for years.

I met and talked with Venustiano Carranza and his two leading generals, Pablo Gonzales and Alvaro Obregon. Each seemed to have at the time of my visit a sort of Missouri attitude toward the United States. They didn't think the Pershing expedition would be withdrawn. They had waited so many months; many promises had been made, but so many seemingly impossible conditions had always been attached. I imagine they were truly surprized when *without conditions* the United States withdrew Pershing and sent an Ambassador to present his credentials. Official and unofficial reports since then have brought news of a steady development of good feeling for the United States.

After many disastrous experiences in northern Mexico, the *de facto* government has finally found a competent general to handle the Villa bandits. He is Gen. Francisco Murgia. He is fast running the bandits down. This emphasizes Mexico's real weakness. She is lacking in efficient personnel. The members of the old regime were all exiled. They abused the trust imposed in them. They no longer have public confidence. So the Constitutionalist party is administering the government with an inexperienced group of men. But they will learn. They have shown in a year a capacity for instruction which augurs well for the future, tho to be sure they often have been convinced of error and imprudence only by costly experience. Yet this is frequently at the bottom of our own legislative ills or fluctuations in foreign policy—a changing administration.

Mexico is working out her problems in her own way. Watchful waiting is a phrase that has bred many a sneer. Inflammatory stories, garbled press reports from border towns, and a subtle appeal to patriotic sensibilities have from time to time bombarded American patience. The impulse to thrash Mexico has been intermittently in our veins. Armed intervention has been advocated by some with a nonchalance attaching to a summer maneuver or innocuous excursion. Fortunately, the President has not been dissuaded from his original purpose to give Mexico a full and free opportunity to conquer herself as is by our own doctrine the inalienable right of every sovereign people. The European war and the Zimmerman intrigue have taught a thoughtless public what armed intervention might have meant, resisted as it most certainly could have been by German reservists and the funds of a German colony loyal to the fatherland. Mexico does not yet enjoy complete peace. Roving bands are still pouncing upon small garrisons in isolated towns. But there is no organized political opposition to the *de facto* government. It will take a year, perhaps more, to reconstruct railroads and restore domestic tranquillity as it was known in the old days. But Mexico is going steadily forward, not backward. Mexico is only rebuilding.

Washington, D. C.

FORT NIAGARA, THE HAPPY CAMP

BY HERBERT REED

JUST a year ago I stepped on board the U. S. S. "Kentucky" to make a naval training cruise. To me came a gray old bos'n's mate. Said he: "You're in for a good time here. This is a happy ship." And it was. So the other day, swinging down thru the gorge and turning at last into the road to Fort Niagara itself, I was on the *qui vive* for signs of the temperament of the encampment—something as intangible as the atmosphere of the happy ship, but none the less unmistakable. Nearing the post I encountered the advance guard of a battalion of these Pennsylvanians, going out on a hike that was to include a bivouac for the night, and later the main body, swinging and singing, singing and swinging along the dusty road. And both the swinging and the singing were good, indeed. These men, somewhat stockier in the main, I thought, than the New Englanders and New Yorkers at Plattsburg, whence I was but newly come, had that complexion of ruddy bronze that marks the man approaching the pinnacle of physical fitness. They were already at the pinnacle of mental cheeriness.

Things had been well with them from the start. And that was the reason for the air of content about the whole place. These men had been going thru the same work that marked the program at the other camps, but, it seems, there had been a noticeable absence of the many little irritations (a great many of them unavoidable) that had troubled Plattsburg. At the very outset there had been less of that terrible standing in line that so irks the civilian learning to be a soldier. The encampment was not half the size of Plattsburg. In Colonel Miller it had one of the ablest of the camp commanders—a man who seemed to me in the course of my little talk with him to have his very evident mental vigor well supported by a certain serenity.

Men become just as weary here as they do elsewhere, there were probably at the start just about the customary average of inconsolables; but somehow nothing of that sort seems to thrust up out of the happy mass spirit. That word mass leads me now to a consideration of a wartime athletic method of instruction in use here which, while fundamentally different from that of Major Koehler's, has had wonderful results of its own. I dwell so heavily on this subject because any army officer in the world will tell you that physical condition is the factor of first importance in warfare, and that all other things being equal it will win. The system of body building at Fort Nigara is known as "mass athletics," and it has been developed to a remarkable degree by George W. Braden, physical director of the army Y. M. C. A.

Under the Braden system men are



"AN AIR OF CONTENT ABOUT THE PLACE"

trained in bodies as large as 1200 at a time. The basic principle of the exercizes is the teaching of running, jumping and leaping (hurdling) and the use of the body and arms in the carrying positions. The jumping is done over ropes held at three hights, knee, midthigh and hip. This nomenclature makes it easy for the holders of the rope to find the correct hight without attempting to estimate feet. It is a well-known fact to those who follow athletics closely that the average man does not know how to run. Most of the men here would have laughed at any such statement before their arrival. Now they laugh no more.

All this orderly physical upbuilding, which has the greatest military value, is supplemented by the tactful fostering of informal play at tennis, quoits, volley ball, basketball and baseball. It is just a case of helping along what Dean Briggs of Harvard calls "the play impulse." In addition there have been formal teams with a director in each company who meets once a week with his fellow directors and the chief to lay out a program for the next seven days. There are five sports managers under each director. Sixteen baseball teams have been carrying on a schedule that will be concluded with the passing of the camp. One of the features of the Memorial Day program was a real novelty in the form of a "mass pentathlon," in which twenty-five men from each company, 375 in all, competed at once. The scoring was progressive. In the first event, the standing broad jump, the combined distance of each team counted, the second man taking off from the heel prints of the first, and so on. The second event was a medicine ball throw, the scoring being done by the same method. The pentathlon was concluded with a piggy-back race, a line relay and a company tug-of-war.

There is, of course, little time for athletics, and the time will rapidly grow less, because of the increasing demands of the purely military instruction, but if this mass athletics were to be shut off right now it would have left its stamp on the student-officers. Looking it all over I must say that in constructive athletic training of military value Fort Niagara bears unmistakable signs of being ahead of Plattsburg by a considerable margin, and this in spite of the fact that for one top-notch college athlete here there are three or four at the other encampment.

This whole matter of athletics and "welfare" as it is called was rather slow in getting under way, and is only just now beginning to gain impetus. As I write the encampment is anticipating the arrival of Raymond B. Fosdick's commission, which had been to Plattsburg just before I left. The "welfare" has already been pretty well cared for here, and about the athletics I have already written. The commission's representative at Fort Niagara (he has been here a month) is Floyd A. Rowe, the University of Michigan's famous four-mile runner, and athletic director at Ann Arbor. The commissioners left behind them at Plattsburg. Lawson Robertson, trainer of the Irish-American Athletic Club and the last Olympic team. This means, I think, that there will be a sudden burst of boxing and wrestling, two sports that have proved of immense value in the training in the British and the Colonial camps. Robertson also plans to put in swimming, rope-climbing and wall-scaling, all of military value, and give to the men who attain a certain standard, a bar inscribed "qualified athlete," just as a decoration is given to a qualified worksman.

All these plans are in their trying-out stage, and are expected to bear their greatest fruit in the cantonments for the drafted men where there will be less weariness due to a large amount of "book" soldiery.

Just a last word about the spirit of this camp which it is hoped will develop into the "soul" of the New Army (it was Grant who always maintained that every army had a "soul"). A battalion returned today from a ten-mile hike which followed a night encampment which in turn had followed a ten-mile hike. He had been on sentry-go at night between the hikes, and because the guard had forgotten to relieve him, had been up all night without sleep. Yet he considered it a huge joke and was as cheerful as any of his comrades, altho very tired and very, very sleepy. When men begin to really laugh at hardship they begin to be soldiers.

Fort Niagara, New York

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



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The stop-gap German Chancellor, Georg Michaelis, appointed, so the reports suggest, to keep all parties easy in the inter-regnum between former Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and a military dictator, probably General von Ludendorff. Chancellor Michaelis' speech before the Reichstag outlined a middle-of-the-road policy on peace, war and internal reform

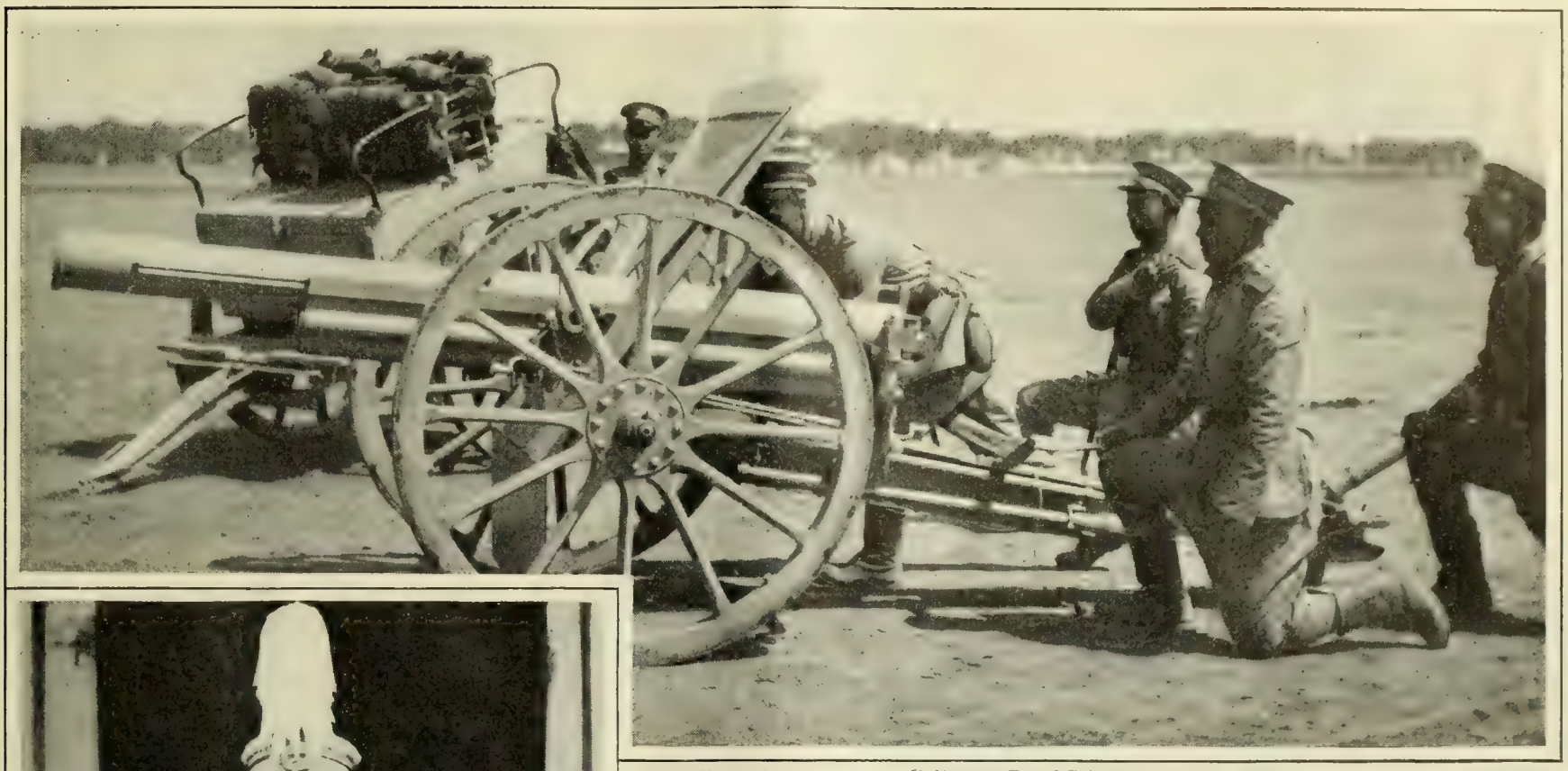


Press Illustrating

Would you call it a "put-up" job—this task of making the fruit and vegetables that would be wasted this summer, available for next winter's food? At any rate (to extend the pun) it's a job that has been put up to the women of New York City and they are volunteering by the hundreds at the Municipal Canning Kitchen to peel peaches and shred cabbage and stone cherries and attend to all the details that encumber the successful preserving of anything from marmalade to sauerkraut. The director of the canning kitchen is Miss Nellie Johnson, in the photograph below (at the right), talking to the business manager, Mrs. W. H. Lough. The Boy Scouts are proving their usefulness at "kitchen" work, too

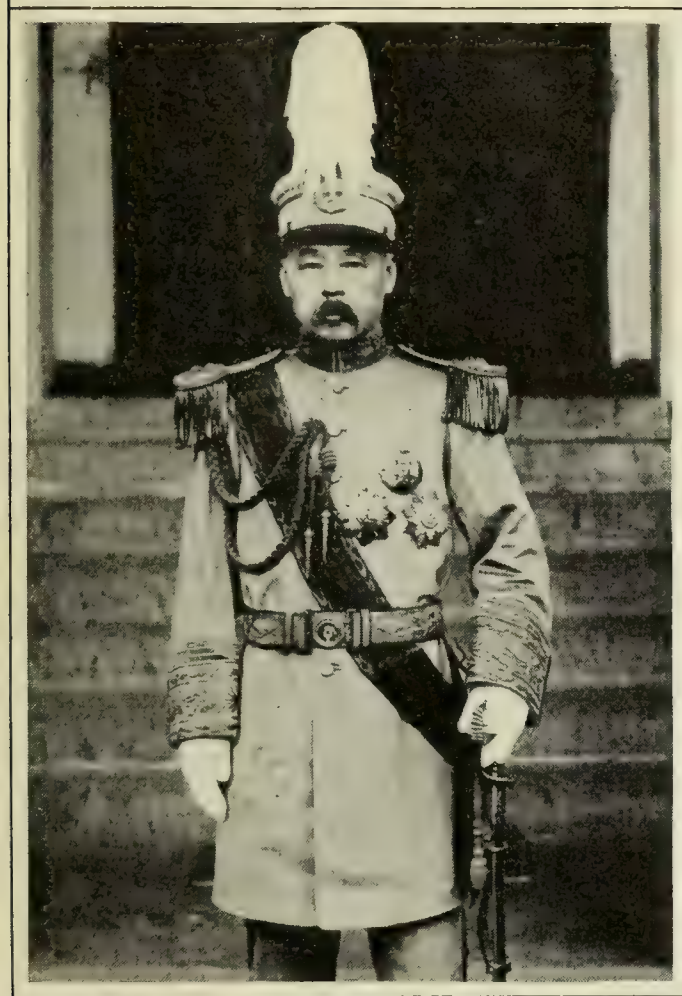






Press Illustrating © *Newman Travel Talks and Brown & Dawson* *General News*

The Chinese republic has come back with a snap that suggests its backing by might as well as right, and that promises well for its future. Once the republican forces had waked up to the situation they mobilized their fighting strength in short order, attacked the Monarchist troops who were holding Peking and forced the surrender of three thousand soldiers under General Chang Hsun in about two hours. The troops resisted to the last the capture of the Temple of Heaven, photographed below, where the young Emperor took refuge when his abdication became necessary. But the Temple of Heaven proved no shelter from the artillery of the republic, and President Feng-Kno-Chang (at the left), is now in power





A PLAY BOY GROWS UP

BY CHARLES L. BUCHANAN

AUTHOR OF "FUTURIST MUSIC"

WHEN Percy Grainger came to this country two years and a half ago I was instinctively, unreasonably, I might almost say petulantly prejudiced against him. I refused to take seriously a musician whose reputation—so far as I knew—was built upon a rearranging of other people's music. It was all very well to sit down after dinner and listen to Gabrilowitsch—exquisite lyricist—play the "Irish Tune from County Derry," but to place this golden haired extravaganza, this Playboy of the Musical World, in competitive juxtaposition with the enormous and peremptory activities of Ornstein, Schönberg and Stravinsky—well, that was quite a different matter.

I met Grainger. I found him not only the most amusing and ingratiating musical personality of our time, but, precisely, one of the most extraordinary and radiant human beings I have ever met. I have testified on numerous occasions to my abundant interest in the sum-total of his activities (he is unquestionably one of the world's greatest pianists), but in all that time I have never written a line in praise of the sheer musicianship of the man—the question of his abstract esthetic worth apart from all inveigling graces or adulterations of an extraneous and ulterior nature. Possibly I have erred on the side of an overcautiousness. Perhaps I have set too stringent a guard upon enthusiasm, unconsciously fearful lest my friendship for Grainger deflect and impair the validity of my judgment. However this may be, I looked upon Grainger as a singer of wistful, frugal songs, a mouther of symphonic slang, a knockabout comedian of the concert hall, a rampant adolescent who would throw an English music-hall tune into violent alliance with an Irish folk-melody. When I heard his suite "In a Nutshell" I was bewildered and amused. "It is alive," I said in reviewing it, "alive with the exorbitant ardor of youth—youth kicking its heels and flourishing its arms and prancing about and hurtling over obstacles in an explosive sheer joy of living." I did not take it very seriously. The majority did not take it very seriously. Why? Well, I think the only possible explanation lies in the fact that Grainger has been taken for granted. He is associated in the academic consciousness with pretty little dance tunes. He is either indiscriminately gushed over or stupidly and unjustly ignored. In a word, he has not been subjected to the same impersonal scrutiny that is usually accorded the work of the contemporary musician. Composer of two of the most vital symphonic compositions of our time, he is still looked upon as the composer of "Mock Morris" or "Molly on the Shore."

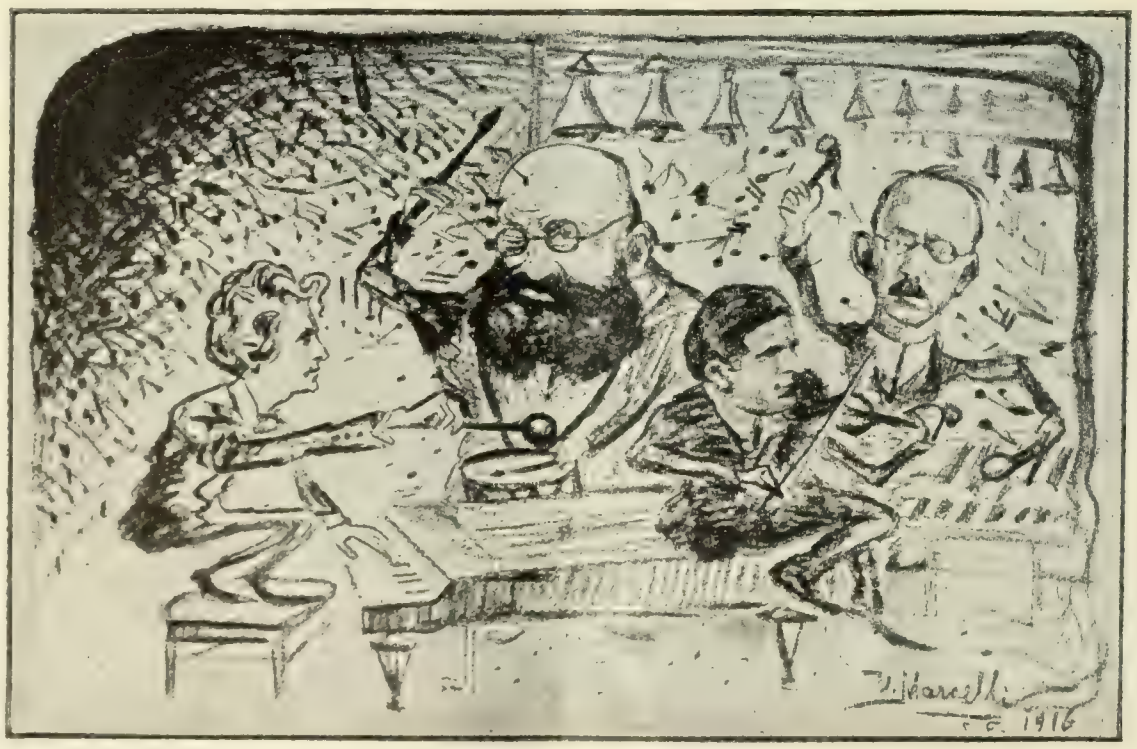
It is possible that when Mr. Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony perform Grainger's latest composition, "The Warriors" (music to an imaginary ballet), a new estimate of Grainger will be formulated. This music performed under the personal direction of Grainger himself at this year's music festival at Norfolk, Connecticut, may hold its own with any symphonic composition of modern times. From the indications that Grainger had given me thru the medium of his extraordinary pianistic abilities I had formed a pessimistic opinion of this work. I had heard, so it seemed to me at the time, a precious, fragile voice breaking in shrill and impotent falsetto. It had seemed to me a sorrowful deterioration of a talent eminently lyrical, a dishonest aping of other manners and modes of expression, a spurious kind of sound, a premeditated attempt to compete with the unnecessary and hideous cacophony of Ornstein, Schönberg and Stravinsky.

Well, from one orchestral hearing of the work I commit myself to the following impressions. In "The Warriors" Grainger has written a sort of thing that everybody is writing today, only he has written it better. I will not say that it is a great piece of music. But how many contemporary compositions are great? To me, the sound that Grainger brings out of an orchestra is the most beautiful sound that the contemporary orchestra has to give us. I say this deliberately. I shall be ridiculed, no doubt, but for my part I rank Grainger's "Warriors" ahead of any symphonic composition I have heard in recent years. To my view, this is faint praise, and I dare not say more than this. But I never supposed I should be able to say half so much. It is more vital than Loeffler's "Pagan Poem." As a contribution to instrumental experimentation it is incomparably far and away ahead of any modern music with the possible exception of Stravinsky's immediate output. At times I heard a sensuous beauty in it that music has not offered us since "Parsifal." Harmonically it stands in a class by itself, for it represents an adroit and exquisite reconciliation of contemporary excess to potency of appeal. Grainger as a blender of tones is unequaled in modern music.

The ultimate esthetic worth of Grainger I leave to others to determine. But this I do say: Grainger, taking him all in all, is an inestimable influence in the effete and oversophisticated activities of modern music. His frank externality, his maintenance of the common and universally comprehended forms of musical speech, his noisy, crude physical exuberance mark him apart in the acute overpreciousness of modern music. He has avoided the dominant mistake that contemporary music—all contemporary art, for that matter—is making, of confining himself to a set idiomatic form, of inflicting upon himself a premeditated manner of expression not indigenous to the matter in hand.

His means of expression shift with his moods, and his moods are many. For Grainger himself is as human as Falstaff, as unhuman as W. B. Yeats; as precious and elusive as Debussy, as dynamic as John Philip Sousa. As poetic as any poet, he can be as practical as any plumber. He is one of the rarest, most sensitive dreamers of our age, but he is an active dreamer. A delightful, youthful, fantastic creature, who has amused us with his droll discrepancies and acrobatic impertinences, may have become, for all we know, a great creative musician.

New York City



"IN A NUTSHELL"

A cartoon drawn by a member of the San Francisco Orchestra when Percy Grainger's suite "In a Nutshell" was given in that city. Grainger is at the piano; Alfred Hertz conducting; Redfern Mason, musical critic for the *San Francisco Examiner*, wields the hammer

THE NEW BOOKS

A PRESENT PROBLEM

Paul Kester has written a novel on the race question in the South which has great human interest for us and would probably receive more attention at this time if it were not that we are all thinking first of the war. But we must not forget the problems of democracy facing us at home, and no one of these is more important than the problem of right and justice in our relations with the colored people.

His Own Country is valuable, first of all, because it presents both sides of the situation in the South. It tells us how the negro feels and how the white man feels thru the behaviour and conversation of the several characters. A white negro boy, Julius Caesar, born in slavery, resolves to make a place for himself in the world in spite of his race. He has a fine mind and after the slave days are over goes to Canada and becomes a physician, marries a white woman, and returns to "his own country," Virginia, as a rich man, to buy the property which once belonged to his masters.

For a time people suppose that he is a white man, but when they discover that he is the boy Julius Caesar grown up, one of his sons, a fine lad, is about to marry into an old Southern family. Much ill feeling and injustice and bloodshed result and much suffering for all concerned. It is a story of red blood in conflict with blue blood—and the result is bloody. The story does not offer any solution for the race problem but it does present the tragic situation fairly and humanly.

His Own Country, by Paul Kester. Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $1.50.

FAIR TRADE

According to W. H. S. Stevens in his book on *Unfair Competition*, the trust problem in the United States has thus far been complicated by the problem of unfair competition. Only by eliminating unfair methods of competition will it be possible to arrive at any basis for a decree in the case of competitive organization as compared with organization where practically monopolistic conditions prevail. In order to lay before us clearly the unfair practises which have thus far interfered with the legitimate development of competition, Professor Stevens discusses such subjects as local price cutting, the establishment of bogus "independent" concerns, "tying" contracts, blacklists, boycotts, rebates, preferential arrangements, etc., all of which tend to interfere with productive efficiency and consequently prevent a condition of fair trade. The book is based upon court records and the proceedings of the Federal Trade Commission. It is clear and concise in its statements and is altogether hopeful of better conditions to come.

Gilbert H. Montague, the author of *Business Competition and the Law*, on the other hand, is disposed to be pessimistic. His view of the recent activities of the courts in dealing with the cases which have arisen under the Sherman Act, the



Not Confections

But Whole-Grain Foods

Here are titbits which are used like nut-meats. Chefs garnish ice cream with them—girls use them in candy making. Boys at play carry bags of Puffed Grains and eat them like confections.

Yet these are whole grains—wheat or rice—with every food cell exploded. For one hour they are toasted in terrific heat, then they are shot from guns.

They are scientific foods, invented by Prof. Anderson. A hundred million steam explosions occur in every kernel. Digestion is made so easy, so complete, that every atom feeds.

You see brown bubbles, crisp and flaky, puffed to eight times normal size. You taste delightful morsels with a toasted almond flavor.

But what children get is whole-grain nutrition, without any tax to the stomach. They need it as much as they like it. They get too little whole-wheat food, with its phosphates and its vitamines. And what they get in other forms cannot digest like Puffed Wheat.

Puffed Wheat

Puffed Rice

and Corn Puffs

Each 15c Except in Far West

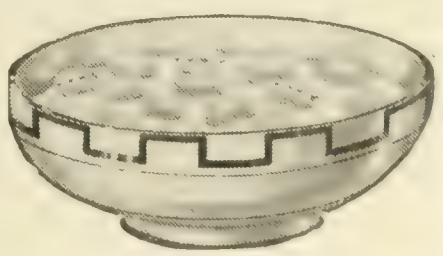
Serve these Puffed Grains in every summer milk dish. Make them the morning cereal. Mix them with your berries.

They are better than part-grain foods, you know, with part of the food cells broken. And certainly folks like them better than any other form of these grain foods.

For variety's sake, in these hot months, keep all three kinds on hand.



With Berries



In Milk

(1019)

YOUR HOTEL *in* NEW YORK

WHEN you come to New York, make the Hotel Astor your home. It is more than a mere stopping place. It is New York epitomized.

Situated in the very heart of the metropolis, the Hotel Astor is the logical scene of New York's most important functions. Here Big Business meets for consultation. Here are held receptions for distinguished foreign visitors and ambassadors. The Hotel Astor is chosen for great National festivities.

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Do not run the risk of marring your visit by accepting less than the Hotel Astor offers you—nor waste time in an effort to obtain more elsewhere.

HOTEL ASTOR

William C. Muschenheim

BROADWAY, 44th and 45th Sts., NEW YORK

Clayton Act and the investigations of the Federal Trade Commission is that of a lawyer who has acted largely as counsel for the defendant. His book gives little evidence of an attempt to understand the new economic tendencies; it offers little encouragement to the group of industrial leaders who are trying to develop the newer laws of competition; it is rather a *caveat* to the merchant, warning him to beware lest he be enmeshed in the intricacies of a more or less unreasonable law.

A third book, *The Morals of Monopoly and Competition*, by Homer B. Reed, approaches the same subject from the point of view of the moralist and the historian. A change in business practises and morals is taking place. Ten years ago we were told by a great captain of industry that it is fair to get out of the consumer all that you can, that the ethics of business was not worth two cents to the merchant. Today, the same man is conscious that he owes an obligation of fair dealing to the public which he can scarcely refuse to pay. Professor Reed shows that in the short span of one decade both in the field of transportation and in industrial enterprises it has ceased to be a question of charging what the traffic will bear and has become a question of doing business so that prices will yield a fair profit while competitors and public alike are given a fair chance to live.

Unfair Competition, by W. H. S. Stevens. University of Chicago Press. $1.50. *Business Competition and the Law*, by G. H. Montague. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75. *The Morals of Monopoly and Competition*. by Homer B. Reed. George Banta Publishing Company, Menasha, Wisconsin. $1.25.

REFORMED PIRATES

If there be in the United States a young ladies seminary maintained on precisely the same model as such institutions existed—before the war—in England, *British Exploits in South America*, by W. H. Koebel, can be safely recommended to the lady principal as containing not a single word likely to flush the cheek of her most modest pupil. Not only is the style of the author unquestionably genteel, but the material is handled in such a way that even "racy" situations never exceed the bounds of elegant refinement. Since the author perforce must introduce "true blue" British sea-dogs and buccaneers, one feels he has achieved a triumph in divesting them of the slightest suspicion of rum, and never exploding on his pages an improper swear word. When the round shots flew thick and fast along the Spanish Main, or a dreadful gallows is trundled on the palm decorated stage, it seems these gallant old chaps were always careful of their company manners, possibly with an eye to future record in Mr. Koebel's book.

We gather that the wives and daughters of emperors, kings, presidents and ambassadors never forgot they were ladies first, and knew how to weep at appropriate moments. Possibly readers will weep, too, when they read how an ousted Empress of Brazil moved the jolly tars of a British warship to tears, tho herself solaced by the reflection that she had got her trunks safely aboard. All this is very charming, as is also the glimpse we get of Queen Elizabeth. That imperious dame is in this work positively so sweet that we now cannot believe she did any such thing as wilfully order the chopping off of the naughty Earl of Essex's head. It must have been an unlucky mistake—for the Earl of Essex.

We are willing to accept Mr. Koebel's word for most of this, because we never met personally most of the people he writes about; but there remains one on whom we are indeed sorry to shut the door of the

young ladies' classroom. Don Rosas of the Argentine, picturesque dictator tho he may have been, was not a nice man from whatever side you look on him. The author states that after his flight from the Argentine he took refuge in Southampton, England, where he resided until his death "much respected." Now, we happen to know that thirty-five years ago an unsavory odor still clung to the house he occupied. The stories then current about him, if but one tenth true, left nothing attached by way of social or other respect. For veracity's sake, the halo had best been omitted from the head of Rosas. It's quite likely they haven't forgotten him yet in Southampton, where no discreet lady principal would have permitted the mention of his name.

British Exploits in South America, by W. H. Koebel. The Century Company. $4.

VERSES AND PLAYS

White Fountains, by Edward J. O'Brien, is a book of odes on the themes of the body and the spirit written in the effective rhythm of the old Gregorian chants. A number of very good short lyrics are included in the volume. (Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, $1.)

Chocolate Cake and Black Sand is the noticeable title of a volume of three plays for children by Samuel Milbank Cauldwell. Very whimsical and gay are these, with all sorts of amusing turns and twists and a mingling of old nursery tales with very up to date nonsense. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.)

Thomas Kettle's *Poems and Parodies* are specimens of vigorous, enthusiastic verse on questions of general interest to all and of especial interest to Irishmen. They are not "poetry for poetry's sake" but will interest those who think as the author thought. He died at the front in France. (F. A. Stokes Company, $1.)

Helen McAfee's able preface to her edition of *Pepys on the Restoration Stage* explains the importance of his first hand observations of the decade following the Restoration—a period of new life for the drama, marking its transition from the mediaeval to the modern stage. (Yale University Press, $3.)

Kate Douglas Wiggin has succeeded where many have failed. *To Mother* is a collection of verse that contains neither the sentimental nor the banal, nor does it ever descend to doggerel however well intentioned. A book that one need not apologize for sending to anybody's mother. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $1.)

An uncommon example of the art of translation is found in Eleanor Bontecou's rendering of certain *Masterpieces of Modern Spanish Drama*. Delicate shades of meaning are preserved in masterly fashion. Even the unapproachable Catalan, Guimerá, has been caught and held for the enjoyment of the English play-reading public. (Duffield & Co., $2.)

Lights at Dawn, by Aristides E. Phoutrides, is a volume of literary verse, smoothly and carefully written and showing excellent human feelings. Dr. Phoutrides is an instructor in Greek and Latin at Harvard University. The first poem in the book, "The Dawn from the West," is a poem in the spirit of America First! (The Stratford Company, Boston, $1.25.)

The Man Who Saw, by William Watson, is a volume of verse, largely in a vein uncomplimentary to Kaiser Wilhelm II and full of the spirit of the great war. Many of the poems are bitter denunciation of what the Germans have done. Others are written in praise of Belgium and King Alfred. Others commemorate battles and events of the war. (Harper & Bros., $1.)

In his *Sindbad, a Lyric Phantasy*, which poetically recalls Sindbad's "adventures with beauty and the peacock lady in the castle of the forty thieves," Percy Mackaye proves himself more the poet than the

Are We Selling Our Health for a Mess of Pottage?

HEALTH is the natural birthright of all, but many of us have sold it, often as unwisely as Esau, for a mess of pottage. Even if our stomachs are not openly quarrelsome and our bodies torpid, the chances are that the artificial conditions of modern life have exacted their toll. Few of us really know what radiant, efficient, creative living means. There are days or weeks that drag for lack of energy, if not days or weeks of actual suffering.

Yet perfect health is the condition in which we should abide—the perfect health that we have occasionally tasted, perhaps after an outing in the woods, when we have eaten food we could not ordinarily digest, and returned home with the gladness of a child, to sleep the sleep of absolute rest. For a time bodily functions were perfectly performed, the rhythm of nature restored. We would all give much to be able to maintain that high-water mark of efficiency and joy.

90% of Illness Due to Wrong Food

That this condition is possible for practically every man and woman, sick or well, is the claim of Eugene Christian, the well-known food specialist. He states that 90% of all illness may be traced to improper feeding, and has proved it by a practice extending over twenty years. During this time thousands of people have come to his office in New York. Most of these cases have been desperate ones—persons who have tried all manner of drugs and other remedies. They come in misery and skepticism, and depart in health, singing the praises of corrective eating, the sole method of treatment used by this man who preaches the gospel of health.

There is a wise old maxim to the effect that "It is not what a man eats but the amount he assimilates that nourishes him." The mere consumption of food—even "good, nourishing food"—does not necessarily mean abundant health and vitality. Articles of diet must be wisely selected and wisely combined if we are to be properly nourished and properly charged with energy. But as a matter of fact, so ill-chosen are our daily foods that we not only fail to benefit by their brain and body-building elements, but actually clog our systems, so that we are unable properly to eliminate the waste. The accumulated waste in turn generates poisons which are absorbed into the blood, gradually lowering our efficiency, sapping our vitality, and frequently resulting in some chronic intractable disease.

Food Poisons

We hear much in these days of auto-intoxication, and many of the older generation laughingly class it with appendicitis and nerves—a sort of makeshift for lack of a better diagnosis. But the fact is that scientists are well aware of the serious harm that is done by poisons generated in the system. Metchnikoff, the great French scientist of the Pasteur Institute, claimed that the putrefaction in the lower intestine is responsible for premature old age and death, and recommended a diet composed largely of sour milk, not a palatable viand at best; and Eugene Christian has traced some fifty well-known ailments and diseases to improper combinations of food.

Happily, however, Christian does not recommend either fasting or unsavory diet—he says that most of the foods we are eating are all right, only we do not know how to combine them. The various articles we take at one meal cannot, of course, be digested separately; consequently if we eat articles that do not chemically combine, there is apt to be trouble—acidity, fermentation, gas or distress of some sort.

And since the stomach is the fire-box of the body, when it is out of order other of the vital organs—the heart, liver, kidneys, nerves, brain, etc.—necessarily become affected. Even the teeth are affected by acid stomach, pyorrhea or receding gums being the result.

In fact, Christian claims that most so-called diseases are really only symptoms of disturbances in the digestive tract, and that by correcting these, the "symptoms" necessarily vanish, and just as the wrong combinations of food will destroy health and efficiency, so will the right combinations correct disturbances, even those of long standing, by removing the cause. If we will only give Nature half a chance she will do her share toward producing the results. Health is obedience to natural law. Disease is only the absence of health.

But corrective eating does not mean starving one's self or even restricting one's diet to a few articles. It simply means getting the right combinations of foods at the right time—delicious meals that bring pleasure while they are being eaten and cause no discomfort afterward.

Nor is it only the sick who benefit by Eugene Christian's lessons in corrective eating. The well profit just as much. The human machine may seem to be running perfectly, yet its *efficiency* may be increased.

What to Eat for Health

There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from persons seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice, cases which he is unable to handle personally, that he has written a course of 24 lessons, telling exactly what to eat for health, strength, and efficiency. This course is published by The Corrective Eating Society of New York City. The lessons are written in simple language and every point is explained so clearly that there is little chance for misunderstanding. Reasons are given for every recommendation, and every statement is based upon results secured in the author's many years' experience.

But the lessons do not merely tell you why you should eat correctly and what the results will be; they give actual menus for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner; covering conditions of health and sickness from infancy to old age for all occupations and seasons. They tell you what to eat if you wish to gain flesh and what if you wish to reduce, how to correct a multitude of bodily ills, and how to feed your children so that they may never know such ills.

A few of the chapter headings are as follows: How to Select, Combine, and Prepare Foods; How Wrong Eating Causes Sickness; What to Eat and What to Omit for all Stomach and Intestinal Disorders; Emaciation—Its Cause and Remedy; Obesity—Its Cause and Remedy; Nervousness—Its Cause and Remedy; Constipation—Its Cause and Remedy; Auto-Intoxication—Its Cause and Remedy; Digestive Harmonies—How the Business Man Should Eat; How to Measure Food Values—A New and Simple System; What to Eat for Nervousness, Low Vitality, Anaemia; What to Eat for Colds, Influenza, and La Grippe; etc., etc., menus being given in each instance.

If you would like to see the "24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating," simply write the Corrective Eating Society, Inc., Department 47, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and they will mail you a set for examination. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. The lessons will be sent for five days' free examination with the understanding that at the end of that time you will either remit $3, the small fee asked, or return the lessons. You take no risk and if the more than 300 pages yield but one single suggestion that will bring greater health, you will get back many times the cost in personal benefit—yet hundreds write the Society that they find vital helpfulness on every page. Merely tear out and mail the attached form instead of writing a letter. It is a copy of the official blank adopted by the Society and will be honored at once.

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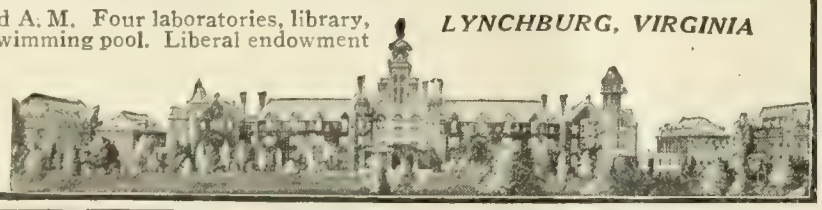
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dramatist, for *Sindbad* ends with all its "first fine frenzy" of inspiration, fancy, visualization, lyricism, naïveté, whimsicality, in dramatic structure gone, lost in dull verbiage, vanished in its middle act. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $1.25.)

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ALL SORTS OF ADVICE

Mrs. Norton's Cook Book does not go into dietetics, nor economics, nor decoration, nor household advice. It is simply a collection of clearly written, tested, recipes, hundreds of them. A useful book that does not pretend to the position of "the lady from Philadelphia." (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50.)

A book packed with common sense is *Women and Work*, by H. M. Bennett, manager of a collegiate bureau of occupations. Every girl thinking of a future job, and every woman who has to do with advising other women about work, will find of value this study of the many problems involved. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

Of advice to the housewife, good, bad and indifferent, there is no end. Most of it is indifferent. When one gets a book that deals with so inclusive a topic as Mabel Hyde Kittridge's *The Home and Its Management*, wisely and practically, basing its suggestions on dependable data, one hastens to recommend it. Directions for 300 inexpensive dishes are added. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

Thetta Quay Frank's essay, *Household Management in Wartime*, deals with food values, budgets and solutions of the service problem. American housewives are so used to advice introduced by genial assurances of their ignorance, stupidity and selfishness that the laying of most national defects on their kitchen door stones will not in the least affect their appreciation of these very practical and suggestive pages. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 75 cents.)

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT AND WORK

Professor Husik's *History of Mediaeval Jewish Philosophy* is the first discussion to appear in any modern language. The author shows his ability to do pioneer work of this type by the skill with which he handles the obscure and intricate subtleties of his theme. He deals exhaustively with Mediaeval Jewish rationalism but omits all reference to mysticism or the Kabbaka. (The Macmillan Company, $3.)

A thoughtful little book by Sherwood Eddy, with the title *Suffering and the War*, treats of the question, "Do we still believe in a friendly universe and in the goodness of God"! It is a searching, yet reverent discussion of the fact of suffering; its purpose, result and philosophy. The conclusion is well exprest in the words: "It is an honor to share God's pain." (Longman's, Green & Co., 36 cents.)

F. C. Dadmun, in *Children of the Father*, the opening volume of the New Beacon Course in Religious Teaching, draws from many literatures, tho mainly from the Bible. The lessons are varied and the hand work interesting and good looking. A book well adapted for home use when the regular church lesson courses do not seem to fit. (Beacon Press, Boston, $1. Pupil's Note Book, 25 cents.)

The Great War puts out of the question any adequate celebration of the 400th anniversary of the Reformation and but a handful of books relating to Luther are coming out. *Leaders of the Lutheran*

Reformation is among these, a modest but interesting collection from the pages of *The Lutheran*, studies by different writers of the personality and work of Melancthon, Chemnitz, Spalatin and other great figures of a great day. (Lutheran Publication House, 1716 Arch Street, Philadelphia, 75 cents.)

Church workers will find uncommonly suggestive William G. Ballantine's short essay on *Religious Education for the Coming Social Order*. He has mighty sensible ideas as to how the Sunday schools can teach true patriotism and internationalism, and so do their part in putting an end to international anarchy. (The Pilgrim Press, Boston, 25 cents.)

Among the popular religious volumes that have recently appeared none is more attractively presented than the series of sermons by Dr. Jenkins entitled *The Man in the Street and Religion*. It is an exceptionably readable and suggestive demonstration of the proposition that everyone is religious at heart, coupled with a delineation of the kind of Christianity which will appeal to the average man. (F. H. Revell & Co., $1.25.)

American theologians will receive with interest the volume on *The Jesus of History*, by T. R. Glover, the best known English scholar in the new field of Religious *geschichte;* and will be pleased at his staunchly evangelical conclusions. The prolix and involved presentation, however, make the argument difficult to follow; and one lays down the work with a sigh of disappointment, at the little this eminent scholar has contributed to our knowledge or understanding of Jesus. (The Association Press, 75 cents.)

THE PUBLIC WEAL

New editions of the Debater's Handbooks on *Prohibition, Immigration* and *Capital Punishment* have been issued. These contain the latest data and extracts from recent articles and speeches. (H. W. Wilson Company, White Plains, New York, $1.25 each.)

Commercializing of Leisure sets forth the possibilities of community control of amusements. Mr. J. P. Sizer wastes much fire on that perennial target, the Puritan, on the Y. M. C. A. and on other activities, but his description of present conditions and plans for improvement are sane and inspiring. (Richard G. Badger, Boston, 75 cents.)

Carl D. Thompson has prepared a concise argument in favor of *Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities*. It recounts the spread of the system in Europe and in the United States, the objections to private ownership, the gains to the public and to the worker by city ownership. Useful to the upholder of either side of the question. (B. W. Huebsch, $1.)

Outlines of Applied Sociology, by Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, presents the leading sociological problems and points out their relations to one another and to the major interests of striving human beings. There is a discussion of leading schools of reform—or reaction—and a selected list of references for further reading. The outlook is liberal, and the book a helpful guide to the student, whether in class or in the school of practical affairs. (The Macmillan Company, $1.75.)

A special series of social relations is discussed in *Conditions of Labor in American Industries*, by Lauck and Sydenstricker. Facts and figures about wages, seasonal and other irregularities of employment, relations between employers and workers, fluctuations in the nominal and real wages, and so on, are derived from the material gathered by these experts for the United States Industrial Relations Commission. While significant data have been presented most effectively, the authors do not attempt to draw conclusions. A valuable reference book for educators, social workers, and all in any way engaged in handling employment problems. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.75.)

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In Aid of the Campaign for Contributions to the American Red Cross War Fund, the Board of Directors at a meeting held this day, unanimously declared a special dividend of one-half of one per cent. (25 cents per share), upon the Capital stock of the Company, payable July 31, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1917.

H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.
New York, June 20, 1917.

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The Board of Directors will meet on July 31, 1917, and declare the regular quarterly dividends to that date of $1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable by checks mailed August 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M., July 31, 1917. The transfer books will not close. D. H. FOOTE, Secretary.
San Francisco, California, July 10, 1917.

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HOW THEY DO IT

BY PIERRE MILLER

This spectacular story of air fighting, the one phase of war in which individual daring remains the controlling factor, was translated by William L. McPherson and published in the New York Tribune.

IN what you are going to read there is nothing but the reproduction of an actual experience. No fiction—no embellishment. Only cruel and hard reality.

Major P——, who had just inspected the hospital units of a cantonment, was about to reënter his automobile. He was walking along with his nose in his notebook, dragging one of his boots after the other out of the clinging mud of the roadway. He was thinking of nothing in particular except the tedium of the trip back to general headquarters—over a familiar route, against a keen north wind whose sting he could already feel in his nostrils. Coming from a depot for the wounded behind the lines he was to make his way to another point in the rear. That was all.

His mind was not occupied with the details of the inspection which he had just made—and made in a rather superficial fashion. There was nothing out of the ordinary run to report. Everything was going along about as usual—not too well and yet not too badly. The war would last. He didn't even wish to guess how long it would last, judging that problem to be insoluble and any mental effort expended on it to be uselessly disturbing. One must do his best from day to day and think as little as possible of things not brought to one's immediate attention. That was the attitude of mind he sought to cultivate, gratefully taking lessons from the thousands of simple soldiers with whom he came in contact, who had acquired instinctively that philosophy of acceptance which he could attain to only by a powerful effort of the will.

SUDDENLY the sound of a cannonade, very near him, made him lift his head. An artillery duel—so far from the contact trenches, so far from the enemy? At that moment his hand touched the door of his auto. The chauffeur, his nose in the air, deeply interested, said to him:

"They are firing at a German aeroplane, Major."

Then looking up into the sky (which was very clear that day because of the north wind) in the same direction in which the soldier was looking, he saw an enemy observer. It was a biplane flying at a hight of 1500 to 1800 meters, not seeming at all disquieted by the little fleeces of white smoke which, with a faint, far-off sound, burst into view about its insect body—a body like that of an exaggerated dragonfly. All the gunners of the cantonment and of the surrounding district were firing incessantly at that aërial target.

The major shrugged his shoulders. He had seen the same thing a hundred times before and knew that a hit from the ground was rare—almost impossible. It was as if one should try to shoot a pigeon with a rifle. Such spectacles were good for the blues. But, for himself, he was blasé. He was skeptical, so far as results went. It was good powder thrown away—much, too much good powder. Let the enemy fliers spy on our lines, so long as our fliers also spy on theirs.

"Let us start," he said to the chauffeur. "We have forty kilometers to go."

Wrapping himself in his great coat, he took his seat, and the chauffeur got out to crank up. But the cranker remained motionless in his hands.

"Major," he said with shining eyes, "there's another machine coming—one of ours—to give the Boches a fight."

The cantonment was situated in a spreading valley. On one side the hills which dominated it were wooded; on the other side they were bare. On that side there had once been tilled fields—long ago, in an epoch which seemed infinitely removed, lost in the shadows of time—before the war. The French machine had mounted like a sparrow hawk from some hiding place in the dark, motionless woods. It resembled a hawk, a bird of prey, rapid and direct, intrepid and slender. So very slender! Much smaller than the enemy, who had not seen it coming at first and now attempted to escape, like a wild duck or a heron which flees before a falcon unhooded by the hunter.

"IT is a new model," cried the chauffeur, who was very excited. "I saw it once before at X——. They showed it to me. It is driven by a single operator, who maneuvers his machine gun with a special device, so that he doesn't have to lose his direction. Ah, that is marvelous! That is marvelous! And how fast it goes! He could give the Boche a handicap of thirty kilometers an hour."

The frail machine, the man who was its brain and the deadly mitrailleuse were all one beautiful welded unit. They dashed ahead, filling the imagination with a sense of almost illimitable ferocity. The pursued bird knew now that it was much too late to flee, that there was no time left to escape. It sought to defend itself. It also was armed, and one could hear the crackling of its machine gun. But the pursuer disdained to respond. It commenced to mount in great, sweeping circles—to mount whirling, as does its brother, the hawk, when it wishes to dominate and swoop down upon a sparrow. Not that the French machine wished to swoop down. Simply by taking advantage of its superior climbing power it avoided the fire of its antagonist.

"Look at the Boche!" shouted the chauffeur. "It is as if he was weighted down. He cannot put a bullet into the Frenchman now—not a single one. Ah, if only I were not so old!"

All the automobile mechanicians—all who know how to tinker with a motor—when they have spent some time at the front, dream of becoming aviators. The thing which they drive disgusts them, because it cannot leave the earth.

And when the hawk-like machine had reached the hight of its flight, determined in advance to the second, it inclined its body with a cold and cruel precision, pointed its beak, the muzzle of its mitrailleuse, toward the doomed sparrow and began to fire. The other also continued to fire, but at random and to no purpose, headlessly, like a bird squawking from fear.

All at once the French machine ceased firing and took again to planing—deliberate, silent, sinister and certain, like the

hawk which waits and watches. It had accomplished its work. It had now only to wait. That it knew.

The big German dragon-fly tilted desperately and, on the right side, the double wing suddenly broke. One could hear nothing; it was too high up. It broke, in horrible silence. Undoubtedly the pilot attempted to restore the machine's balance, for the frame tilted sharply on the other plane; and then, on the other side, the double wing broke. One saw the vast pinions come together like a closing fan. And the machine fell—fell like a stone. No; rather like a poor, wounded bird, crippled by a gunshot wound.

THE major thought no longer of returning to general headquarters. He said to the chauffeur:

"Did you see where it fell? Can you track it down?"

"In the woods, in the woods!" cried the chauffeur, turning his crank. "Certainly I can find it."

He drove like a madman. Reaching a crossroads in the forest, he stopped.

"It is in there. We must get out," he said, pointing to a spot in behind the big weather-browned trees.

Some soldiers, too, coming from no one knew where, ran ahead of them and showed the way.

Thru the vault of interlaced branches the dead aeroplane had bored a passageway like the track of a huge meteor. One of the two men who had flown in it—probably the mechanician—had disappeared under the motor, which had plowed deep into the earth.

They loosened this heavy mass and it fell sidewise on the ground.

"Cover it up!" cried a soldier, putting his hands over his eyes. "Cover it up!"

The mechanician had had his two thighs severed, as if by some huge ax, by the weight of the motor. The trunk of his body was only a gaping, frightful, pulpy mass, with a heart exposed which still beat. Some one threw a cloak over the corpse.

"And the other one?" said a soldier. "There were two."

They found the body of the other German some feet away. The branches had caught him in falling and torn him from his seat. One saw his breast rise and fall like a forge bellows. Then he expired. The soldiers drew out their knives. They wanted to divide among themselves the buttons on his uniform.

"These men died bravely," said the major. "Respect their remains!"

And because he had shoulder straps on they obeyed him.

"How cold it is!" exclaimed one of the soldiers.

And their teeth began to chatter—there in the presence of the dead.

"And what became of our flier?" asked one, in order to break the spell cast by death.

"He has not yet come down," answered a comrade. "Maybe he thought there was another job for him to do."

The next day, having decided to pass the night in the cantonment, the major saw the aviator return. The victor of the evening before left his machine in the fields and came into the hospital to warm his hands. He was a child, hardly nineteen years old, with cheeks as downy as a peach and innocent eyes.

"Well," said the major, "you brought one down yesterday, didn't you?"

"Oh," he answered carelessly, "it was my twelfth."

And he warmed his stiffened fingers nonchalantly over the stove.



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MR. PURINTON'S WAR SERVICE QUESTION BOX

Miss G. P., New York. "I am a school teacher of ten years' experience. Am thirty years of age. Have thought seriously of enlisting as a nurse in the Red Cross, but have had no experience in nursing. What do you advise?"

Utilize your experience in teaching. Stay where you are, line up all your boys and girls for a collective as well as individual form of patriotic service, and thus extend your war power a hundred-fold. Read every answer in the War Service Question Box; ask yourself how each might apply to you or your pupils; carry out any idea that seems to you workable. To waste your knowledge and influence as a teacher, merely to study for a nurse, would be, in our opinion, a mistake both economic and patriotic.

Miss E. M. S., Michigan. "I am a teacher in a town of three thousand. I wish to interest young people of high school age in patriotic service. They are capable, but without initiative. Can you advise me?"

The production and conservation of food supplies offers the greatest national opportunity for enlisting boys and girls. Every boy in your town should be working a farm or home garden this season; and every girl should be canning, drying, or otherwise preserving the foods that the boys grow. Certain crops may be planted late—and now is none too soon to think about next year's gardens. For literature, apply to your State College of Agriculture; U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.; Mayor Mitchel's Food Supply Committee, 71 Broadway, New York; The Mayor of Amherst, Amherst, Massachusetts; and Countryside War Garden Bureau, 119 West Fortieth, New York.

See War Question Box answer to Miss E. M. D., Maryland; create permanent efficiency organizations of the young folks in your charge.

Mr. C. S. C., New York. "I have served four years in the National Guard, and wish very much to continue to serve my country at this time of need. But my eyes are weak and I fear I cannot pass the Federal examination. Would it be possible for me to enter any other branch of the service? I am a licensed chauffeur."

You might become an ambulance driver; obtain information from Bureau of Medical Service, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

We think, however, you should restore the weak eyes to normal duty, and continue service in line with your preference and experience. Why waste four years of knowledge and skill? Trained men are too valuable.

Mr. G. O. B., West Virginia. "I am superintendent in charge of operations for a large paving brick company. Believe I possess a capacity for handling and organizing men. Age thirty-six. Able to work to the highest efficiency. Would like to qualify for a position on some commission offering a wide field of usefulness."

Your problem is to mobilize the facilities, resources and employees of your company. Write the Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C., for instructions, with request to be assigned to a national board of consultation or coöperation where you can serve best. Apply to National Institute of Efficiency, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C., for list of patriotic organizations. Note results of the Community Contest in Patriotic Work recently conducted by *The Countryside Magazine*, 119 West Fortieth street, New York; see how the most effective action may be organized in your community. Found a War Efficiency Library, with special incentives for use by all your workers; see list of books in Independent of June 2, 1917. Suggest to officials of your concern that they watch columns of The Independent for patriotic news; put up a war bulletin board, and tack on clippings that inform or inspire.

Miss E. M. D., Maryland. "After reading article 'What Can I Do?' our class at normal school have a desire to know what we can do. Very few of us have had opportunity to do anything but attend school, but we would like to know how to apply our knowledge, so as to be of use to our country. We wish to put your answer on the bulletin board."

(a) Organize a personal thrift campaign, to aid you, your family, your community, over the war crisis. Obtain information from American Society for Thrift, 30 North Michigan Boulevard, Chicago; or from National Education Association, Secretary Durand W. Springer, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

(b) Everybody work, this summer. Let boys help most in food production, girls in food conservation. Boys find what other boys are doing by writing for literature of Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth avenue, New York; of U. S. Boys Working Reserve, details from William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C. Girls find what girls can do by writing the Camp Fire Girls, 461 Fourth avenue, New York; also Girls National Honor Guard, 34 West Twenty-eighth, New York; also addresses in reply to Miss F. L. B., Nebraska, War Service Question Box; also reply on food canning, published in first group of war answers.

(c) Everybody watch The Independent, all summer. It will publish Question Box answers and special articles of particular interest to your people. Write us for more detailed counsel if needed.

Dr. B. B., Missouri. "I would like to get literature on the raising and marketing of poultry, especially squabs."

Literature of Majestic Squab Company, Adel, Iowa; of Plymouth Rock Squab Company, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts; of R. H. Barnes, Greenfield, Massachusetts; of Charles C. Gilbert, North American street, Philadelphia. See also *Poultry Advocate*, Syracuse, New York; and "Poultry Guide Book" from Model Incubator Company, 38 Henry street, Buffalo, New York.

Miss M. M., Minnesota. "Please tell me where I can get (a) the names of the Governors of the United States, and (b) a book on Wilson's administration."

(a) From your Secretary of State, or from a current almanac sold by almost any large news or book store.

(b) Just before the last Presidential election the National Democratic Committee issued a number of eulogiums calling attention to the merits of the Wilson administration. The Republican National Committee issued tracts and tomes calling attention to the faults of the Wilson administration. The leading lights of both parties in your vicinity could point the way to these volumes. You might get copies very cheap, second-hand, from local statesmen, now the election is past.

Mr. A. K., Canada. "Please direct me to periodical or other literature that might be helpful to an Industrial Training Board contemplating the erection and equipment of a new building, in a city of about 12,000 inhabitants."

Building Age, 239 West Thirty-ninth; *Building Management*, 119 West Fortieth; *Architectural Record*, 119 West Fortieth; *Architecture*, 527 Fifth avenue; *Hoggson Magazine*, 485 Fifth avenue; *American Architect*, 50 Union Square; all New York.

The Architectural Book Publishing Company, 31 East Twelfth; Architectural Catalog Company, 366 Fifth avenue; Building Trades Index Gompany, 340 Madison avenue; all New York; and Society of Building Commissioners and Inspectors, Secretary F. W. Fitzpatrick, 4200 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Mr. I. A. S., Texas. "I am reading your *Efficient Living*, a very valuable work, and one that I have long wanted. On page 73 you refer to a standard book on diet. (a) Where can this be obtained? (b) Where can I secure the labor-saving appliances mentioned in your recent article on the Efficient Housewife? (c) Do you know as to the reliability of the American School of Home Economics, advertised in The Independent?

(a) There are many standard books if by "standard" you mean popular and mostly true; there are no standard books if by "standard" you mean wholly applicable and reliable. See Question Box answer 344, in issue of November 13, 1916.

(b) We mentioned scores of appliances—which do you want? These would generally be advertised in women's periodicals, such as *Ladies' Home Journal, Delineator, Good Housekeeping, Ladies' World, Housewives' Magazine.* Write us more in detail, or look up advertisements.

(c) We never guarantee reliability of any institution. But we understand this one does meritorious work, and it surely has fine people connected with it.

Mrs. W. E. C., Colorado. "Where can I get literature that will help me in caring for and training two nervous, high strung boys of seven and three years, one tubercular and perhaps the other? I want something more than general suggestion, or a faddist's pet theory."

Obtain from your physician or local health officer a set of literature of the National Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis; a main object of the Association is to provide instructions for the home care of children with tubercular tendencies. Apply to your Board of Health for modern hygiene bulletins and other publications. Write Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York, for list of special books of value, such as Dr. Charles Brodie Patterson's "The Will to Be Well," and Dr. William Lee Howard's new book on "Breathing." Ask Dr. Benedict Lust, Butler, New Jersey, how he cured himself of consumption.

Locate nearest branch of the Boy Scouts, talk over your problem with the Scoutmaster. Consult American Institute of Child Life, Philadelphia; also School of Mothercraft, Riverside Drive, New York. Read *Mothers Magazine*, Elgin, Illinois. Get book catalog and copy *Physical Culture* from Physical Culture Publishing Company, Flatiron Building, New York.

Mr. W. B., Ohio. "I am over military age, and want to do something for my country. The Secret Service appeals to me. To whom should I apply for entrance?"

Apply to the Chief, William J. Flynn, Secret Service Division, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Mr. N. B. R., New York. "Will you kindly suggest some good books on factory management and operation? I am much interested from reading one of your articles on factory efficiency."

Among the good books are the following: "Work, Wages and Profits," by H. L. Gantt, Engineering Magazine Company; "Factory Costs," by F. E. Webner, Ronald Press Company; "Principles of Scientific Management," by F. W. Taylor, Harper and Brothers; "Motion Study," by F. B. Gilbreth, D. Van Nostrand Company; "The Modern Factory," by George M. Price, John Wiley and Sons; "Engineering of Shops and Factories," by H. G. Tyrrell, Engineering Magazine Company; all New York. One of the most recent and comprehensive works is the "Library of Factory Management," in six volumes, a compilation of experiences of more than a thousand manufacturers; published by A. W. Shaw Company, Wabash avenue and Madison street, Chicago.

Miss V. S. A., North Dakota. "I am a domestic science teacher in the high school, and wish to organize a home canning club. Where can I obtain directions for this work, details as to methods, books, and so forth?"

Your object is admirable. Every teacher of domestic science in the United States could, and should, be of superlative help to the Government by leading such an enterprize. It is well known that in many sections of the country more food rots on the ground than is eaten, simply because facilities and forethought are lacking to preserve it. Here is a great field for all women teachers living in the country or small town districts.

You may obtain special bulletins and other literature from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The Agricultural Extension Department, also the Home Economics Department, of your State University, would probably assist you directly, by personal correspondence or the visit of a professional organizer to your locality. Write also American Home Economics Association, Station N, Baltimore; National Housekeepers' Alliance, Washington, D. C.; Housewives' League, 25 West Forty-fifth street, New York.

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PEBBLES

Watchword for potato growers: Let us spray!—*Passing Show.*

"Eat Less Bread" is the way the posters have it, but "Eatless Bread" would not be inaccurate.—*London Opinion.*

If any good is to come of the convention, both parties must halve their difficulties. In fact, Ireland must drop her Ire.—*London Opinion.*

"Why do you object to your son's smoking?"

"Because he smokes my cigars."—*The Lamb.*

Cohen—Hands up, or I'll shoodt!

Quick-witted Burglar—Fifty dollars for de gun!

Cohen—Sold!—*Efficiency.*

Quite good results in the sterilization of polluted drinking water have been obtained by the use of sulphoridichloraminobenzoic.—*Chemical Journal.*

"What is it, do you suppose, that keeps the moon from falling?" asked Georgine.

"I think it must be the beams," replied George softly.—*Burr.*

First Mosquito Fleet Seaman—What's that wriggling object off there near the horizon?

Second Ditto—Guess it must be a nervous wreck.—*Widow.*

"Who are our rear guard?" asked the commanding general as the retreat was assuming the proportions of a rout.

"Those who have the worst horses, sir," replied the aid without the slightest hesitation.—*The Lamb.*

The One—They've took Mrs. Green's 'usband for the army.

The Other—Took 'im? Why, 'e's got one leg shorter than the other.

The One—So 'e 'as; but that don't matter, yer see, because the ground's so uneven in France.—*Tatler.*

Here is an examination on Child Lore devised by a librarian in Chicago. Can you pass it?

1. For what person or persons was the wool of the black sheep destined?

2. Describe maneuvers of the French army as recorded by Madame Goose and give number of men in the French army.

3. Give short biographical sketch of Solomon Grundy and mention seven important events in his life.

4. What was the net results of the efforts of the royal forces (both infantry and cavalry) to restore Humpty Dumpty to his former estate? Do you see in this any lessons as to the failure of a militaristic system?

5. Describe the coöperative expedition of Jack and Gill and the ensuing catastrophe. From the point of view of emancipated womanhood ought Jill to have preceded Jack down the hill?

An English militant crusader strolled into a barn where a young man was milking a cow. With a snort, she asked, "How is it that you are not at the front, young man?"

"Because, ma'am," answered the milker, "there ain't no milk at that end."—*Atlanta Journal.*

Many amusing incidents occurred to relieve the monotony of the tedious task of sorting the New York State census blanks. One which occasioned much amusement was a blank bearing the following questions and answers:

Q. In what business are you engaged? A. Barber shop.

Q. What work do you do? A. Shave and cut hair.

Q. In what capacity or position? A. Standing up.—*Westchester County Commission of General Safety Record.*

At the farmers' conference in the country store the talk drifted to the work done by the various wives of the committee present.

"Wal," contributed Uncle Ez, "my wife is one in a million. She gets up in the mornin', milks seventeen cows, gets breakfast for ten hard-working men before six o'clock, by heck."

"She must be a very robust woman," volunteered the commercial traveler who happened to be present.

"No, stranger, she ain't whot you'd call so strong; she's more pale and delicate like. Gosh;" with a burst of enthusiasm, "if that woman was only strong, I don't know the work she couldn't do!"—*Everybody's Magazine.*

THE FOOD FIGHT

Under this head, every week, The Independent will print some vital part of the information which is being circulated by the Department of Agriculture to aid American housekeepers in their patriotic and intensely necessary work of conserving food.

SCHOOLHOUSE kitchens where canning can be rightly learned and efficiently done are helping Washington, D. C., to use its surplus of foodstuffs in the best possible way and are bringing to hundreds of women an opportunity to add wisely and economically to the food resources of their own households. Instruction in up-to-date methods, criticism of home-canned goods, and supervision in the work done at the school itself are all provided by skilled teachers. The finished products, of course, go into the pantries of the women who participate in the work.

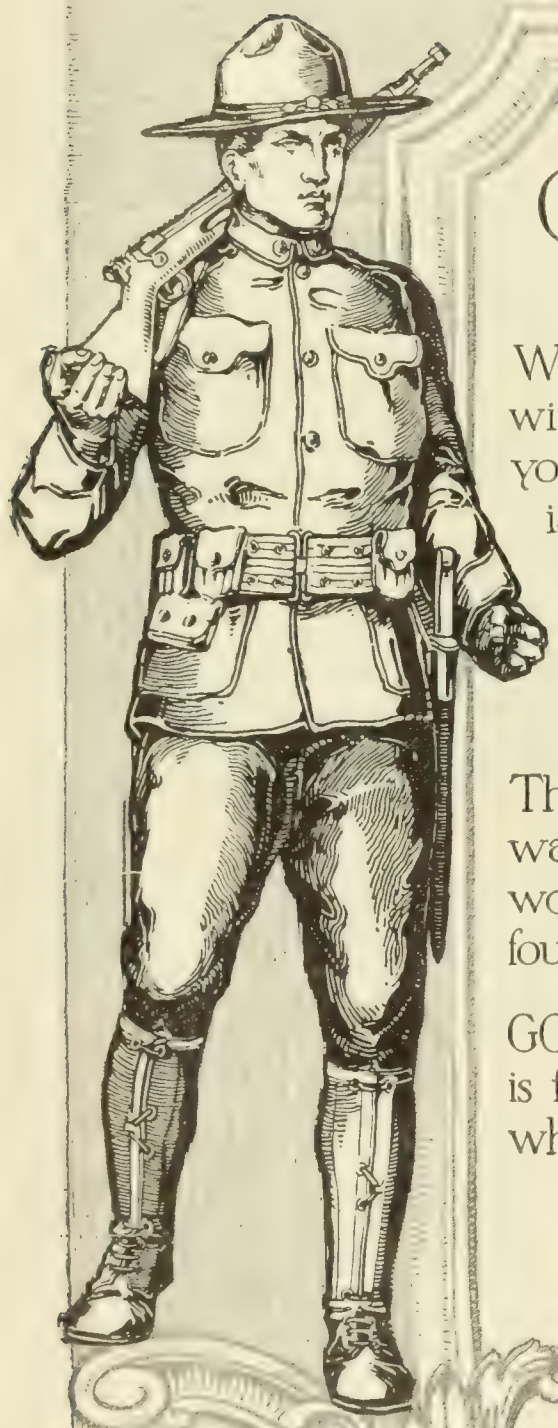
The equipment provided by one public-spirited woman, who fitted up such a school kitchen at her own expense, cost $82 and consisted of the following articles: five blue and white enameled dishpans, about 22 inches in diameter; three 18-inch saucepans, blue and white enamel; two 12-inch saucepans, blue and white enamel; two quart measuring cups; twelve paring knives; two teakettles; twelve yard-square pieces of cheesecloth; twelve towels; six two-burner gas stoves; one vegetable slicer; one steam canner. Such an outfit could easily be obtained by the women of any neighborhood, and their coöperative efforts, with or without a paid instructor, would have a direct bearing on the food problem of the United States.

For full information about recent improvements in canning and drying processes, consult these bulletins, to be had on application to the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture:

Farmers' Bulletin 839, "Home Canning by the One-Period Cold-Pack Method" (designed for use in the North).

Farmers' Bulletin 853, "Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables" (designed for use in the South).

Farmers' Bulletin 841, "Drying Fruits and Vegetables in the Home."



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HARPER'S WEEKLY

GERMAN BLUNDERS

JUST now we are being fed up with British blunders. Every Englishman who comes over says: "We did this at first. Don't make our mistake." The recent report of the committee investigating the Bagdad expedition shows such scandalous mismanagement and incompetence in command as to make Mesopotamia a cursed, instead of a blessed, word to English ears. The report of the Gallipoli fiasco last year was also enough to discourage any people—except the British. It is enough to alienate any allies—except ourselves. We better than any other people ought to understand and allow for it, for we have the same habit of washing our dirty linen in public. It is the custom of democracy. That monarchies like Germany do not make the same disagreeable display does not mean that they have no dirty linen. It means rather that they never wash it. But because there is no such sharp criticism and frank exposure in Germany there has grown up a superstition of German efficiency and inerrancy that needs to be demolished. To overrate an enemy is about as dangerous as to underrate him.

Most of Germany's blunders will not be disclosed till after the war, many of them not till after the secret archives and the memoirs of the chief actors come to light after most of us are dead. But some of her blunders are so glaring that we can see them even thru the battlesmoke.

First among them—the biggest blunder that any nation ever committed—was precipitating the Great War. The defenders of Germany urge that she was not solely or chiefly to blame, but no one questions that she could have prevented or at least postponed the war if she had not wanted it, that she could have called off Austria and made terms with England if she had wanted to. No one questions now that it would have been to her advantage if she had made any sacrifice to maintain peace. No victory could now compensate her for the losses she has already sustained. Germany had everything to lose and little possibly to gain by war. She was prosperous and outstripping her trade rivals. Her last bone of contention with England—the Bagdad railroad—had been removed by an agreement that gave her all she had a right to ask.

But the German generals who had devoted their lives to the study of the problem miscalculated the chances, overestimated their power, underestimated the resistance, misunderstood the temper of their opponents for all their elaborate spy system. In carrying out the plan they made egregious errors. They ran short of shells in the first few weeks. They lost days in Belgium for which the stubbornness of Liège cannot account. It was a psychological mistake to burn the library of Louvain and shell the cathedral of Rheims, and shoot Edith Cavell.

In fact the German armies took the wrong road at the start. Going thru Belgium was not the easiest way. We have Premier Lloyd George's authority for saying that England would not have gone in if Belgium had not been invaded. If the 42-centimeter howitzers had been at first trained on Verdun instead of on Liège, its forts might have crumbled as quickly.

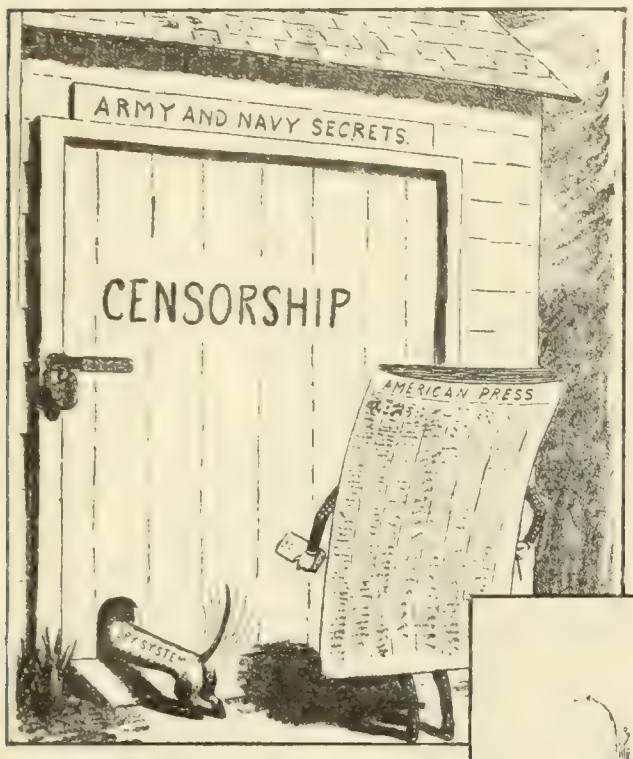
Then there was the conspicuous blunder, not yet explained, of the delay of the Crown Prince to bring his army into its appointed place in the line converging upon Paris. This compelled General von Kluck to swing his army to the left to cover the gap instead of heading toward Paris, and gave Joffre his chance to strike at the weak point on the Marne, September 5. Of all the commanders of the eight German armies that invaded France, none remains in power except the Crown Princes, who are irremovable no matter what mistakes they make. Of the names that figured in the German despatches in 1914, scarce one now appears except Hindenburg. We know why the British removed Sir John French and the French removed Nivelle, but we can only surmize why neither Moltke nor his successor, Falkenhayn, is Chief of the German General Staff.

Before the battle of the Marne, or even after it, the Germans might easily have reached the English Channel at Calais, which they have since vainly sacrificed hundreds of thousands of men to reach. At the siege of Antwerp they carelessly left an exit between Ghent and the coast thru which the Belgian and British forces made their escape. Their persistence in the attack at Verdun was a frightfully expensive mistake. The confidence that the Germans placed in the Zeppelins has proved to be altogether unwarranted. The careful calculation of the calories needed by the German people and the complicated system of distribution turned out to be wrong, and Batocki, the renowned food dictator, vanished from sight. In some places there was plenty, in others famine. Last year a quarter of the potato crop rotted in the ground and trainloads of fruit spoiled.

These are a few conspicuous instances of German mismanagement. The list could be indefinitely extended, for anybody can point out mistakes after they have been committed. Anybody can backsee what Napoleon or Grant could not foresee. Our object is not to prove the Germans inefficient, because they obviously are not. It is because they show such disconcerting efficiency that we have occasionally to remind ourselves that they are after all mere human beings in spite of their inhuman behavior. We are not fighting jinns or giants. We should not believe what the Germans say of themselves any more than we should believe what the British say of themselves. That is where the Germans made their mistake, in believing the British when they said, by the mouths of Kipling, Wells and the like, that England was suffering from fatty degeneration of the heart and capable of nothing but muddling. If it comes to a comparison of courage—has Germany the courage to publish in the midst of war any confession of faults like the Gallipoli and Mesopotamian reports?

CARTOON COMMENT

THE WAR IN WASHINGTON

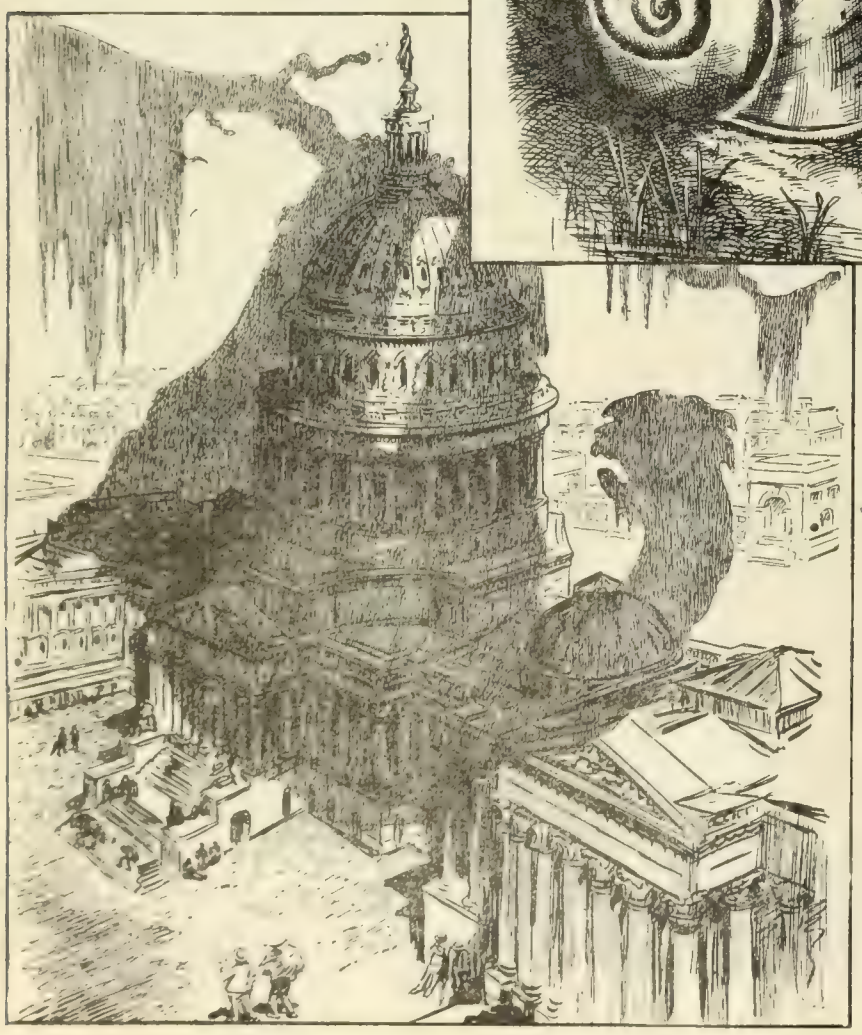


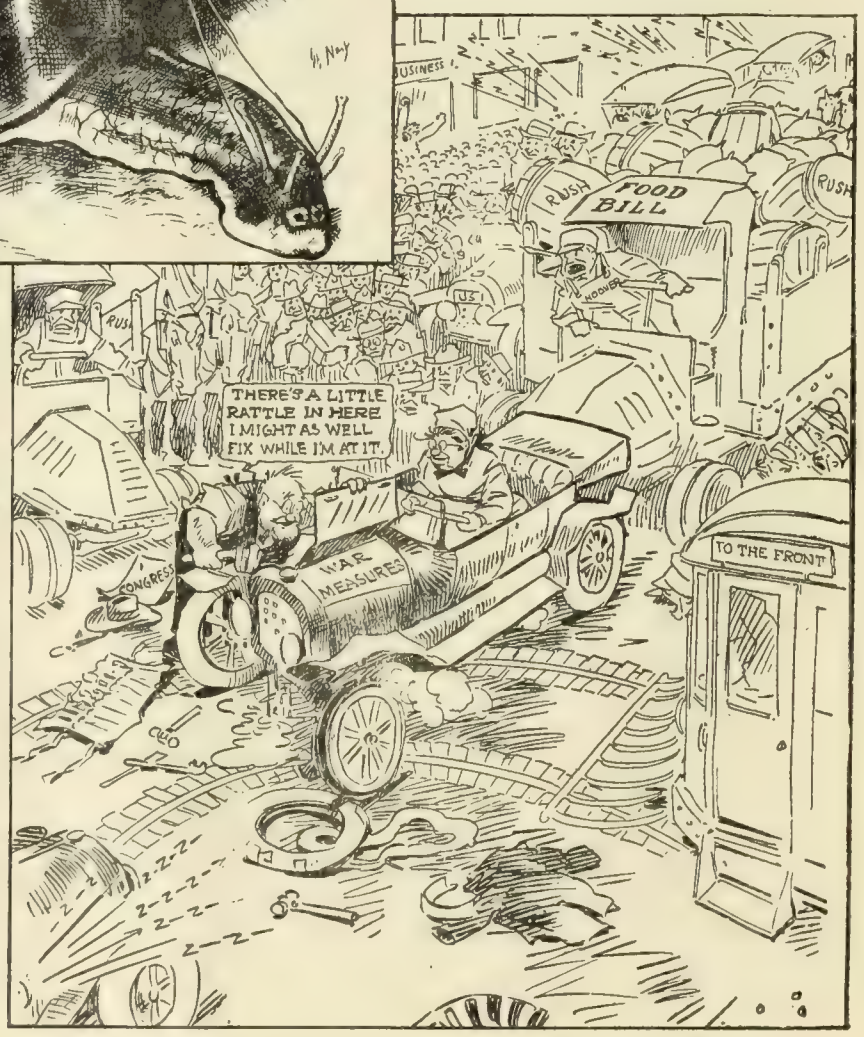
To point the pencil of criticism at the Capitol is a favorite occupation of American cartoonists—for one thing, of course, it's a necessary phase of popular government, and for another, there never seems to be any lack of material for the cartoonists to draw from. Just for fun, and likewise for information, we publish on this page one cartoon first published nearly fifty years ago. Can you tell it from the ones that illustrate the happenings, or lack of happenings, of the last ten days? At any rate, "The Lightning Speed of Congress" drawn by Thomas Nast for "Harper's Weekly" when the Forty-fifth Congress was "deliberating" seems to fit the present situation exceedingly well; even in these days of motor efficiency Uncle Sam is sometimes forced to ride the snail. The two cartoons at the top of the page emphasize a couple of weak spots in national management. Nelson Harding of the Brooklyn "Eagle" presents an effective illustration of the spy problem in "The Closed Door" (at the left). A question of even





more concern to Mr. Everyman is that of the Food Control Bill; Rehse of the New York "World" reproves our "Overloading the Trailer!" In the lower left corner of this page W. A. Rogers of the New York "Herald" shows "The Shadow of Sloth" lifting from the Capitol. Ding's drawing for the New York "Tribune" of the tangle in national affairs while Congress, "The Oblivious Mechanician," stops to fix a rattle in the engine, strikes the keynote of a democracy's difficulties in war





THAT "RICH MAN'S WAR"

"THIS is a rich man's war and a poor man's fight" is the stock phrase of the anti-war agitator and few people have taken the trouble to investigate its fallacy. But a moment's reflection should convince anyone capable of thought that a war fought by means of compulsory military service is not only the poor man's fight. In fact, the proportion of poor men who will be exempted by the selective draft is very much greater than that of the rich. The average son of Croesus, aged twenty-two, is at college or doing nothing in particular or learning the ropes in a business office. The average poor boy at that age is hard at work on the farm or in the factory and stands a good chance of being exempted. The average wealthy married man has a wife with an independent income. The average poor man of family has dependents who must look to him for support. He, too, may be exempted. The average well-to-do man is physically fit because of his outdoor sports and hobbies, he stands less chance of exemption than the ten-dollar-a-week clerk or the factory operative who tends a machine indoors the whole day long.

How about the first clause of the phrase. In what sense is this a rich man's war? For every wealthy man whom war makes wealthier it ruins ten. This war is a conflict between the political system known as democracy and that which rests on hereditary caste, deciding which of the two shall dominate continental Europe to begin with, and afterward the world. Who has the more at stake? The rich man in a feudalistic system can purchase honors and dignities; if he finds political conditions oppressive he can buy his way into the ruling class or spend his life in travel. His chief interest in free government is altruistic. It is the poor man who would be helpless in the grip of Kaiserism. It would not be wholly accurate, but it would be much closer to the truth, to say that "This is a poor man's war and a rich man's fight."

INDEMNITIES AND ANNEXATION

IF the war is to be concluded on the basis of "no indemnities or annexations" we trust that Germany will not only restore the annexations she has made during the war but also the indemnities she has already exacted. While in occupation of Polish, Russian, French, Belgian, Rumanian and Serb territories the German military governors levied huge fines on the civil population, removed machinery to Germany, confiscated or destroyed private property and compelled unremunerated labor. If there are to be "no indemnities" these war indemnities cannot in consistency be retained.

A WARLORD'S CHUMS

"TELL me whom you go with and I will tell you what you are." If there is any lingering doubt in the mind of any one that a German victory would be a menace to the world it is sufficient to study the elements in each nation which are consciously or unconsciously working in the German interest. We do not refer to Germany's formal allies, altho the Turkish alliance alone would discredit any cause, but to the Kaiser's partizans in the Allied or in the neutral countries.

In Russia who is for war with Germany? The ablest and most honest moderates, such as Milukoff and the Constitutional Democrats. The ablest and most honest radicals, such as War Minister Kerensky and the rest of the existing Government. Who is for peace with Germany? The reactionary bureaucrats of the old monarchy who repeatedly endeavored to betray the Russian cause to the enemy until the revolution put a stop to their unpatriotic intrigues. The anarchists who are trying to disrupt the republic and enthrone mob law. Those who gave Russia the worst government in the world are hand in glove with those who wish Russia to have no government at all, when it comes to questions of foreign policy.

In Spain who is pro-Ally? The young King and the Liberals. Who is pro-German? The court circle, which boasts of being more royalist than the King and presents an unyielding front to every movement for reform. In Greece? A statesman like Venizelos favors the Allies and an incompetent autocrat like the ex-King Constantine the Germans. In China? Germany backs a conspiracy to restore the Manchu dynasty. In Ireland? The constructive statesmen of the Nationalist party support the war. The Sinn Fein, futile and impractical dreamers allied with dynamite plotters, are for the Germans. What type of man did Germany select as a friend in Latin America? Huerta!

In our own country what is the record, apart from this war, of the majority of congressmen who attack the Allies or defend the Germans? Read their speeches in the *Congressional Record.* See how much of sound logic, good feeling or broad sympathy with human progress they contain! Try and verify some of the "facts" they allege. Look over the pro-German newspapers and magazines, or those that were so before we entered the war. How many of them represent the best of American journalism? How do the radicals of the nation line up? For America, such Socialists as Charles Edward Russell, William English Walling, Phelps Stokes, John Spargo, W. J. Ghent, Congressman Lunn; the remnant of the Progressives, and the Wilson Democrats. For disloyalty, the I. W. W., Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman! One might pity the Kaiser for the friends and allies which he has been forced to cultivate, for even he cannot be proud of them.

HINDENBURG VERSUS HOOVER

THE various phases of the great world war and even its spirit and genius have from time to time been succinctly exprest by contrasting some of its striking events, personalities and characteristic types of thought among the peoples engaged. Germany backed Austria in what she claimed to be a struggle for Order as opposed to Anarchy. A favorite antithesis was voiced in the cry of Pan-Slavism versus Pan-Germanism. In the early stages of the conflict men spoke of Von Kluck versus Joffre. Later they pitted Kitchener against the Kaiser. More recently the allied nations have rallied to the slogan of Autocracy versus Popular Government.

The conflicting forces, methods and hopes of both sides may now be symbolized in two names which call to mind dominating personalities and designate characteristic policies and urgent problems of the war. Particularly from the standpoint of America and free democracy the struggle has become a contest between Hindenburg and Hoover, and what they respectively represent. Germany recognizes the fact that her cause is lost unless the frightfulness and destructive power of her great war chief, backed by the organizing ability of his subordinates, are able to thwart in the near future the growing, consolidating might of her opponents. On the other hand, the Allies are pinning their faith to the creating and conserving administration of food supply until their superiority in men and munitions shall accomplish the desired end.

The whole question now resolves itself into this: Will the destructive power of Hindenburg applied thru submarine and airship deplete the moral and material strength of Germany's opponents before her armies are driven back upon German soil? Or will the succor of Hoover sustain the allied forces until their victory is won? It is a conflict of destruction against conservation. The issue depends upon

the ability of the world to conserve its resources in the presence of the Central Powers running wild in the work of destruction. Can the allied nations hold out until the German Government is beaten or the German people starved into revolt?

It is thus apparent that every one may have a part in deciding the war issue. Some may help in battering down the military defenses of the Kaiser, others in creating and facilitating the transport of military supplies, and all the rest in saving food and stimulating its production. Every "wheatless" or "meatless" meal adds to the strength of Hoover in this mighty world conflict. Every useless luxury in eating gives Hindenburg a better chance of winning the fight for frightfulness and destruction. He who adds by his own toil a bushel of potatoes to the world's food supply has aimed a blow at the German military idol. The housekeeper who wastes or destroys, the speculator who disturbs the markets, and the workman who hinders production or easy distribution are all traitors to the cause of Hoover. All must help one side or the other. Choose ye this day whom ye will serve: Hindenburg or Hoover.

SHARE IT WITH THE BOY IN THE TRENCHES

GENERAL PERSHING has asked the people at home for reading matter for his men. He also respectfully but firmly reminds them that soldiers are quite as intelligent as civilians and that the man in France or on the high seas is no more interested in the 1897 files of The School Girl's Friend, than he was before he enlisted. What the soldier wants is current magazines just as soon after they are published as possible. With two simple motions you can give him what he wants. First, stick a one-cent stamp over the notice in the upper right-hand corner of the cover of this copy of The Independent—you will find the color scheme particularly cheerful; second, as soon as you've read it yourself, hand the copy to any postal employee. Repeat the process every week. The Post Office Department has agreed to see that all magazines bearing that notice and a stamp are placed in the hands of our soldiers and sailors at the front. There is a pleasant, mildly romantic mystery about the transaction. It is also pleasant to find anything which is at once so easy and so worth while. The one-cent stamp in the corner of your magazine should become a national habit.

ARE YOU A COLLOID ?

CHEMISTS tell us that there are two kinds of substances. The crystalloid type makes a solution easy to filter and handle, and separates out of the solution as definite, solid crystals. The colloidal type cannot make up its mind whether to dissolve or precipitate, but sticks around the filter paper as a gummy, gelatinous mass. We all know people whose minds work in each of these two ways.

The crystalloid is a dogmatist. His opinions are clear, sharp and unmistakable. He excels in definitions and rejoices in creeds. He can tell why he believes in sublapsarianism or the single tax or some particular kind of proportional representation and in just which respects he differs from the heresies of the gild Socialists or the Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists. In the Middle Ages, when crystalloid minds were thought to be the only kind worth calling minds at all, he could give an absolutely water-tight proof of his contentions on such subjects as "When Balaam's Ass Spoke Was There a Change in Its Vocal Organs?" or the equally lucid question "If a Man Were Converted in the Middle of a Desert Could He Be Validly Baptized in Sand Instead of Water?"

But the extremer sort of crystalloids are scarce today. The colloid has come into his own. He rejoices as much in vagueness and ambiguity as the crystalloid rejoiced in dogma and definition. You may recognize his species by his favorite phrases, each one a cover for an evasion of thought:

"I have a religious *faith* but not a *creed*."

"While recognizing Society we must not forget the Individual."

"My views on the subject of free speech are simple. There should be Liberty but not License."

"I care nothing for mere forms of government. We should have a True Democracy which should at the same time be an Aristocracy in its Highest Sense."

"Of course we may be right in fighting Germany. But at the same time it seems to me that there ought to be a Higher Way."

The way in which the colloid handles religion is one of his greatest triumphs. He never ventures on anything so crude as denial, he will admit that miracles "are true in a sense" and that "there is something in" Mormonism or Christian Science, but neither will he affirm. It may be true as he says that "all religions are alike at bottom," but if you ask him to tell what the common element is it becomes apparent that he has never sounded deep enough to reach bottom himself and simply takes for granted that it is there. One young clergyman of this sort is said to have exhorted his congregation: "You must repent, as it were, and believe, more or less, or be damned—to a certain extent!"

Perhaps the time has come for a little revival of lucid thinking. Perhaps what our creeds require is restatement rather than watering down. Perhaps the chief cause of human misunderstanding is not that people have different views and insist too much upon them but that they will not think out their ideas and find exactly what they mean and whether it is really a thought or only a misleading phrase which divides one sect or party from another. On the whole the modern reaction against making the pulpit a mere fencing ground for logicians was a good thing, but a pastor should sometimes feed his sheep on solid, "chunky" truth. The sheep get tired of having nothing to eat but the pleasant, flower-scented breezes of the summer morn.

THE COUNTRYSIDE

THE countryside is the secret of efficiency for millions of Americans. That is why summer vacations and suburbs were invented. To be sure, the man who first moved his house out into the edge of the open country and went back and forth every day to his work in the city did not call it efficiency; but he was seeking the best, happiest and most comfortable way of life for himself and his family —and if that is not efficiency what shall we call it?

So today the commuter, wasteful tho he may seem to his city colleague who spares himself the hour or two of daily travel, is after all acting in exact accord with sound principles of personal efficiency. No time is wasted which buys temporary release and eventual reconstruction for fatigued bodies and minds.

As a matter of fact there are so many interests in the life of the normal man or woman which can never be satisfactorily developed except on the countryside, that The Independent, in devoting a special section every month to the problems of life in the great zone between the city and the farm, and to the house and its furnishings, the garden and garage, both in the city and on the farm, is only rounding out its own program of greater growth for individuals and communities and plain folks.

To the readers of The Countryside who join this week The Independent family, we are glad to say that the special kind of service for which they have learned to look in their own magazine will not only be continued thru the new channel, but will be strengthened and broadened by its contact with the broader work of The Independent.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Air Raids on Paris

Germany has resumed its air raids on the French capital. Since the visit of a hostile Zeppelin in January of last year Paris has been free from aerial attack, altho during those months London was frequently raided. On the night of July 27 several German aeroplanes dropt bombs on railway stations and military establishments of Paris. The French report does not admit either material damage or casualties. The following night the raiders had better luck. Four bombs struck a Red Cross hospital, killed four of the hospital staff and wounded some of the patients. It is thought that these raids were only "feelers" to test the practicability of later attacks on a much larger scale.

On the morning of July 22, a large flock of German aeroplanes visited England but did not venture as far as London. Eleven persons were killed near the coast and a larger number injured, but the anti-aircraft service drove the raiders away with effective artillery fire which brought down one plane over the Channel. British aeroplanes chased the hostile squadron but failed to overtake it. The noteworthy feature of the recent bombardments of French and English cities is that the Zeppelin seems to have been wholly abandoned in favor of the aeroplane, which the Germans have come to regard, with the rest of the world, as a more effective weapon for bombing.

THE GREAT WAR

July 23—Kerensky appeals to Russian army for support. Russians attack north of Pinsk. Twenty-four British ships sunk in past week.

July 24—Germans drive Russians beyond the Sereth. Canadian House of Commons passes conscription bill.

July 25—Russians lose Stanislau. Heavy cannon duel in Flanders.

July 26—British House of Commons votes down peace resolution. Battle on Craonne Plateau.

July 27—Russians begin to retire from Czernowitz. Rumanians make gain. Entente Allies announce evacuation of Greece except Macedonia and Corfu.

July 28—German aeroplanes drop bombs on Paris. Arrival of more American troops in France announced.

July 29—Chancellor Michaelis accuses France of planning conquests in Germany. Russians retire beyond Galician border.

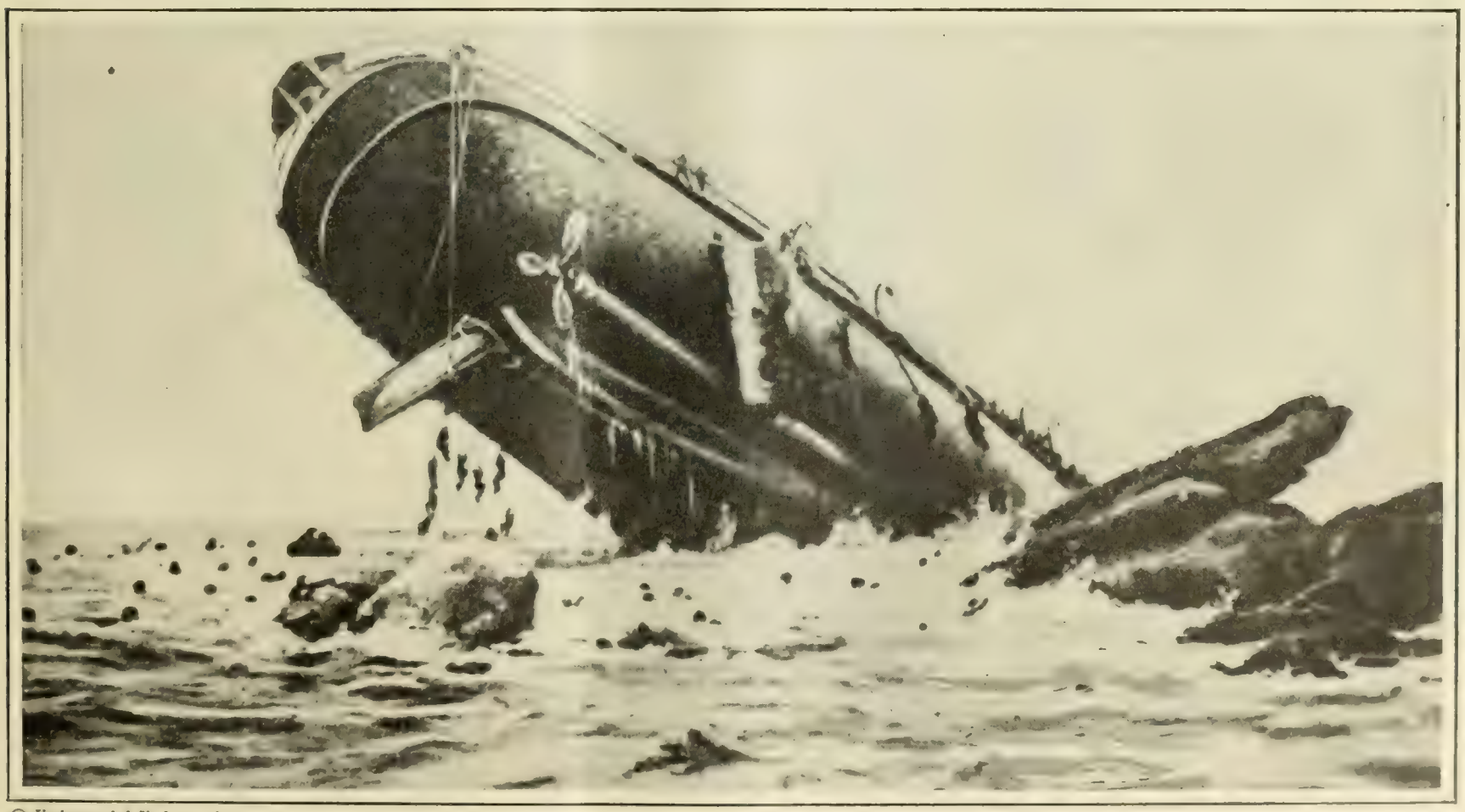
The German Revolution Postponed

The attempt on the part of the German Reichstag to wrest peace and democracy from the reluctant rulers of the nation seems to have died away to mere grumbling, tho doubtless it was prophetic of more serious crises in the future. The new Chancellor, Georg Michaelis, has skilfully avoided committing himself to the Reichstag policy of "peace without annexations or indemnities" while at the same time appearing sufficiently sympathetic to get the necessary war credits voted. The spokesmen of the Entente Allies are unanimous in interpreting his speech on the war aims of Germany as a sign that the imperialists and Pan-Germans are in full control of the situation, but the Germans themselves seem divided in their interpretations. Several radical newspapers express their anger and disappointment with astonishing frankness, but the majority Socialists in the Reichstag were so pleased by the Chancellor's conciliatory tone that they supported the vote for war credits.

Philip Scheidemann, leader of the Socialist majority, has exprest the willingness of his party to share the responsibilities of government if a parliamentary system of government for the Empire were adopted. The new Chancellor has not the slightest idea of introducing the idea of parliamentary responsibility into his government, but as a partial concession the Kaiser invited the leaders of all the principal parties of the Reichstag to a personal conference at the residence of Dr. Helfferich, Secretary of the Interior.

Artillery Duel in Flanders

In striking contrast to the sweeping advance and subsequent rapid retreat of the Russians is the absence of important gains for any belligerent on the western front. The British have been content for several weeks past to hold their positions, but they have now



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THE SINKING OF A TRANSPORT

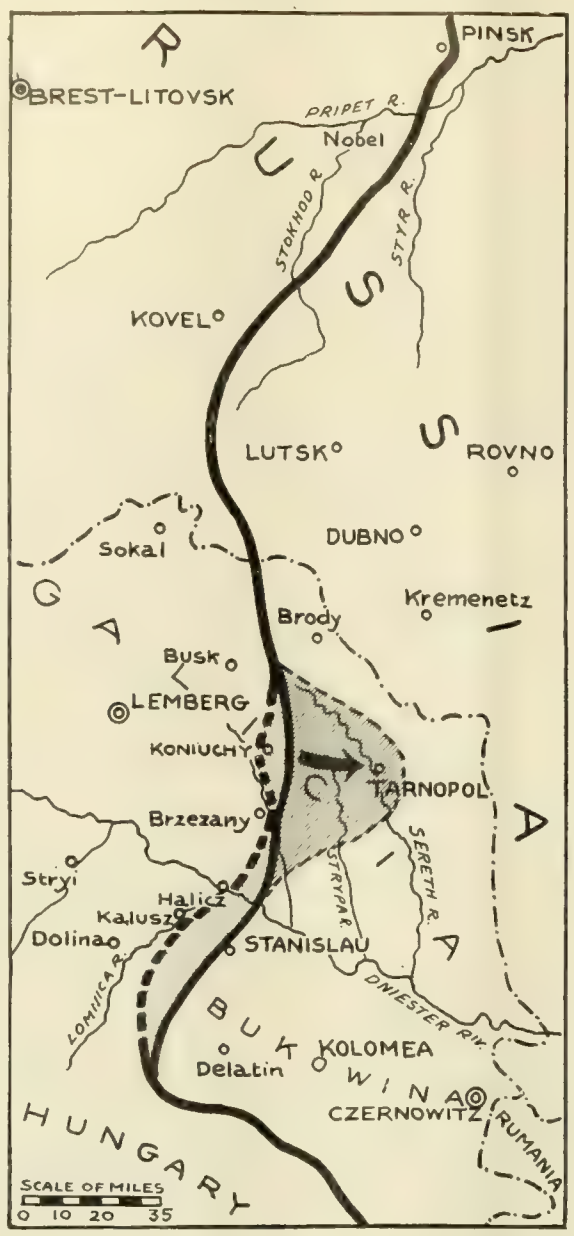
This British ship, torpedoed in the Mediterranean, was run on the rocks in an effort to beach her. This photograph shows the crew and soldiers sliding down the life ropes and in the water. Nearly all on board were saved

developed an artillery fire so intense and continuous that it probably foreshadows some new attack. The German cannon are replying as best they can and are sweeping the country far to the rear of the opposing trenches in the hope of interrupting the arrival of supplies. The British seem to have achieved, however, a definite superiority in artillery and also in the air. Many aeroplane duels in recent days have resulted favorably for the Allies. The British have also sent out raiding parties to make local attacks on the German trenches under the cover of night, but they have not yet ventured to resume their general advance. Firing is most intense near the Belgian coast, at the northernmost extremity of the western front, and it is here that the next offensive is expected.

The Germans continue without remission to assault the French positions on the hights north of Craonne. Hardly a day passes without several such attacks, but every one thus far has crumbled to pieces under the fire of the French artillery and only a few have even reached the first line trenches. There seems no military gain to be hoped for from these incessant attacks which is worth their cost. In the Champagne district the Germans are keeping up a violent bombardment. Over sixteen thousand shells fell in the city of Rheims during a single fortnight and only about five thousand of its inhabitants have ventured to remain out of a peace time population of 115,000.

The Great Russian Retreat

The German drive along both banks of the Dniester has continued thruout the week with almost uninterrupted success. Indeed the Russian retirement may not unjustly be compared with the great Russian retreat in the early days of the war when General Hindenburg conquered Poland, occupied Courland and drove the Russians almost out of Galicia, with the difference that the former disaster was due to inferior equipment and incompetent administration, whereas in the present instance the chief difficulty is the failure of military discipline. The greater part of the Russian army is still loyal and stedfast, but a few disaffected regiments have been able to throw the whole line into confusion and compel the rest to join their retreat. In a few days it is possible that for the first time since the beginning of the Great War the Germans and Austrians will have completely reconquered Galicia and Bukowina. North of the Dniester the Russians evacuated Tarnopol, to the south of the river Stanislau, and finally even Czernowitz, the chief city of Bukowina. Worst of all, the losses of the Russians on the defensive probably exceeded those of the Germans on the offensive. Loyal regiments that attempted to make a stand were swept away by the German artillery fire, and regiments that refused to fight were cut to pieces as they retreated. The artillery, as the least mobile branch of the army, suffered most severely, and a large proportion of the Russian field cannon are now in the



THE TWO GALICIAN OFFENSIVES

This map of the July fighting in Galicia shows by the dotted area the territory gained by the Russians in their advance during the first part of the month. The shaded portion shows territory taken by the Germans in their recent counter-attack, still going on in the direction indicated by the arrow

hands of the enemy. Three Czech regiments that had previously deserted to the Russians suffered themselves to be killed to the last man rather than surrender and face a court martial for treason to the Austrians.

To relieve the German pressure on the Galician army the Russian commanders ordered counter-attacks at other parts of the line. But these attacks were frightfully costly and were not always supported as they should have been by the soldiers. A statement from Petrograd about one of these attempted offensives shows clearly that the demoralization of the army is due to sedition rather than cowardice: "Southwest of Dvinsk our detachments, after strong artillery preparations, occupied German positions on both sides of the Dvinsk-Vilna Railway. After this success entire units, without any pressure on the part of the Germans, voluntarily returned to their original trenches." Apparently the soldiers made their charge and took the German trenches as a sort of demonstration of what they could do if they chose. In a northern sector of the battle front a battalion of young women volunteers went into action and shamed the men by their valor and devotion.

Only at one point did the Russians win any success to counterbalance their heavy losses. The combined Russo-Rumanian army in Moldavia, after months of almost total inactivity, has begun a vigorous drive at the southern extremity of the eastern front. This unexpected attack resulted in the capture of several villages, a large number of prisoners and a considerable quantity of artillery and munitions of war.

The White Elephant Joins the Alliance

The kingdom of Siam in southeastern Asia, one of the few independent nations in the whole continent, has declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary. Since Siam is tucked into a corner between British territory to the west and French colonies on the east it could hardly strike out an independent path in diplomacy or venture to offend its powerful neighbors, but the break with Germany seems to have come on Siamese initiative rather than from French or British suggestion. The Government has seized nine enemy steamers totaling 19,000 tons. The Siamese Government states that its object is to "uphold the sanctity of international rights against nations showing contempt for the principles of humanity and respect for small states." The chief, almost the only, military importance of Siam's declaration of war is that it deprives Germany of convenient neutral ports and puts a stop to the anti-British and anti-French agitation carried on among the natives by German agents. The Allies now control an unbroken coastline from the Mediterranean to China.

The population of Siam is more than eight millions and its area about that of Spain. The army and navy are inconsiderable in size, but are of the European type.

War Industries Board Organized

President Wilson has approved the formation of a War Industries Board of seven members to have supervision of all national purchases of munitions, foods and army or navy supplies of every sort. This powerful board will be directly under the authority of the Council of National Defense. Frank A. Scott, present chairman of the general munitions board, will assume the chairmanship of the new board, and with him will be associated Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer E. Pierce on behalf of the army, Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, representing the navy, Robert S. Lovett of the Union Pacific, Bernard M. Baruch, Robert S. Brookings, and Hugh Frayne of the American Federation of Labor. This organization does not do away with the advisory commission to the Council of National Defence, but it relieves its subsidiary committees of the independent responsibility which they have enjoyed. It is another step in the direction of that administrative centralization which is so necessary in war time. Mr. Baruch, Mr. Brookings and Mr. Lovett will make foodstuff purchases in consultation with Mr. Hoover.

The Submarine and Its Prey

During the week ending July 22 twenty-four British merchant ships were sunk. Only three of these were of less than 1600 tons apiece. This is about the average number of large ships, and much less than the average number of small ships, sunk in each week since the end of February. The figures for the previous three weeks, however, have been so low that the reported losses indicate an increase of submarine activity during the week. Fifteen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked. Not a single French merchant vessel was lost during the week.

There have been a number of recent estimates of tonnage lost. The British Government does not state the tonnage of vessels sunk by submarines, but apparently the Germans have accounted for about a quarter of the British merchant fleet of over 1600 tons, not reckoning the damage done to neutral ships or those in the service of the other Allies. German estimates put the tonnage destroyed in the five months of February to June inclusive at nearly four and a half millions. The average is almost nine hundred thousand tons a month, rising to a crest in April with over eleven hundred thousand, but showing a marked decrease thereafter. Lord Beresford estimates the destruction of British, Allied and neutral shipping since January at four million tons, or nearly 670,000 a month. Whether the British or the German figures be accepted, and in the absence of authoritative official statements the reader is free to believe whichever he thinks the more probable, the situation is sufficiently serious.

Dictator Kerensky

Russia has now a master. The provisional government has made Kerensky not only Prime Minister but dictator with virtually absolute powers so long as the present emergency lasts. Premier Kerensky has reorganized the cabinet which is now chiefly composed of Socialists and other strongly radical elements among the revolutionists. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council has issued a proclamation reciting the disasters which have befallen the army, ascribing them to "those who have spread discord in the army and shaken its discipline," pointing out that the soldiers who fled were in many cases rewarded by being annihilated by the enemy's fire during their retreat, and declaring that "if this costly lesson has taught you nothing, then there will be no salvation for Russia." This remarkable document ends with the following appeal:

Fellow-soldiers: You want a durable peace. You want your land, your freedom. Then you must know that only by a stubborn struggle will you win peace for Russia and all nations. Yielding before the troops of the German Emperor you lost both your land and your freedom. The conquering, imperialistic Germans will force you again and again to fight for your interests.

Fellow-soldiers at the front: Let there be no traitors or cowards among you. Let not one of you retreat a single step before the foe. Only one way is open for you—the way forward.

Fellow-soldiers in the rear: Be ready to advance to the front for the support of your brothers, abandoned and betrayed, fleeing from their positions in the regiments. Gather all your strength for the struggle for a durable peace, for your land and your freedom. Without wavering, without fear, without disastrous discussions, carry out all military commands. At the time of battle disobedience and wavering are worse than treachery. Your ruin lies in them, the ruin of Russia.

Fellow-soldiers: You are being watched by those who work for Russia and by the whole world. The ruin of the Russian revolution spells ruin for all. Summon up all your manhood, your perseverance and sense of discipline and save the fatherland.

The Dictatorship in Action

The provisional government quickly showed that its demands were meant to be taken literally. The anarchistic faction of Lenine, the so-called "Maximalists," have been forced to surrender the strongholds which they seized early in the revolution and turn them over to the government. Some of these anarchists have been arrested on the suspicion, which in many cases seems to have been justified, that they were traitors in German pay. In several instances the crowd put to death suspected traitors before the authorities could intervene to save them for trial. The death penalty has been restored and effectively used against deserters in the army. Kerensky declares that sooner than permit a collapse of the Russian army and the popular government he will pursue a policy of "blood and iron." General Korniloff, the hero of the Galician campaign, has turned his artillery on retreating troops and punished their disloyal cowardice by massacre. Courts martial, on which soldiers as well as officers will be represented, will try future cases of misconduct in the army. Newspapers fomenting resistance to the revolutionary government will not be permitted to appear.



Central News

CASSIDY AND THE KING

The smallest workman in the British Isles, likewise the proudest!—for John Cassidy was singled out for special approval by King George during the recent royal inspection of English shipyards. "I'm a rivet catcher, Sir," he said in answer to the King's question, and he cheerily endorsed the latter's suggestion that he was a good one, too

The Finnish situation remains uncertain. Finland is proceeding with its new government, virtually independent of any tie with Russia, as if Russian consent were in no way necessary to establish the validity of Finnish Home Rule. The Russian Provisional Government, on the other hand, does not recognize the right of Finland to secede or even to establish an independent constitution before a Russian constitutional convention is held for the whole republic. Fortunately, the promise of autonomy to the Ukraine has won for the Russian Government the loyalty of the Ukrainians and especially the devotion of the Cossack regiments, which are largely recruited from that part of Russia.

The Balkan Conference

The Entente Allies which are especially interested in the Balkan theater of war began a secret conference in Paris on July 25. As the purpose of the conference is military rather than diplomatic the United States will not take an active part in it. Of course the very secrecy of the discussion is a stimulus to rumors about the questions to be discussed. Some foretell that it means an abandonment of the entire Balkan war plan of the Allies and the transference of the armies at Salonica to some other battle front, perhaps the French. The present conference was agreed upon in April and the date of its meeting set for July.

Premier Venizelos has made public the following statement, defining the diplomatic position of Greece:

The reassembling of parliament, which was dismissed by the arbitrary action of Constantine, is the formal resumption of democratic government and the will of the people, in line with the ideals and principles of which the United States gives a conspicuous example. No longer have we a royal autocrat ruling by the divine right of kings and not responsible to the people, but rather a constitutional monarchy in which authority is exercized within strict limits. We look to the United States for continuance of powerful support in working out our own destinies. Greece is now aligned with the Entente Allies.

Since Greece is now controlled by a wholly pro-Ally government, the Entente powers have abandoned all their control over the politics and internal affairs of the nation. No doubt Greece hopes that the Paris conference does not also imply the withdrawal of military support, since Greece alone could hardly resist a new German drive like the ones that steam-rollered thru Serbia and thru Rumania. The Serbian Government has moved its temporary

capital from the island of Corfu to the Greek city of Salonica, which is also the headquarters of the Allied armies in the Balkans. This would seem to forecast a new offensive from Salonica northward into Serbia rather than the abandonment of the city as a military base.

Irish Convention Meets The Irish convention to arrange a program of Home Rule which will be as satisfactory as possible, or perhaps, better said, as little unsatisfactory as possible, to all sections of Irish opinion met in Dublin on July 25. After two days' session and organization the convention adjourned till August 8. Henry E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, presided over the opening meeting and Sir Horace Plunkett was chosen chairman. Sir Horace Plunkett was the founder of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, and is credited with doing as much as any living man to increase the prosperity of the Irish people. His nomination met the unanimous approval of the convention, which will probably be unanimous on very few points. The ninety-five delegates represent every phase of Irish opinion that has shown willingness to enter the conference.

The chief difficulties of the Irish convention will not come from within, since wide divisions of opinion are moderated by a spirit of good feeling among the delegates, but from those Irishmen who refuse to have anything to do with a Home Rule conference under British auspices. The Sinn Fein stands aloof and conducts an active propaganda for an independent Irish republic. At present they are attempting to secure the election of one of their faction to Parliament for the constituency of Kilkenny, hoping to repeat their recent success in East Clare. Every success in an election for the Sinn Fein helps discredit the Nationalist party, which is willing to accept Home Rule, and strengthens at once the position of those who would use violent methods to separate Ireland from the British Empire, and of those who would oppose any change in the existing constitution of the United Kingdom.



Paul Thompson

OVER THE TOP!

An American Red Cross dog making a record jump. These dogs are trained to carry messages and to go out under fire as well as after the battle in search of wounded

WHAT THE REGISTERED MAN SHOULD DO

Unless you have already done so, find out at once your red number. You can learn this at the registration headquarters in your local exemption district.

Lists printed in the daily papers and also on file in your exemption district will tell you in what order your number was drawn.

The quotas for the different districts of the country have also been published. Men will be called in the order in which their names were drawn until the local quota has been filled. Remember that every registered man may be called if necessary to secure the required number of eligible recruits. If your number was drawn before enough other numbers had been drawn to fill the quota of your district it is certain that you will have to report for examination; if your number was drawn before twice as many other numbers had been drawn as would fill the quota of your district it is probable that you will have to report; but in any case you may have to.

You should be notified by mail when and where to report for physical examination if you are wanted. If there is the least doubt about mail reaching you, look up your district headquarters and inquire whether your number has yet been reached. The responsibility is placed on you.

Take your physical examination before you apply for exemption. If you pass this, and wish to be exempted or discharged for service, file your claim with the local exemption board within seven days of your call and you will have ten days in which to make your claim good.

British Finance The House of Commons has voted a new war credit of 650,000,000 pounds ($3,250,000,000). This is the nineteenth war credit asked of Parliament since the beginning of August, 1914, and the grand total comes to over twenty-five billions, including advances to the Allies and dominions of Great Britain of more than a billion. Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, estimated that the average current war expenditures of the British amounted to about $35,000,000 a day. In his speech Mr. Law declared that it was an open secret that the British resources in America had become nearly exhausted when the United States entered the struggle, and that the extent to which the Allies could afford to purchase supplies in the United States depended upon our ability to make loans.

The Canadian Government has decided to introduce an income tax to finance its new military policy of compulsory service. Hitherto there has been no Dominion income tax aside from taxes in the individual provinces. Incomes of unmarried persons over $2000 and of married persons over $3000 are taxed at 4 per cent, and in addition there is a supertax in the bill rising to as much as 25 per cent on incomes over $100,000. Local taxes and money contributed to war charities may be deducted from reported income. There is also a 4 per cent tax on corporation and joint stock company incomes of more than $3000. The estimated yield of the new taxes is from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. Finance Minister White stated that thus far in the war Canada has spent about $623,000,000 and has loaned more to the mother country than she has borrowed from her. The opposition, including some who objected to conscription, received the income tax proposals with favor.

House of Commons Rejects Peace Resolution In spite of the discouraging situation on the Russian front and the admitted menace of the German submarine campaign, the statesmen who direct the destinies of the British Empire are still as opposed as ever to a peace without victory. On July 26 a resolution looking toward an immediate peace was rejected by 148 votes to 19. The small vote on the resolution was even more significant than the majority, for it indicated that most of the members of the House did not consider the debate on the resolution important enough to require their attendance. James Ramsay MacDonald, who moved the resolution, is a Socialist and an extreme pacifist. He could not carry with him even the Labor party vote but he was supported by a few Liberals, such as Charles Trevelyan, and a few of the Labor representatives, such as Philip Snowden. Mr. Snowden denounced the British Government as the most obstinate opponent of peace, protested against helping France to win back Alsace-Lorraine, and accused the United States of entering the war at the instigation of capitalists and financiers. The supporters of the MacDonald resolution based their case on the Reichstag declaration in favor of peace without annexations or indemnities.

Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and former Premier Asquith replied on behalf of the Government. Mr. Asquith pointed out that the Reichstag resolution could only be regarded as a pious wish for peace since its terms were vague and indeterminate, and the real rulers of Germany had not stated their position at all. He said that he welcomed the opportunity to discuss with the new Russian Government and with the United States of America the basis of a permanent peace, and that nothing but good could come of a plain restatement of the Allies' terms, but he added that

"no peace is worth having which would restore, under some thin disguise, the precarious *status quo ante bellum* and would leave countries like Belgium, Serbia and Greece at the mercy of dynastic intrigue or under the menace of military coercion." Mr. Bonar Law declared that the war had become a question of staying power and that the Allies were certain to win, in spite of the Russian defeats, if they did not encourage the enemy by showing signs of faltering. The debate in the House of Commons apparently foreshadows a more definite statement of peace terms than any yet published by the Allies.

Peace Talk in Congress

The Reichstag peace resolution has found its reflection in the Senate as well as in the British House of Commons. Senator Lewis of Illinois declared that Chancellor Michaelis's speech to the Reichstag was proof that Germany was eager for peace. He asserted that a truce might now be possible and a final end to the war within the six months if the Allies would meet Germany in a spirit of conciliation. Several Senators replied, denying that Chancellor Michaelis had shown any desire for peace except on German terms which would be as intolerable to the United States as to any other of the Allies. Senator King pointed out that the new German Chancellor had indorsed the administration of his predecessor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, and all of the public crimes which the German Government had committed. Senator McCumber declared that Government employes in North Dakota had been guilty of treasonable speeches and that he hoped the President "will be as active in putting traitors out of the post offices as he was in putting out Republicans." Senators Swanson of Virginia and Lodge of Massachusetts insisted that to accept terms of peace offered by Germany would be equivalent to defeat. Senator Borah, in a long address, while strongly opposing an immediate peace, thought the time had come for the formulation of "the terms and conditions upon which we are fighting the war, and the terms and conditions upon which we would cease to fight it." He declared that America should fight solely because Germany had invaded our rights and that our Government should not emphasize the purely European aspects of the war, such as the readjustment of national boundaries.

The Big Bill Ahead of Us

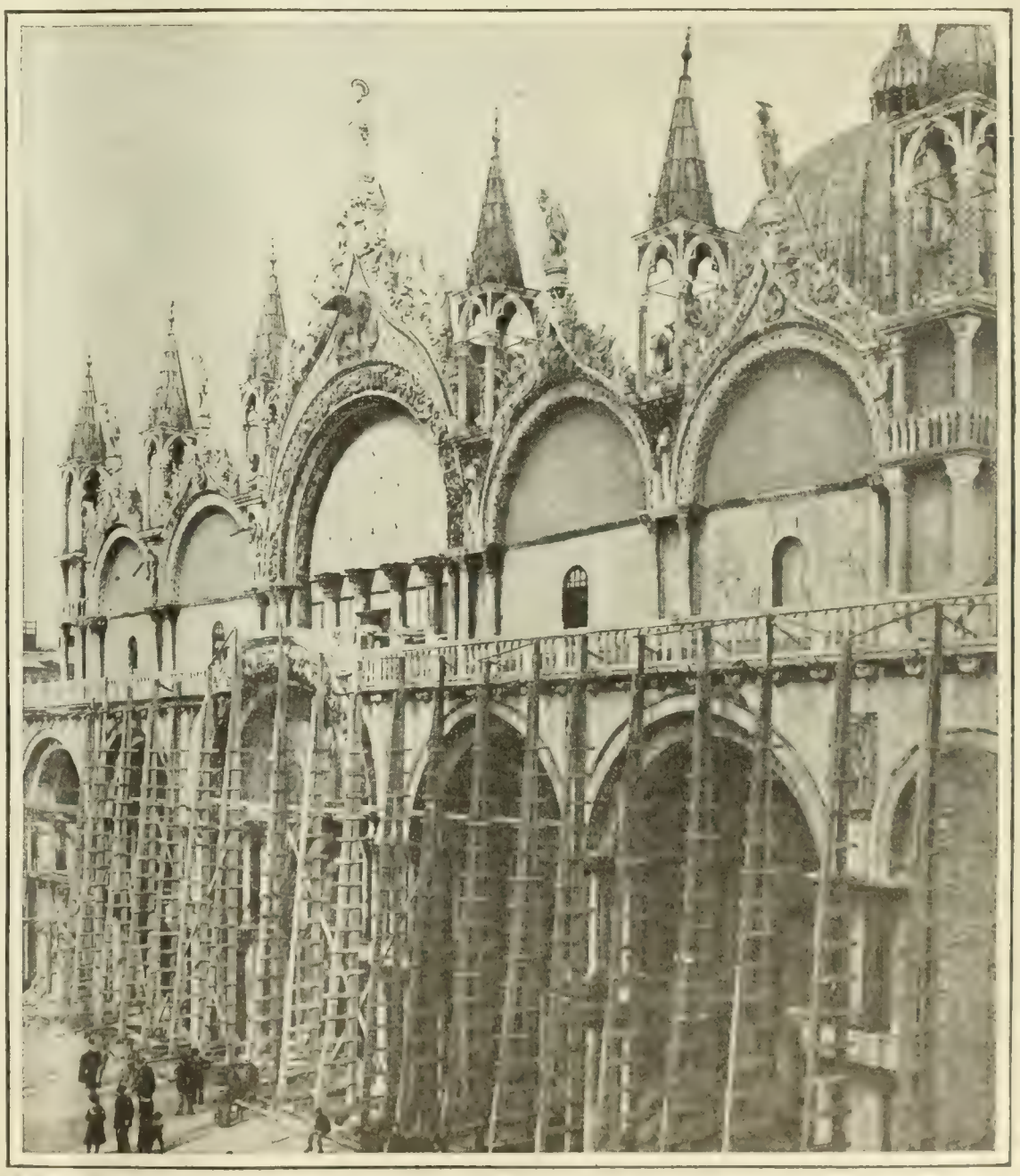
Secretary McAdoo has astounded Congress by submitting estimates requiring the expenditure during the current year of more than $5,000,000,000 in addition to all that has hitherto been appropriated. The greater part of this must be met by new bond issues, but since there is a strong sentiment in favor of raising part of the sum by taxation the whole war revenue plan elaborated and discussed by Congress will have to go into the melting pot. The taxes planned by the House of Representatives, and the revisions contemplated by the Senate, are both so inadequate that new sources of income must be found or existing taxes be very greatly increased. Some financial authorities question whether it will be possible to float a new war loan so soon after the close of the Liberty Loan unless the rate of interest is raised from three and a half to four per cent.

What is most remarkable is that the requested $5,000,000,000 appropriation does not include new loans to our Allies. There will be further loans, however, before the end of the year, and Congress must somehow provide for these needs as well. No nation at any period since money and war were first invented has spent as much in one year as the United States will spend during its first year of participation in the Great War. The requested appropriation of more than $700,000,000 for pay of the army suggests that a second drafted army will be raised within the year. The big surprize of the army estimates, where everything is on an unprecedented scale, is an appropriation of nearly $2,500,000,000 for the armament of fortifications. It is only a few years since one hundredth part of this sum was considered a liberal appropriation for the purpose. Either the Administration must have military information, not generally known to the public, making the protection of our shores a matter of immediate necessity, or else it is taking this opportunity to place our system of coast defense on a permanent and scientifically complete basis. This sum is believed, hower, to include some large guns for use in France.

President Wilson has exprest his displeasure at the amendment inserted by the Senate into the food control bill for a joint congressional committee to supervise and investigate war expenditures. This section, he wrote to Chairman Lever of the House Agriculture Committee, "is not only entirely foreign to the subject of the food administration bill in which it is incorporated but would, if enacted into law, render my task of conducting the war practically impossible."

River and Harbor Bill Passed

The River and Harbor Bill, carrying appropriations for nearly $28,000,000, passed the Senate on July 26. It now goes to conference, but there is every prospect that the conferees will reach an agreement without difficulty since both branches of Congress have approved the bill and the amendments in the Senate do not greatly alter its character. Like most appropriations of its type the River and Harbor Bill is based on the dis-



© *Central News*

MUST A CATHEDRAL BE BOMB-PROOF?

The Italians have put into effect the lessons learned from Rheims and Arras, and have built up an elaborate bomb defense around St. Mark's in Venice. Already German airmen have made some attempts to bomb the cathedral, but they have accomplished no serious destruction

tribution of public money among different localities in order to win support from all sections of the country as represented in Congress. Fifty Senators voted in favor of the bill and only eleven declared themselves opposed: Senators Ashurst, Gore, King, Pomerene and Shaforth, Democrats, and Senators Borah, Brady, Kenyon, La Follette, Smith of Michigan and Smoot, Republicans. The bill not only makes appropriations for river and harbor improvements, but authorizes the Government to acquire the Cape Cod, Chesapeake and Delaware Canals, and provides for the establishment of a federal waterways commission of seven members to be chosen by the President at a salary of $7500 each.

Altho the bill was passed as a war measure, an amendment offered by Senator Kenyon to place the detailed expenditure of the appropriation in the hands of the President and to confine it to projects of national defense was refused and another amendment which he offered, reducing the appropriation to $15,000,000 and voting it as a lump sum, was defeated by 45 votes to 17. This, in the view of the opponents of the measure, proved the insincerity of the claim that the appropriations were in the interest of preparedness. Senator King, of Utah, led the Democratic opposition to the measure. When Senator Hale, of Maine, defended a special appropriation for Portland harbor on the ground that the British ambassador had approved it as a war measure, Senator King charged the British ambassador with "impertinence" in venturing to discuss an American political question.

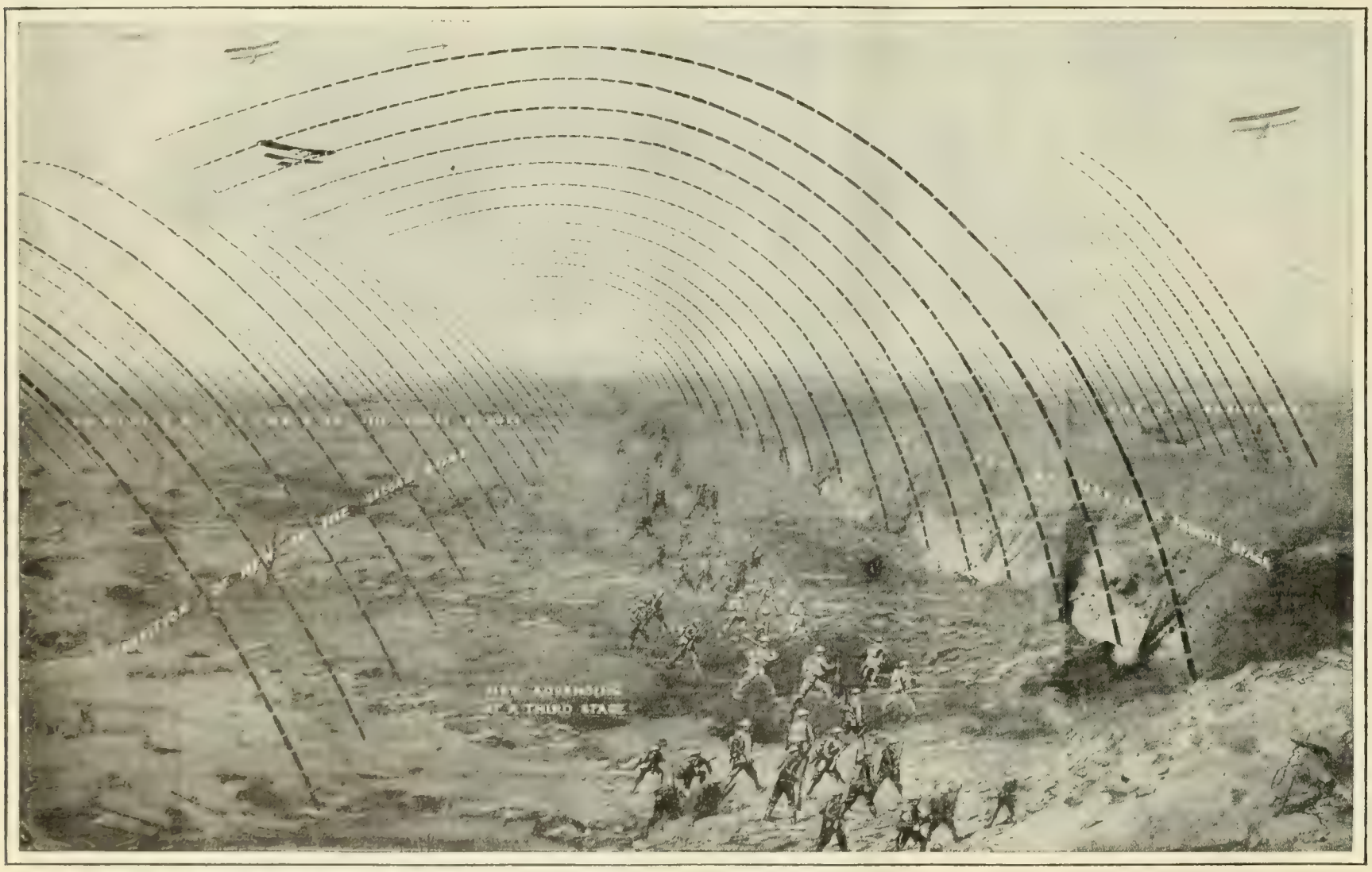
Goethals and Denman Out

President Wilson has settled the long-standing and wearisome shipping controversy between General Goethals and Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board by accepting the resignations of both men. For a long time, and in spite of general criticism, the President refused to interfere in the dispute or take sides with either man. The chief question at issue was whether the Government should devote its attention mainly to the creation of an emergency fleet of small wooden ships which could be built early enough to sustain the Allies during the threatened shipping crisis of next winter, as Chairman Denman advocated, or to large, permanent steel vessels in accordance with the building program mapped out by General Goethals. There were also many minor questions, such as the proper price to pay for steel. Because of the dispute over prices manufacturers had to take a chance and build without knowing what would be considered a reasonable profit. In this condition of uncertainty all work, whether on steel or wooden ship construction, progressed slowly and inadequately.

Rear Admiral Capps succeeds Major General Goethals as general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. For a number of years he has had experience as chief of naval construction and had much to do with developing the more recent models of the American battleship. Edward N. Hurley, formerly of the Federal Trade Commission, replaces Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board. In place of Captain J. B. White, who also resigned from the Shipping Board, the President has selected Mr. Bainbridge Colby, one of the leaders of the National Progressive Party and a lawyer of high distinction.

Race Riots in Pennsylvania

Race riots, similar to those which disgraced East St. Louis, have occurred in Chester, Pennsylvania. The trouble began, or at least became critical, with the murder of a young white man by several negroes. In revenge a mob of some five hundred men forced their way past the police into a part of town settled by negroes. One black man turned on his pursuers and shot a leader of the mob who promptly fell dead in the street. But this incident instead of intimidating the crowd added fuel to their fury and increased their numbers until the city authorities were no longer able to cope with the situation. The mob then raided a street car on which were two negroes, bombarded the car with stones and shot one of the negroes as he fled. Another death occurred a few hours later when a policeman was killed by a negro while trying to quell a local outbreak.



Drawn by G. Brockbank for the London Sphere. Copyright New York Herald

HOW TO TAKE THE GERMAN TRENCHES

This diagrammatic view of British soldiers attacking under cover of barrage fire shows four stages of the advance, tho of course in actual attack it is uninterrupted, the men following just after the "monstrous moving carapace of metal." As a British soldier describes it: "As soon as our men left the trenches our gunners laid down a barrage in front of them and made a moving wall of shells ahead of them, a frightful thing to follow, but the safest. It was a wonderfully scientific barrage that dropt in front of the advancing English battalions; it curtained the ground we were sweeping over, and it countered the waiting German batteries beyond the ridge"

TWENTY-FOUR TO FOUR

A TRIAL BALANCE OF THE GREAT WAR AFTER THREE YEARS

BY PRESTON SLOSSON

OF the three years of the Great War, that of 1916-17 has been most eventful. During the first year the important campaigns included the German conquest of the greater part of Belgium and of a corner of France, the Battle of the Marne, the Russian advance in Galicia and East Prussia and the beginning of the Russian retreat thru Poland. The German colonies were all annexed, with the exception of German East Africa, where fighting still continues to this day, and futile attempts were made at Gallipoli and in Mesopotamia to break the military strength of Turkey. During the second year, a deadlock in the west, and disastrous for the Allies elsewhere, Russia was expelled from Poland, Courland and the greater part of Galicia, and Serbia and Montenegro fell before the advancing armies of the Central Powers. Italy, France and Great Britain could accomplish nothing but resistance, and the only favorable omen for the Allied cause was the German failure before Verdun. The third year was marked by four events of outstanding importance: the Russian revolution, the intervention of America, the abandonment by Germany of a large part of her conquests in France, and the renewal of ruthless submarine warfare on a most menacing scale. Three of these events were favorable to the cause of the Entente Allies, but the fourth was hailed by Germany as a prelude to an early victory. The story of the third year of the Great War has been divided into individual campaigns, preceded by a general summary of the war considered as a test of endurance and of the "staying power" of the two belligerent groups.



THE TEST OF ENDURANCE

DURING the third year of the Great War it became clear to every belligerent that victory would incline to that side which could afford to suffer longest the strain which war imposed upon the armies and the civilian population. The possibility of a decisive victory in the field was not excluded, but the methods of trench warfare and the facilities afforded by the aeroplane for detecting the maneuvers of the other side made such victories impossible except against an enemy whose numbers, supplies or military spirit had been seriously diminished before the battle. On the other hand, it was no less evident that economic exhaustion would not of itself end the war unless supported by vigorous military action. The Central Powers, cut off from trade with the Allied and neutral world by a three years' blockade, have not yet run short of any necessity of war. The German counter-blockade of the Allies has so disappointed the hopes of the German people that its relative failure is considered chiefly responsible for the present political crisis within the Empire. The sinking of merchant ships by submarines continues far more rapidly than the vessels can be replaced, but not rapidly enough to create a food crisis in England this year, and by 1918 the British hope to have a much larger area under cultivation and to have the assistance of the new American merchant fleet now building. With the other Allies the greatest danger is not insufficiency of food, but the difficulty of securing adequate railroad transportation. The loss of merchant tonnage is unknown, as the British Government, which is the greatest sufferer from the German submarine activity, publishes only statistics of the number of vessels sunk and does not mention particular ships. Various estimates place the total destruction at from 500,000 to upward of 1,000,000 tons a month. Probably six or seven hundred thousand is about correct.

THE COUNTRIES THAT HAVE BROKEN WITH GERMANY

Belgium	*Japan*
British Empire	Liberia
Bolivia	*Montenegro*
Brazil	Nicaragua
China	Panama
Cuba	*Portugal*
France	*Rumania*
Greece	*Russia*
Guatemala	San Domingo
Hayti	*Serbia*
Honduras	*Siam*
Italy	*U. S. of America*

Names *italicized* are of countries actually at war.

THE belligerent nations are enduring the financial drain on their resources even more successfully than the economic effect of the naval blockades. The great loans which are yearly floated are still as a rule oversubscribed within a few weeks of their issue, and the crushing burden of war taxation is still willingly borne by the taxpayers. The warring nations have not even resorted to the reckless printing of unredeemable paper money which in previous great wars has been the usual expedient of governments in financial distress. Of course the economic strain is not unfelt. Quite apart from the heavy taxes; the steady increase in prices, the growing scarcity of capital for industrial enterprizes and the rising rates of interest bring home the huge cost of the war to the public. Estimates differ as to the cost of the war, but it seems likely that the direct cost to the governments concerned for the whole three years must be placed at over $90,000,000,000, or an average of considerably more than $82,000,000 a day. This estimate makes no allowance for the United States, which has still to spend the greater part of its first year's war budget, or for the neutral nations which have had to expand their armaments to protect their neutrality. As time goes on, the cost of war tends to increase with the larger forces put into the field, the growing interest on national loans, and the enlargement of munitions factories. A day's war today costs the world two or three times what it did in the autumn of 1914. The Entente Allies, as might be expected from their greater numbers and vaster aggregate wealth, are spending two dollars to every dollar spent by the Central Powers. Great Britain alone is spending some $35,000,000 a day, but this figure includes loans to her allies.

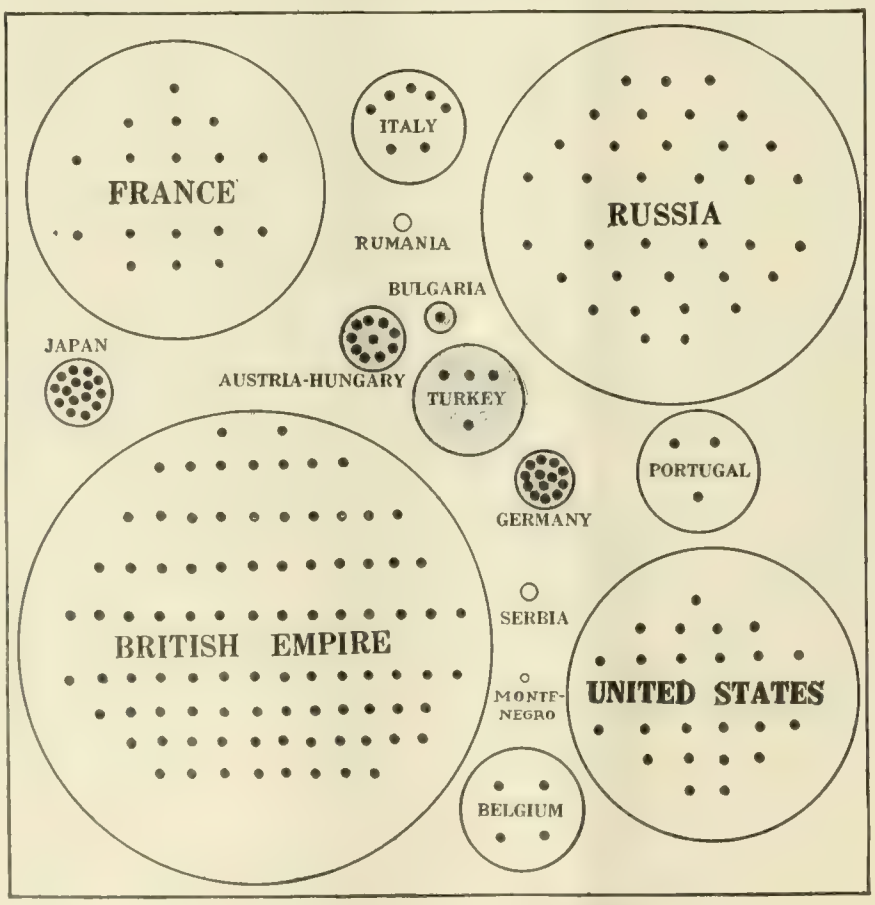
Besides economic pressure and financial loss there is a third element in belligerent endurance, the loss in man



AUTOCRACY DEFIES THE WORLD

The black portion of this map shows the territory now dominated by the Central Powers. The line-shading indicates territory held by the Allies; and the dotted countries are those which have severed diplomatic relations with Germany, but are not actually at war. The white parts of the map indicate all that is left of neutrality

power. This is not a mere question of population, for it is doubtful if the population of any of the larger belligerent nations, with the possible exception of France, can show an absolute decrease during the last three years. But in this war the cost in lives falls almost wholly upon the physically fit young men, who alone can endure the hardships of incessant trench warfare. Moreover the battle lines are stretched over so many hundreds of miles that either side can compel a general retreat if it can so reduce the number of enemy effectives as to prevent the sending of reserves to strengthen any part of the line which may be selected for attack. The number of killed can only be guessed at, but it seems to be somewhere near the five million mark. A much smaller number, perhaps only one and a half million, have been so seriously wounded as to be useless thereafter at or behind the front. The total number of wounded is about three times as great as the number killed, but the majority of those who survive recover sufficiently under the excellent care afforded by modern military hospitals to see service again in the trenches, and many others can be used to replace uninjured men in civil employment and so release them for the trenches. The death list from disease is notably small in the present war and can be considered important only in the Balkan and Turkish campaigns. The number of killed, wounded and missing among the Entente Allies is fully two-thirds greater than the losses of the Central Powers. Russia has lost the most heavily, both in casualties on the field and in number of prisoners taken; Germany and France come next in respect to casualties, the German losses probably somewhat the greater, but neither has had so many prisoners captured by the enemy as Austria-Hungary, whose casualties have been comparatively light. France, with about two and a half million men on the western front, not reckoning the French contingent at Salonica, seems to have reached her maximum military strength; but England still has many hundreds of thousands of men in training; Italy has employed only a part of her military effectives, and the United States and Russia are practically inexhaustible sources of man power, provided that these nations can solve the difficulties of transport and supply. Germany and her allies are still keeping large reserves behind the battle line to reinforce each new German offensive or ward off each new hostile attack. It is apparent that if the war is to be decided by the number of casualties alone, many months of battle lie ahead of us and the final blow may be struck by the American army when it is increased to the proportions of the gigantic military establishments of continental Europe.



FOR PURPOSES OF COMPARISON

In this chart showing the territory and population of the belligerents each dot stands for five million people and the size of the circles indicates the total territory now in possession of the countries named without considering the gains or losses in Europe during the war. The Central Powers are shaded. The Allied Powers have about thirty times the territory and more than six times the population as well as the advantage of being able to draw supplies from the outside world

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST

July 1, 1916—Somme valley offensive started.
July 26, 1916—British occupy Pozières.
September 4, 1916—French capture Soyécourt.
September 26, 1916—Combles and Thiepval taken by Allies.
October 24, 1916—French regain lost ground before Verdun.
November 13, 1916—British open offensive on the Ancre.
March 17, 1917—Baupaume captured; beginning of general German retreat.
April 9, 1917—Canadians storm Vimy ridge near Arras.

The entrenched war frontier which extends from the Swiss boundary to the ocean has for nearly three years been the scene of the greatest, bloodiest and longest continuous military action in human history. Until the summer of 1916 neither

side, in spite of many costly experiments, was able to advance its position sufficiently to gain any strategic advantage, but not a day passed without either assault or cannonade on some part of the long line. The "battle" of the Aisne became a "campaign" and finally a "siege"; the trenches were elaborated from mere ditches into fortifications and winter encampments; the superiority in numbers and munitionment passed from the hands of the Germans to the Allies, but all these changes made no change in the war map. The spring drive planned by the French and British was postponed till July because of the earlier German assault on the fortified city of Verdun, which required all the resources of the western Allies to repel.

During the first two weeks of July the British and French acting in concert had forced back the German line on both sides of the Somme for an average distance of nearly four miles, but their progress was much slower after the Germans rallied their reserves to halt the advance. The Allies strove not only to push the German line farther to the rear but to widen the zone of battle as well. To effect this purpose, the British hammered constantly at the German entrenchments around Thiepval in the valley of the Ancre, while the French bent the German line south and east near Soyécourt. But in spite of every effort winter found the British and French still short of the two towns, Bapaume and Peronne, which had been the objectives of the advance along the Somme. During the campaign in the Ancre valley the British introduced for the first time the use of "tanks," or armored automobiles carried on caterpillar tractors.

In the spring of 1917 the German military authorities decided that they could no longer afford to maintain their old positions in the face of another Allied drive. With skill and secrecy the German forces were withdrawn to a shorter and better located line of entrenchments running just west of St. Quentin, La Fere and Laon. While retreating the Germans so thoroly devastated the country that the Allies could not for many days occupy all the positions which had been abandoned and bring up their artillery and supplies for a renewal of the attack. After the British and French had dug their new entrenchments they repeated with some success their former tactics of striking at the points where the new German position joined the old. At the extreme south of the new German line the French captured Craonne, and east of Arras the British made a considerable advance and within a few days took more than thirty thousand prisoners.

SOME OF THE PROMINENT MEN DISPLACED DURING THE WAR

MONARCHS

Pope Pius X (died)
Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary (died)
Carol I of Rumania (died)
President Yuan Shih-Kai of China (died)
Nicholas II of Russia (deposed)
Constantine of Greece (deposed)
Emperor Hsuan-Tung of China (deposed)
Albert of Belgium (in exile)
Peter of Serbia (in exile)
Nicholas of Montenegro (in exile)
Wilhelm of Albania (in exile)

STATESMEN

Premier Asquith of Great Britain.
Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg of Germany
Premier Briand of France
Premier Viviani of France
Premier Stürgkh of Austria (assassinated)
Premier Tisza of Hungary
Premier Goremykin of Russia
Premier Stürmer of Russia
Premier Trepoff of Russia
Premier Lvoff of Russia
Foreign Minister Grey of Great Britain
Foreign Minister von Jagow of Germany
Foreign Minister Zimmermann of Germany
Foreign Minister Sazonoff of Russia
Secretary of State Bryan of the United States
Minister of War Kitchener of Great Britain (died)

GENERALS

Marshal Joffre of France
General Nivelle of France
General French of Great Britain
General von Moltke of Germany
General von Kluck of Germany
General Rennenkampf of Russia
Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia

RUMANIA INTERVENES

August 29, 1916—Rumania declares war on Austria. Rumanians enter Hungary.
August 31, 1916—Turkey and Bulgaria declare war on Rumania.
October 6, 1916—Kronstadt recaptured by Austro-Hungarian forces.
October 23, 1916—Mackensen takes Constanza.
November 21, 1916—Rumanians lose Craiova.
December 6, 1916—Fall of Bucharest.

Of all the campaigns of the past year the most encouraging to the Central Powers and the most disappointing to the hopes of the Entente Allies was the four months' contest which ended in the elimination of the Kingdom of Rumania from the list of active belligerents. Rumanian intervention had ever since the beginning of the Great War been one of the main objects of diplomacy. The fact that the Rumanians of Transylvania had many grievances against their Hungarian rulers and the encouraging example of the Russian successes in Galicia induced Rumania to join the Entente Allies and begin an immediate invasion of Transylvania. The armies of Austria-Hungary were already hard pressed on the Galician, Italian and Balkan fronts, and it was expected that the intervention of Rumania, which was said to have the largest and best army in southeastern Europe, would decide the fate of the Hapsburg monarchy. By the end of August the Rumanians had overrun a large part of Transylvania and taken the important city of Kronstadt.

But at the same time that the Rumanians were spreading their conquests westward a combined force of Germans, Bulgarians and Turks entered the Dobrudja, a coast land lying between the Danube and the Black Sea, and prest northward until they had taken the railroad line which reaches the sea at Constanza. To meet this new peril, the Rumanians had to withdraw their army of invasion from Transylvania and they were soon confronted by a double attack; General von Mackensen pushing swiftly thru the Dobrudja and General von Falkenhayn leading a counter-invasion from the west. Caught between these two armies, the Rumanians only saved their army by abandoning their capital and the whole southern half of their country. Russia sent aid, but for some unexplained reason the Russian forces arrived too tardily to



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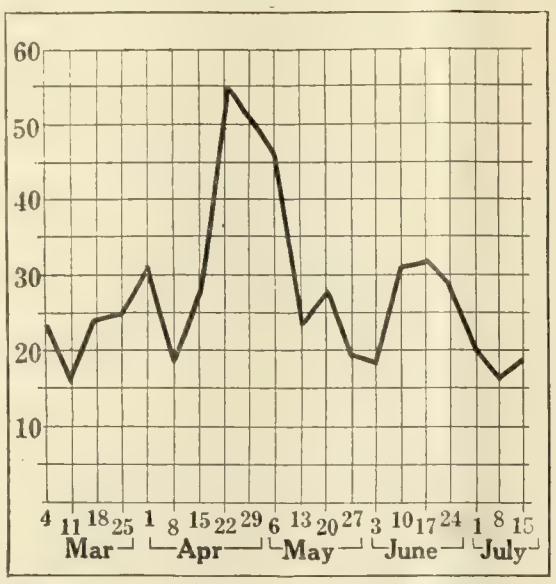
"IF YOU WANT TO WIN YOUR BATTLES, TAKE AN' WORK YOUR BLOOMIN' GUNS"

save the situation. Rumania still holds out against its foes in the northern province of Moldavia, but the rich agricultural region of Wallachia, "a land of corn and oil," is now supplying the Central Powers with the grain necessary to forestall a famine and the petroleum necessary for motor traction.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

November 24, 1916—Stürmer resigns Russian premiership.
March 11, 1917—Czar declares Duma adjourned.
March 12, 1917—Duma declares Czar deposed.
March 15, 1917—Czar abdicates throne.

It is a common saying that the Crimean War freed the serfs, the Japanese War created the Duma, and the Great War overthrew the Romanoff dynasty. In each instance the test of war showed as nothing else could do how autocratic rule had demoralized the civil government and impaired the efficiency of the army and so lent weight to the demand for reforms. The first great Russian offensive, which had swept forward to Königsberg and Cracow, ended in the loss of all Russian Poland and Courland. The second Russian offensive soon came to a standstill while Rumania was overrun and the promised aid from Russia did not arrive. The transportation system of the country became so badly entangled that munitions could not reach the trenches or foodstuffs reach the cities. Added to all this notorious inefficiency was the rumor of treason; the pacifistic Czar and the pro-German court were generally believed, it is impossible to say how justly, to have negotiated a separate peace. Popular anger sometimes found vent, as in the assassination of the reactionary court favorite Rasputin and in the forced resignation of Premier Stürmer, but the Czar and his advisers refused to concede anything to popular



TWENTY WEEKS OF THE SUBMARINE
This line indicates the number of British ships sunk during the weeks ending on the dates mentioned

clamor and finally ordered the adjournment of the Duma.

The attempt to dismiss the Duma came at a crisis in the food situation. Hunger riots broke out in Petrograd which the troops refused to suppress. The Duma declared itself the provisional government, and the Czar promptly resigned the throne to his brother, the Grand Duke Michael. But the Grand Duke Michael refused to become Czar unless a popular plebiscite declared him Russia's choice, and so the provisional government remained republican in form. The new government imprisoned the Czar and his reactionary advisers, restored the national liberties of Finland, abolished the legal discriminations against the Jews, reformed the harsh discipline in the army, freed all the political prisoners in Siberia, and called into consultation a Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. The army not only supported this sweeping program of reform, but showed a disposition to carry the revolution farther than the Duma desired, and, until the Socialist deputy Kerensky became Minister of War, there was real danger that military discipline would wholly disappear. Even the inspiration of early victories did not prevent some regiments from deserting their duty when the Germans began their counter-attack. The progress of the war was further hampered by the tendency of some parts of Russia, notably Finland and the Ukraine (Little Russia), to proclaim their virtual independence from effective control by the Petrograd government.

THE THIRD RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE

September 8, 1916—Brusiloff halts at Halicz; culmination of second Russian offensive.
July 1, 1917—Russians take Koniuchy; beginning of third offensive.
July 10, 1917—Russians occupy Halicz.
July 19, 1917—Germans begin counter-attack.

After General Brusiloff's advance in Galicia had been checked by the combined armies of Germany and Austria-Hungary, the battle line of eastern Europe from Riga to the Carpathians remained unaltered and almost quiescent until the following July. The winter weather would in any case have checked military operations, but it is certain that the Russians could not have made a very vigorous drive even if the weather had been favorable, since they had largely exhausted the store of ammunition with which they began the campaign and were also hampered by the disloyalty and incompetence of the civil administration. After the deposition of the Czar the Russian revolutionists were divided into

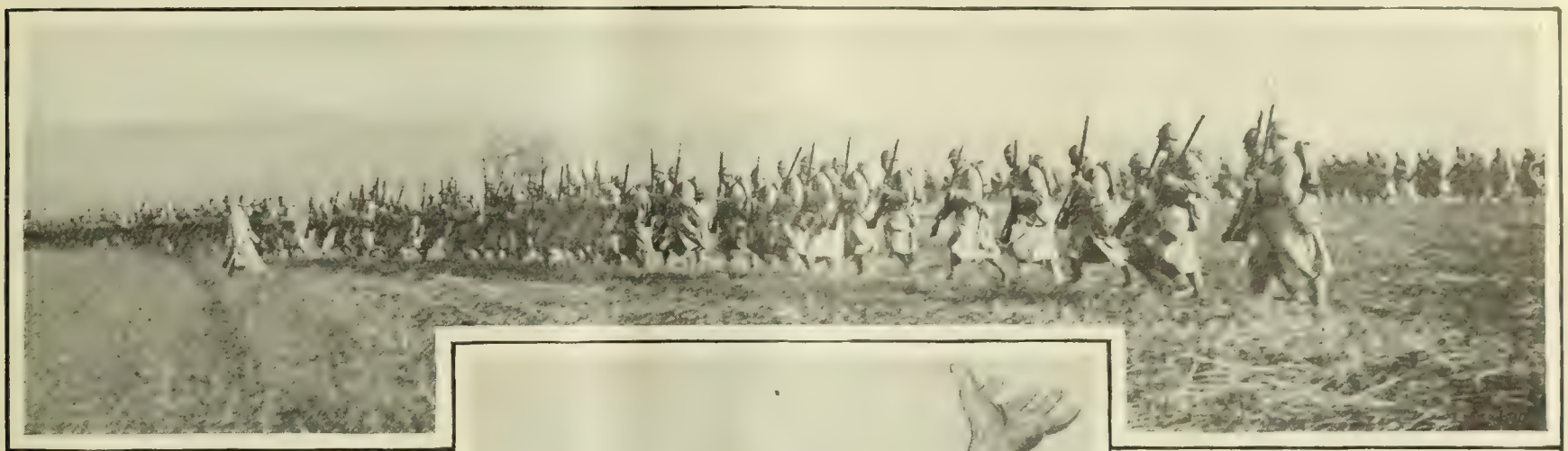
(*Continued on page 197*)



Central News

THE TEETH OF THE BRITISH LION

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



© *Underwood & Underwood*

Kadel & Herbert

The "entente cordiale" between the United States and France grows more real every day as American troops continue to go overseas and to enter with enthusiasm upon their task of helping win the war. The poilu's attitude toward Sammee is best illustrated, perhaps, by the poster in the center of this page. Its welcome is unmistakable, but it does not stop to say so. From the troopship to the battle line the poilu points the way; this is the time when only actions count! The line of French soldiers at drill, photographed above, focus the thoughts of France. The Americans on the transport below are just getting into "a French seaport." The censor has painted out the name of the ship, we can't tell you, either, which troops these are; but their anonymity makes it somehow easier to see in this group of eager soldiers the essence of American willingness and determination





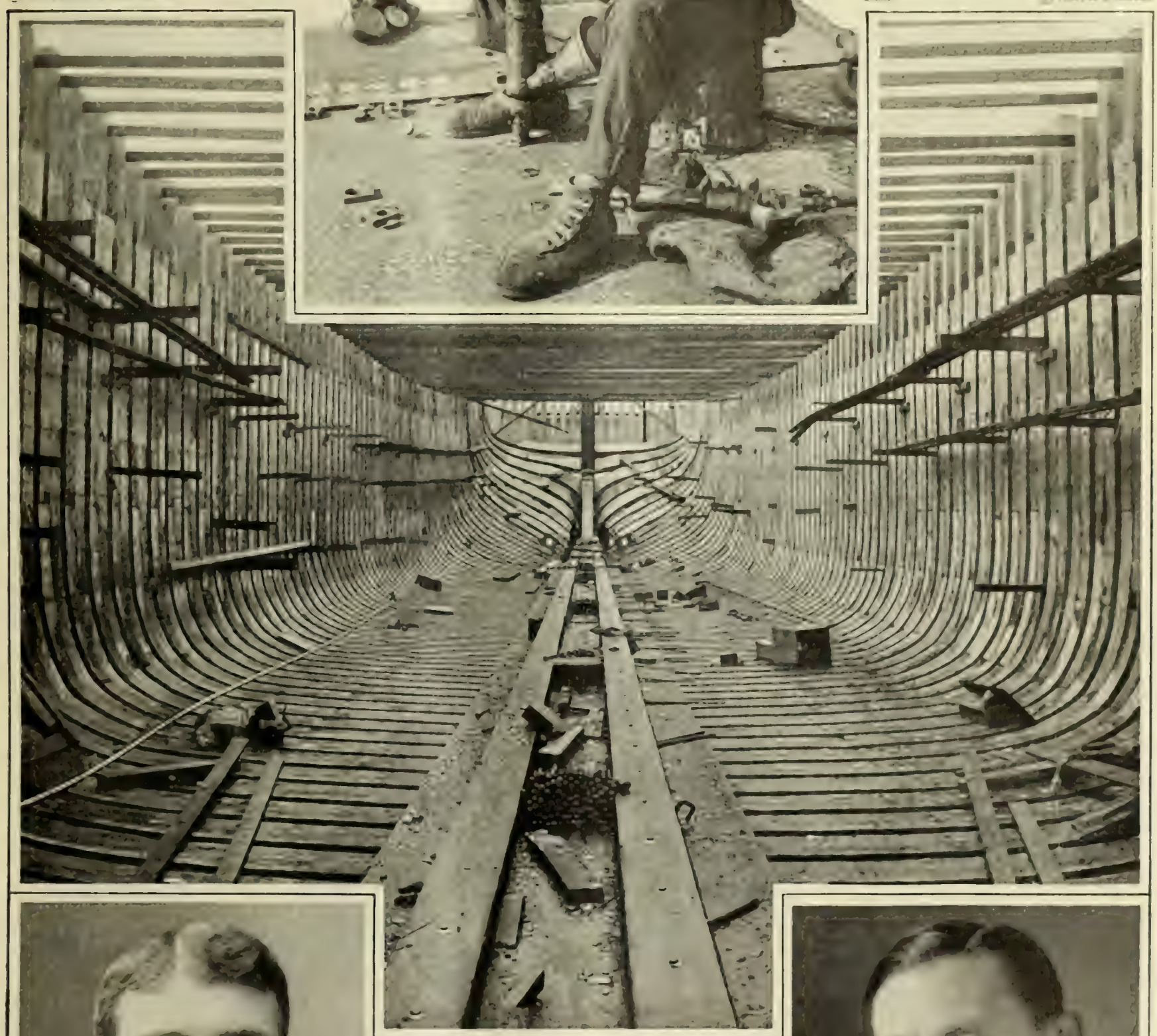


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The keystone of fighting America. West Point Academy has graduated in all nearly 6000 officers for the United States Army. This is the entrance to Cadets' Barracks; on the hill in the distance is West Point's famous chapel

"We must build ships, not talk about them!" The new chairman of the Shipping Board has struck the right note to satisfy the national impatience after weeks of futile controversy over the case of wooden ships vs. steel. President Wilson gave former Chairman William Denman and Major-General Goethals, recently General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, plenty of time to settle their differences or to effect a compromise; his acceptance last week of the resignations of both men clears away the tangle for a fresh start on our ship-building program, which now will probably emphasize the importance of steel ships, but will include wooden vessels, too. The photograph below shows a picturesque point in the building of the forest fleet; there are approximately a million feet of lumber in this particular ship. Above is one of the most essential units in steel ship-building, a riveter fastening down the heavy deck plates

© Underwood & Underwood





Here are the men whose job it is to help us win the war by putting on the seas more cargo-carrying tonnage than German submarines can take off. Rear-Admiral Washington Lee Capps (at the left), who succeeds General Goethals as General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, was formerly Chief Constructor of the Navy. The skeleton or "basket" mast, distinctive of United States battleships, is one of his inventions. Edward N. Hurley, Mr. Denman's successor as chairman of the Shipping Board, was appointed to the Federal Trade Commission in 1913 and later became its chairman



OUR WAY WITH ALIEN ENEMIES

AT THE INTERNE CAMP SOMEWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES THE OFFICERS AND CREWS OF GERMAN LINERS ARE ENJOYING A VACATION AT UNCLE SAM'S EXPENSE

BY EARLE HARRISON







The administrative personnel of the big ocean liners has been transferred very largely to the Interne Camp. The purser of the "Vaterland," for instance, and the chief steward of the "Prinzess Irene" (left and right above) are in charge of feeding all the men in camp



It's vacation all the year for the officers and crews of the German ships taken over by the United States Government. About twenty per cent of them are paid to do the work of the camp; the others study or go in for the various sports—croquet has a good-sized following

The group of officers in the center have helped to organize classes in English, history, mathematics, engineering and so on. But they haven't let their studies interfere unduly with their recreation; the Interne Camp manages to combine the two very pleasantly indeed

WHEN the United States Government took over all the German ships in this country, the question facing our officers in Washington was, "What shall we do with the officers and crews?" It was obvious they could not be kept at Ellis Island, except, perhaps, for a short time, until some suitable place could be found.

Early in June our country was offered a property in the Appalachian Mountains, then being used as a resort. The location was ideal; well in the interior, away from large towns and cities, yet accessible to food and other supplies. The property had a large hotel upon it capable of housing from seven hundred to a thousand persons, and, altho somewhat out of repair, ready for immediate use.

After careful consideration, this property was leased, and within a few days several hundred German officers and men were sent there. The work of altering the property, and afterward, the care of the Germans, was placed in the hands of United States immigration officers, who have proved themselves thoroly efficient.

Among the Germans interned are expert mechanics, steam and water fitters, electricians, carpenters and, last but not least, splendid cooks. According to international law interned officers and men from the enemy's ships cannot be compelled to work, therefore in order to utilize the usefulness of these men, our Government offered $20 a month to those who volunteered for work. The immediate response solved the labor and help problem.

All the food is prepared and cooked by the chefs and cooks from the transatlantic liners; the plumbing, which was in bad condition, is rapidly being put to rights by ship engineers, and the laundry is operated by stewards who are experts, having done work of this kind aboard ship.

The food is procured in a rather unusual manner; instead of the Government, it is the Hamburg-American Line, thru its well organized purchasing department, which does the buying, the United States reimbursing the Line at exact cost, no charge being made for the use of the purchasing department. In this way foodstuffs are bought cheaper than would be possible otherwise, and there can be no cause for complaint from the Germans, as they get just what they are accustomed to eating.

Altho the Government pays all who work $20 per month, this amount is not given them in cash; they are not allowed to have large sums of money in their possession, so each worker gets $3 in cash and the $17 balance is placed in the Postal Savings Bank to his credit.

Roughly estimating, I should say twenty per cent of the interned men in this camp are working for "Uncle Sam." The other eighty per cent, composed largely of officers (some of them of the highest rank in the Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd Line) occupy their time in study or at games, sport and light work which they do purely for exercize and amusement. Of course the Government pays nothing for the planting of flower beds, cutting or rolling the grass, cleaning out the swimming pool or building the summer houses.

There is no objection to the interned Germans using the swimming pool or playing tennis or croquet, in fact it is encouraged, but such work as is necessary to keep the pool and grounds in condition is up to the Germans, if they intend to take advantage of these pleasures, made possible by the character of the former use of the property.

The camp was scarcely a week old before the Germans had arranged classes in English, history, mathematics, engineering, etc. Among themselves they



The interned Imperial German Band recently raised $4000 and gave half to the German Red Cross and half to the American

have chosen their leaders and instructors who carry out this work. Special attention is given vocal music, and under the direction of an experienced leader fine concerts are given. There is also an exceptionally fine band, one of the three of the Imperial German Government's; it has been in China for fifteen years, coming to this country some time ago en route to Germany, but was unable to get any farther than New York, and is now interned. During a tour of several American cities, prior to our entrance into the war, this band raised $4000, half of which was given to the German Red Cross and half to the American Red Cross for use on the Mexican border. In addition to the vocal concerts the band plays twice a week, on Thursday and Saturday, the repertoire consisting of all kinds of classical and popular music. The chorus confines its program to hymns and folk songs.

The Government allows newspapers (American) to come to the camp, also allows letters and telegrams to be sent and received, but of course these are opened and censored, and must be written in English.

I have slept and eaten in this camp, have talked to the officers and men, seen them at work and at play, and from all I have gathered I am convinced they are contented, altho for appearance sake they champ at the bit, lamenting the fact that they are unable to join the Kaiser's forces.

It is not possible for any officer or man to complain of his food, since it is provided by his own people and cooked to his own taste. It is equally impossible to complain of his room or surroundings; he has more room space, considerably more, than he is accustomed to aboard ship, and the surroundings are perfect—they are the works of Nature at her very best.







There is a diversity of occupations at the Interne Camp, ranging all the way from laundering to teaching mathematics. A good number of the men have made the most of these excellent facilities for acquiring skill at some outdoor work on land—gardening, of course, is the most profitable and popular; but there are times when the men prefer to sit and talk, or perhaps just sit

PITCH-PIPE AND POMP AT NIAGARA

BY HERBERT REED

RAIN passed away at last from saturated Fort Niagara, leaving the "happy encampment" to the growing grind of the last days of training for the Pennsylvanians who are to lead the new hosts—to the dusty hike, the tests of endurance under a blazing sun which in itself is a large factor in the final determination of fitness for the great task in hand. And with the new light on green lawn at the post and the bush country of march, countermarch and bivouac, came almost (but not quite) by chance, a new light on the dull drive of the work. For the workaday encampment turned for the time being from the drab pounding of the uphill road to the commissions that lie just over the brow of yonder slope, to the blazonry of formal function with its dash of color, to the resonance of brass music and the reverberation of that swinging, mass singing that all Topside has been clamoring for and has not known how to achieve. The Russians came, and with their advent, everything that was latent in the military sense came to the surface. There was pomp, and there was sound. It is more particularly of the sound that I am to speak this time, of its effect and of its causes; but for the moment let us take up with pomp.

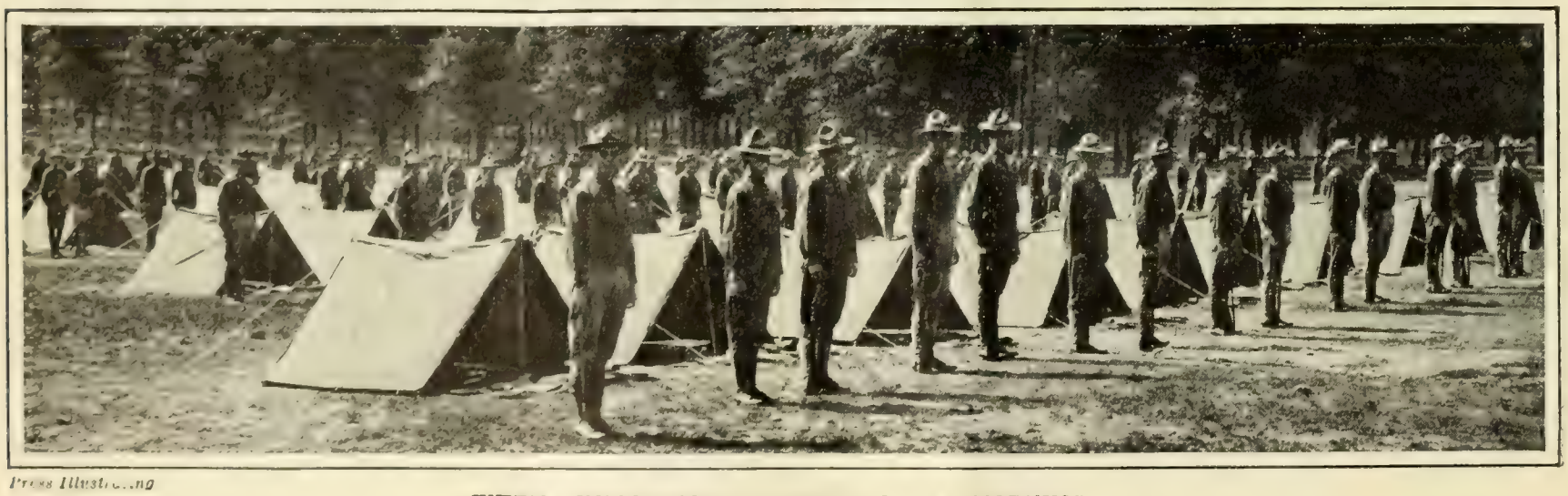
ALL the quiet, persistent, dull work of the army officers who had been making the leaders of the New Army, came to the surface that day, to meet with unmistakable appreciation on the part of Lieut. Gen. Vladimir Roop and his entourage (a word rapidly regaining ground these days), not to mention Colonel Miller, the camp commandant, and Major Averill, the jolly cicerone of the visitors. Down from their heavily policed automobiles descended the Russians, resplendent not in the Verestchagin manner, but merely by comparison with the O. D. cotton of commandant and command, the while yokel and city man alike carefully forgot to uncover lest some one should discover that the band was playing the Russian National Anthem. Proceeding thence to the parade ground the visitors reviewed some sixteen hundred men who, had they been encased in the gray and white duck of West Point, would have done honor to that famous institution. It is no part of my plan to make invidious comparisons, but if Plattsburg has any such review as that in its system, it has not been my good fortune to witness it. The situation was just a little tense, for here were really hard worked men, in some cases men a little worried about what the immediate future had in store for them in the way of service to their country; but as is always the case with men in whom the seeds of subconscious discipline have been planted, they came up to the mark handsomely.

CAME then, the dramatic touch. A few sharp commands and the regiment formed three sides of a square. To the center of this stage, which was no stage at all, an orderly called a stocky, broad-shouldered man in citizen blue, armed only with a pitch-pipe, long years of experience in handling men, and a determination evident in every move. Just prior to his advent the Russian general had addrest the officers-to-be in resonant English—this talk to the troops a custom that has been prevalent in all the history of the Russian arms, and that comes to us just at this time rather happily when the stress of public and private utterance is on the linking of the new democracy and the old. The cheers died away, the stocky man in blue, hat removed so that the patch of white just over his forehead stood out like a plume, raised both hands, gave the key, and with a sudden gesture swept the 1500 into the swinging rhythm of "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag." From brick-walled barrack after barrack the echoes came winging on the wind that swept in evenly from the lake, rolling in on the throng of spectators in their July finery, and the visitors from overseas. Every one caught the spirit of the thing, the Russians, a musical people, perhaps more keenly than the others. The song swelled and mounted, that volume of sound that is so stirring when it is built of men's voices alone. It was an open-throated song, a splendid song, that happy mass effort for which all Topside has been waiting—and the country, too. It was unexpected, unanticipated alike by conductor and chorister. It was unrehearsed, and it was guiltless of staging beyond that of opportunity, which has always been the finest setting that could be asked. Song after song was called for by the man in blue with the little pitch-pipe and the one accusing finger on either hand which in all these years has been wont to level itself like a rifle at the laggard voice. But on this day there was no laggard voice.

I have said that this great good moment with its democratic significance came not quite by chance—for there had been slow, steady building up to that moment. As in every situation of this kind, success in the mass is always the result of some personality thrusting up to gather the fruit of quiet, unremitting, undiscouraged labor. This time the personality was that of the quiet but commanding man in blue. Something of a coup in the mass singing line he had planned for the following day, it seemed, but opportunity came riding in with the Russians and he and his fifteen hundred were on the spot to seize it.

I like to feel, and I am confident in so feeling, that that day's singing will go ringing down thru encampment after encampment until it reaches the outermost fringe of those shadowy millions of whom I spoke in the first article of this series. We like to feel that we are not *thrusting* arms upon these our fighting men. They have taken to arms without compulsion other than the honest urge within them. Thus too, they have taken and will take to this singing, for it is deep down within them, especially at this time. It was because the song impulse is deep down in these our fighting men that the man in blue of whom I have spoken was able to achieve the triumph of Fort Niagara's big day in the public view.

(*Continued on page 182*)



Press Illustrating

WHEN "INSPECTION" SOUNDS IN THE MORNING



THE TASK OF THE "TALENT"

BY CHARLES M. SHELDON

One of the best known clergymen in the country, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Topeka, Kansas, and author of "In His Steps," Dr. Sheldon is also a popular Chautauqua lecturer and speaks from experience of the platform end of this American institution.—THE EDITOR.

I could write a library on the fly-infested, mosquito-haunted, bathless and comfortless hotels of the United States of America. The circuit of the Coöperative Chautauqua Association covers some fifty towns mostly in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. My own schedule has put me into twenty-four towns in twenty-one days including one extra date in Virginia. It has involved some five thousand miles of travel, and if there is anything more designed to strike the Chautauqua lecturer with deep gloom and homesickness than the average hotel of the small towns in the Middle West, I do not know what it is. The broken fly screens, the ragged curtains, the dirty wash-bowls and pitchers, the grimy towels, the filthy soap, the suspicious looking bed, the cracked looking glass, the dim irreligious little electric light, the sticky salt cellars, the unnamable coffee, the unspeakable toilet arrangements, all conspire to give the traveler who has to be in a new town every day a feeling of physical and mental depression which he can overcome only by accepting the average hotel as a part of the program of a lecturer's life. The Chautauqua management is not to blame for these hideous conditions. But somebody is. I wonder that the great army of Gideons does not do something. And I also wonder if the great Chautauqua crowds of cultured, intelligent, well-housed people living in the well-to-do town ever realize that the man up there on the platform, or the "Talent" doing its best, has just come out of a hotel room into which no one of the Chautauqua people would ever put a guest. At one town of 4000 population, I spoke to an audience of 3500 people, and outside the tent was a line of automobiles half a mile long. The town was rich in beautiful homes. And I had come out of a "hotel," the "best" in the place, where my room did not even contain a chair, and the only place I dared lie down was on the *outside* of the bed.



Illustrations drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

I LOSE HEART

Of course, the reformer should be able to rise above his surroundings. That is true. When it comes to the hotel in the small American town, I not only rise above my surroundings but I get up as early as I can and "check out." I confess I have as much courage as most men, and I believe we can get rid of the saloon and bad politics and war, but when it comes to reforming the hotel in the small town, I lose heart.

The program of the Chautauqua includes entertainment, instruction, drama, music, and just plain lectures. I am in the last named class. All the people on the program are known collectively as the "Talent" and so spoken of by the Chautauqua "Bureau." We are booked for a regular date, at a fixed hour, afternoon or evening or both. The reason for the particular booking is a mystery to the "Talent" which the "Bureau" does not explain.

For example, I am at this writing in Mattoon, Illinois, 171 miles south of Chicago. Last Sunday I was in Arcola, fourteen miles north of Mattoon. But Monday I was in Freeport, Illinois, 113 miles northwest of Chicago. I jump from Freeport to Mattoon, going thru Arcola, where I was last Sunday, to come to Mattoon for Tuesday. This makes double travel, and it is constantly happening. The Chautauqua

(*Continued on page 195*)





BRINGING SUMMER INDOORS

Don't confine Summer exclusively to your garden, invite her into the house. These rooms in the Easthampton, Long Island, house of the artist, Albert Herter, show exactly how to do it. Remember that furniture should be light in line, curtains dark but not stuffy, and that colorful and cool are not necessarily contradictory terms.—Photographs by Johnston-Hewitt

The Countryside

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO SENSIBLE AND EFFICIENT COUNTRYSIDE LIVING : BETTER HOUSES : BETTER ROOMS : BETTER GARDENS : BETTER ROADS AND BETTER TOWNS FOR THOSE WHOSE INTERESTS LIE BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE FARM

WHAT MAKES A TOWN GOOD ?

BY J. HORACE McFARLAND

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION

THE answer to the editor's question may be made in several ways. A community may be "good-looking" and yet not be good, but as I see it, a really good community is sure to be good-looking. Some commentators would consider a town good if it made a strong response to the Billy Sunday impulse, even if it was as ugly as the usual revivalist's "tabernacle." (I wonder how these gentlemen venture to take that word from the Bible to describe the hideous structures they seem to like, without paying any attention to the design obvious in the book of Exodus to make the tabernacle of God a thing of notable physical beauty and attractiveness?)

Let us visit a town which the American Civic Association would call good. It will need to be a composite of many communities, to be sure; but all we are to see may be found in some one of the many American cities, towns or villages which are more or less "good."

We arrive in the good town, on our first visit, by railroad. The entrance of the railroad is thru a pleasant street, apparently, for we see no unorderly back-yards, no piles of manufacturing waste, no sign-plastered buildings in various stages of decrepitude. (The quantity of signs on a building is usually in proportion to its value; the more ramshackle and tumble-down the stable or shop, the worse its eruption of civic smallpox of signs! Is it not curious that apparently sane business men will pay real money to thus advertise their wares on the most decrepit and loud-smelling shacks?)

The agreeable entrance into the good town has taken the train past busy manufacturing plants, but they are orderly, and good to look at, avoiding the waste and inefficiency of messy surroundings. The railroad itself is clean and "slick" along its right-of-way, which is not decorated with discarded material, waste paper or junk. It transports us to a spacious station, thru which we pass in appreciation of the greenery of the surroundings that speak loudly of good management and courtesy.

But it may have been easier to arrive in Compositeville by way of the trolley car, which passes us along thru cleanly suburbs to the central district. The trolley poles were almost invisible because they had been designedly fitted into the tree-scheme of the streets. The arrival was at a well-located trolley terminal, where we found shelter and information, provided as a business-like part of the transportation service.

The central "square" or plaza in this good town is not a repository for municipal junk in the way of old cannon, curious iron fences and "fountains," or other memorials of bad taste. There is a monument, to be sure, commemorating a notable bit of local history, but it is of dignified design, suitable to the place it occupies, well supported by the right trees and shrubs, and not encumbered with encroaching poles, either for flags or wires. These townsmen think that their town expression ought to be simple and appropriate.

BY the radiating streets in the good town we are at once advised that the city-planning has been wisely done, for the people rather than for the "real-estaters." It is just such planning as, if applied by a capable architect to the problem of a home, would produce satisfactory, healthful and convenient living conditions.

The detail of these streets interests us. It is evident that in this "good" town there is more thought for the comfort and happiness of the people than for the prosperity of the paving companies, the makers of cast-iron, the sellers of electric current. The streets are reasonably wide, and they have been made less costly to the people as a whole by two items of thoughtful provision. A building or "set-back" line in the residence streets provides equality of light and open space inside the property line, thus effectively widening the channels thru which must pass not only traffic but the air and light which are requisites for health.

The other item of forethought is evidenced in the harmonious relation of the sidewalks, the grass plots in which are planted comfort-giving trees, and the smoothly paved roadway for vehicular traffic. Compositeville has not made the common error of paving by random, without reference to the eight-foot lines of traffic which the wise city-planner considers. In the business districts, too, there is consideration for the pedestrians, and the sidewalks, free from intrusion by steps or other projections, are ample.



A model street arrangement of sidewalk, grass plot, light fixture, tree and house foundation planting

These streets are well furnished, we observe. Where there are trolley lines, the poles are, as in the entrance streets, practically concealed by the trees. There are no other poles, for electricity, in common with gas, water and complete sewerage, is carried under the street surface.

The lighting standards, simple and graceful, but unobtrusive, are designed to give even illumination at low cost, and, of course, there are no swinging electric arc-lamps. These people want illumination, and not a mere display of raw light!

All the other street furnishings of curbing, sewer, inlets, fire-alarm boxes, trash receptacles, etc., are in keeping.

THE residents of Compositeville have easy access to playgrounds, parks and social centers. An acre of open space has been provided for every hundred of the population, and the playgrounds are carefully equipt and as carefully maintained. Consequently the open air habit prevails, and home gardens are plentiful and beautiful. The modern schools—all having ample and well-fitted play spaces about them—are year-round social centers as well; for these wise people believe in keeping their property in use. The saloon has gone out, and its place is much more than taken by these centers, where there is organized provision for recreation.

Of course Compositeville drinks pure water, for the town controls the supply, which is filtered so as to free it from impurities and disease germs, and its safety is assured by daily bacteriological examinations.

Pure milk is assured, too, and the public markets are kept clean.

There is a fine spirit of coöperation in Compositeville. The churches preach a seven-day and not a mere Sunday Christianity, and their pulpits talk town economics, just as Moses first discussed them on the plain before Sinai. The town is liberal and friendly, for it is a happy place in which to live and work. It is cleanly, and of course it is sightly. It is not afraid to pay, thru just taxation, for its efficient service; which, its residents realize, is the cheapest thing they buy between the cradle and the grave.

Compositeville is, as I thus bring together its elements, all economic, all business-like, a good town



Use two fingers in transplanting



Press the soil tight about the roots



The way a good dust mulch looks



Multiplier onions "before and after"

VEGETABLE RESERVES FOR WINTER

BY HUGH FINDLAY

THIS is the season of the year when we must bring up reinforcements to occupy the freshly made trenches between the rows of vegetables that have done and are still doing their duty.

The successful war garden ought to produce two or three crops per season. There is still time to get a late crop, maturing during October, except in gardens so far north that killing frosts may be expected early in that month. The dates given on this page are for the latitude of New York City. For every hundred miles north or south add or subtract from five to eight days.

But the time for raising this crop *from seed* has gone by, except in the case of late spinach, turnips, etc. The war gardener who has not provided adequately for the latter end of his garden by sowing in June and July must buy his seedlings now—and that is well worth doing.

LATE BEETS

AUGUST 1 is not too late in the North to sow such varieties as Detroit Dark Red and Crosby's Egyptian Beets. The soil should be made fine and loose as well as rich; much depends on this preparation. Rows twelve inches apart, the plants thinned from two to three inches apart, with the seed planted in drills about one inch deep, will insure proper growth and development so that the crop may be harvested by the latter part of September. Frequent cultivation and a little nitrate of soda just before a rain applied two or three times during the growing season is advisable.

LATE CABBAGE

WITH a little special attention, a late crop of cabbage may be successfully grown at this late date. Month-old seedlings should be purchased; they will mature, in good soil, by October 15. The Flat Dutch, Autumn King and Danish Ball Head are the best three late varieties. The plants should be healthy and stocky and may take the place of any early crops if the soil is cultivated again and more plant food is added in the form of decayed manure. If you are fortunate enough to have part of your garden clay loam, that is the place for your cabbage. The late varieties require more room than the early sorts; 24 by 36 inches will be ample space for the crop to mature to full size.

Before transplanting, which should be done on dull days or in the evening if possible, water the cabbage bed heavily if you have your own seedlings ready, so that the soil will adhere to the roots when the plants are removed.

There is no operation so important in the culture of cabbage as cultivation; this should be done frequently after 10 a. m. and before 5 p. m. If the plants are getting sufficient moisture and plant food, the foliage is brittle in the early morning and in the evening, but during the heat of the day there is little or no danger of breaking the foliage with your implements. Cultivate every week and do not be anxious if the cabbage does not head before cool weather sets in. It is a cool weather crop, and can stand from 5 to 10 degrees below freezing. In fact, some of the varieties do not start to head until cool weather. If a few heads have not matured before the first severe frost, cover them with sufficient soil to keep them from freezing and they run a fair chance of heading even then.

LATE CELERY

FOLLOWING early peas, lettuce or radish, transplant such varieties as Giant Pascal, Winter Queen or Boston Market. The soil should contain a good deal of decayed vegetable matter in the form of manure and should have, above all, a liberal supply of moisture all the time. Celery cannot stand a drought. Muck soil is, of course, ideal, but a high grade celery may be grown on a garden loam if fertilizer and moisture are added. This is late to introduce late celery into your garden, but stocky plants, about twenty-five days old, will mature by October if they have favorable conditions and special care.

On transplanting cut back a little of the tops and roots. Water freely after planting in the open. The planting distances are extremely variable and depend to a large extent on the methods of blanching. If boards are used the rows may be two feet apart and the plants set six inches apart in the rows. If banking with soil is the method followed, the rows should be at least three feet apart.

The one requirement that should be followed to the letter is to keep the celery growing vigorously from the time of planting until it is time to store it. In small gardens where manure is available, cultivate several times until about September 1, then mulch the rows with manure, keeping it away from direct contact with the stems, of course. The rain, or watering if necessary, frees the plant food, and the straw acts like a sponge, holding the moisture. Wherever liquid manure is available apply a weak solution once a week; be careful not to get it into the heart of the plant, but at the roots. If the plants are slow in growing and appear a little yellow and sickly, apply a little nitrate of soda and water freely. Keep a dust mulch between the rows.

SPINACH

A bed of spinach may be started early in August. Manure a strip of land very heavily with decayed horse or cow manure, mixing it very thoroly with the soil, which should be made fine by raking over the surface. The space should be about four feet wide and any length desired. Draw the trenches one inch in depth and the rows twelve inches apart, making four rows to the bed. After planting and covering the seed, press down the soil and give the bed a thoro watering. As soon as the plants appear above ground, cultivate at least twice each week until frost, when such a variety as the New Zealand should have reached full growth.

This variety of spinach can stand severe drought and a considerable frost—but not a severe frost. The plant grows vigorously during the clear, cool days of fall and becomes very hardy with the increasing cold. Just before the hard frosts begin to come, cover the bed with a little clean straw or other litter. As the weather becomes more severe increase this to a depth of from three to five inches. Throw a few branches over the straw to keep it from blowing out. If by chance a few warm days set in, it is advisable to remove carefully some of the litter so that the plants may have air (but they should not be exposed to the sun). The straw and branches catch and hold the snow which is an added protection. The spinach keeps beautifully during the winter and becomes tender by early spring. Before the frost is out of the ground the litter may be removed and the spinach cut. If plunged into cold water it is ready for cooking in an hour. This crop supplies the table with one of the most healthful foodstuffs before anything in the open garden has started to grow.

MULTIPLIER AND EGYPTIAN ONIONS

THE multiplier sets are usually planted in rows twelve inches apart, the sets four inches apart in the rows. In the North, where the winters are severe, a mulch of straw or manure will insure proper protection. This should be removed as soon as spring arrives and the onions allowed to mature. It takes about six weeks for these onions to mature sufficiently before freezing weather. Because of its hardiness, the Egyptian tree onion is most desirable in the North; this variety should not be mulched until after the ground is frozen.

LATE TURNIPS

THE soil for the late turnips, like all of the root crops, should be a sandy loam and very fertile. It takes from six to nine weeks for the turnip to mature. After the early crop of sweet corn has been removed, pull up the stalks, cultivate the soil, and apply a little well decayed manure, working it well into the soil. Then sow the turnip seed in rows twelve inches apart, and about one inch in depth. Thin the plants to about two inches apart in the row. There is no advantage in having the turnips large before storing them away for winter; the large turnips are usually tough and full of fiber. Such varieties as Aberdeen, Purple Top, White Globe, and White Milan are good keepers and will mature before the severe frost if sown in August.

A WAR BUDGET FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

BY STUART CHASE

There is just one way, in countryside or city, to accommodate the family income with maximum efficiency and minimum hardship to the extraordinary condition created by the Great War. That is to know what you are spending and plan your future expenditures on the basis of that knowledge—in other words, to make a household budget and make it work. We asked Mr. Chase to discuss the puzzling things which happen to the family budget in wartime because he has already written very clearly and helpfully on the budget and because he brings to the subject the equipment of an expert public accountant.—THE EDITOR.

WAR raises havoc with the household budget; at least it does with mine. We have just compiled our expenditures for the six months ended May 1, 1917. We find that we have spent just $295 more than our budget permitted us to, and by the same token we have spent $294 more than for the same period a year ago; that is for the six months ended May 1, 1916. We live in a six-room apartment on the outskirts of Boston and the family consists of three, the baby being nearly two years old. Here are the figures:

TABLE I

Two Adults and Child

Six months ended May 1, '16	May 1, '17		% Increase
	Actual Expenses	Budget	Actual	1917
Food	$168	$185	$266	58
Shelter	297	300	313	5
Clothing	164	200	224	36
Operating	246	250	334	35
Advancement	211	150	243	15
Total	$1,086	$1,085	$1,380	27
Income	1,150	1,250	1,305	13
Surplus	$64	$165		
Deficit			$75	

NOTE.—We have eliminated from the 1917 figures a maid whom we did not have in 1916.

Food has cost us 58 per cent more than it did a year ago, in spite of the fact that for the past three months Mrs. Chase has paid cash for all her groceries, thus saving 5 per cent over the old method of monthly bills. Meat, furthermore, has entirely disappeared from our table. Fifty-eight per cent is a cruel increase, but it is not incompatible with the figures as reported by the *New York Times Annalist* for substantially the same period. The *Annalist* index number shows the fluctuations in the average wholesale price of twenty-five food commodities selected and arranged to represent a theoretical family's food budget.

For April 24, 1915, the index number is 154
For April 22, 1916, the index number is 166
For April 21, 1917, the index number is 270

The increase from April 22, 1916, to April 21, 1917, is 63 per cent! Dun's index figures show increases from April 1, 1914, to April 1, 1917, as follows:

Dairy and garden products... 84 per cent
Meat ..... 46 per cent
Foodstuffs (general) .....105 per cent

It is only too evident that the increases in our own food budget must be reflected in the food budgets of the country.

Our item for "shelter," which includes rent, gas and electricity, has not increased proportionately. Our rent of $45 a month has not been advanced, but it is safe to say that while we do not suffer in this regard our landlord's profits are being drastically cut by the increased cost of coal, and the suburban householder suffers likewise. The *Coal Trade Journal* states that the average retail price of anthracite range coal in New York was $5 a ton in January, 1915, and $8.75 in January, 1917.

Our clothing item has advanced 36 per cent over last year. This is due in part to the greater outlays for our small son, who has been crawling thru rompers at the rate of one a week or thereabouts, but Dun's index figures show a 49 per cent increase in all clothing since 1914.

Operating expenses include service, laundry, health, telephone, carfare, lunches, and sundries. The increase is 35 per cent, but a part of this is due to a large dentist bill.

"ADVANCEMENT" IN WARTIME

NOW we come to perhaps the most debatable item in the war budget. You will note that we allowed only $150 for "advancement" ("advancement" includes recreation, education, books, periodicals, gifts, charity, club dues, etc.), and we spent $243! Undoubtedly we could have kept it down to $150, but the fact remains that we did not. We did not have the grit to sacrifice the moderate extras that our middle-class standard of living had accustomed us to. We continued to buy books, to subscribe to magazines, to take a winter outing in the mountains, to go to an occasional concert and play (unfortunately the local stock company in a fit of incomprehensible sanity is playing Shaw and Galsworthy, Ibsen and Oscar Wilde this year) and to donate recklessly small checks for unpopular causes, such as suffrage and the Consumers' League, all of which was quite human perhaps, but from the standpoint of the budget, a wanton extravagance.

"Advancement" is the vital point of the war budget problem. One has to eat, of course, and one has to be clothed and sheltered, operating expenses must go on, but one can retrench on luxuries. And now that *our* country is at war, it becomes not only a personal necessity but a patriotic duty to eliminate waste and extravagance.

At the time of writing, Congress is still debating the details of the revenue bill, but certain broad principles are already discernible and reasonably sure of enactment. Seven billions are to be raised by bond issues, and about two billions by taxation within the coming year.

There are four things which the latter is certain to include:

1. An increased levy on individual incomes.
2. Increased taxes on business profits of over 8 per cent.
3. Increased taxes and new taxes on luxuries.
4. New taxes on necessities.

Each of these enactments, except perhaps the second, is going to affect the household budget vitally. Let us consider them in turn.

TAXES IN THE BUDGET

IF your family income is $3000 a year, and perhaps if it is only $2000, you will be required to pay a tax of 2 per cent thereon, or from $40 to $60 a year. If your income is over $10,000 a year, you will be required to pay a continually rising supertax until at the $500,000 point the Government will demand from 40 to 50 per cent of your entire income. Taxation of this type is an operating expense (house and land taxes belong in "shelter"), and accordingly those who receive $3000 or more a year must be prepared to allow for a considerable increase in the items in their budget classified under this head.

The tax on excess profits will cut down the dividend income of many a family, but it should not operate to increase the family expenditures.

Taxes on luxuries may include alcohol, tobacco, amusement tickets, soft drinks, musical instruments, automobiles, etc. Every family, even the very poorest, expends some part of its income for these luxuries and comforts. Some of them, such as tobacco and automobiles, have attained the dignity of practical necessities. The laborer's pipe and the Ford are permanent institutions. Even under the strictest régime it is doubtful if more than a handful of us can escape some expenditure in these directions, and the moment the tax is laid by the Government, that moment will the industry taxed "shift" it, as the learned economists say, to the consumer, which means that the war budget goes up another notch.

Taxes on necessities will probably include freight rates, passenger tickets, postage, sugar, petroleum, denatured alcohol, etc. The effect will be the same as in the case of luxuries. The railroad or the sugar trust will shift the tax to the consumer by raising the price of its commodity, and the budget again suffers.

In addition to all this, Congress may increase the tariff, levy an inheritance tax, and institute various stamp taxes.

In revising the budget, then, we have two



Edwin Levick

War and the budget. More and more of us now are going to turn our backs to the butcher shop———



Paul Thompson

and our faces to the income tax window. The Government is getting interested even in $3000 incomes

factors to consider: the increased cost of living due to war in general and the specific taxes now to be levied because of the entry of the United States into the war. The first we have already borne, the second we are about to bear. Uncle Sam requires billions of dollars to put this country on a war footing, billions which cannot be met out of the air, but only out of your pocket and mine—out of the family budgets of the nation.

REVISING THE BUDGET

IN those dim years before August, 1914, Mr. Earl G. Manning, of Boston, prepared a budget made up of actual figures furnished by thousands of thrifty Americans. It is given here in Table II. This table has formed the basis of all my budget making, but, like so many other things since war began, it is today antiquated. To follow it *in toto* would be to encourage financial suicide. A new budget must be drawn. Where the family receiving an income of $1000 spent 30 per cent of it for food, it must now spend perhaps 45 per cent; where the $5000 family spent 14 per cent for food, it must now spend 22 per cent. And note how the war burden bears proportionately harder on the poor than on the well-to-do. The greater the share of the family income spent on bare necessities, the more grievous the burden of war. For the poor, luxuries and advancement must be almost forced out of existence. For the well-to-do, these expenditures must be drastically curtailed. Taking into consideration the new factors of High Cost Living and War Taxation, I have ventured to prepare a revised war budget. (Table III, below.)

TABLE II

Yearly Home Budgets of Families Averaging Two Adults and Two Children

Prepared by EARL G. MANNING

Income of	$1,000		$2,000		$3,000		$4,000		$5,000	
Food	$300	30%	$450	22%	$550	18%	$675	17%	$725	14%
Shelter	200	20	400	20	500	17	600	15	700	14
Clothing	100	10	250	12	325	11	500	12	650	13
Operating	150	15	350	18	550	18	625	16	750	15
Advancement	100	10	250	13	450	15	600	15	775	16
Total	$850	85%	$1,700	85%	$2,375	79%	$3,000	75%	$3,600	72%
Income	1,000	100	2,000	100	3,000	100	4,000	100	5,000	100
Savings and Insurance	$150	15%	$300	15%	$625	21%	$1,000	25%	$1,400	28%

The $1000 family with only a 5 per cent outlay for "advancement" is going to overspend its income. The $2000 family should break about even. Above $3000 a small surplus should accrue, but here enters boldly a new factor which has long hovered in the background; namely, war philanthropies. Red Cross, special relief units, children's aid (child delinquency has increased 38 per cent in England due to the absence of fathers at the front and mothers in munition factories), support of war widows and orphans, camp inspection, etc., will all call for, nay insist upon, volunteer financial support. The "advancement" account of the $3000-and-over family will have to bear the brunt of these appeals. For this reason I have allowed almost as much for "advancement," in the $4000 and $5000 classes, as did the old Manning budget.

TABLE III

Yearly Home Budgets for Wartime of Families Averaging Two Adults and Two Children

Income of	$1,000		$2,000		$3,000		$4,000		$5,000	
Food	$450	45%	$675	34%	$825	27%	$1,015	25%	$1,000	22%
Shelter	220	22	440	22	550	19	660	17	770	15
Clothing	140	14	350	17	490	16	750	19	975	20
Operating	180	18	420	21	720	24	830	21	1,225	24
Advancement	50	5	115	6	300	10	500	12	700	14
Total	$1,040	104%	$2,000	100%	$2,885	96%	$3,755	94%	$4,760	95%
Income	1,000	100	2,000	100	3,000	100	4,000	100	5,000	100
Surplus	....		....		$115	4%	$245	6%	$240	5%
Deficit	$40	4%								

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO?

IT is plain that the household budget has some trying years ahead of it. Even if the war happily ceases within a few months, the burden of taxation necessitated by the preparations already made will continue for an indefinite period; and even if Mr. Hoover succeeds in stamping out food speculation, and in conserving the food-supply on an efficient basis, it is doubtful if he can do more than hold prices at their present level. The budget is up against it any way. Each family will have to work out its own problem, but it is perhaps possible to suggest a few general methods that may be employed. We can strive to eliminate waste: we can cut down on luxuries; we can grow more food.

While I confidently expect that countless amateur gardens are going to cost more in seeds, fertilizers, labor, muddleheadedness and arnica than they can possibly realize in anemic beans and battered cabbages, certain it is that the home-garden movement as a whole has great possibilities of increasing food-supply and thereby reducing food costs. In respect to home-garden accounting, perhaps the simplest method is to charge all gardening expenses having to do with the production of food to the general food account, and credit this account with any product sold, no entries being made for actual home consumption. If the total food account for the year 1917 *with* a garden be compared with the total food account for 1916 *without* a garden, the loss or gain due to the activities of the hoe can be roughly computed after allowing for the general increase in commodities consumed other than home-grown ones. For the expert who scorns this rough and ready method, I suggest a separate "home produce" account, subdivided into the various crops, if necessary, to which all garden expenses such as seeds, fertilizers, labor, spraying, utensils, etc., be charged, a cost per unit (bushels, pounds) of the finished crop being established; this unit cost being used as a basis for charging the budget food account with the product actually consumed by the household, and also being used as a basis for securing a reasonable profit on all products sold to outside individuals. Those desiring further enlightenment should write to the Department of Agriculture for their bulletins on farm accounting.

WASTE

THE United States Department of Agriculture estimates that $700,000,000 of food is wasted every year in this country, not including the waste due to alcoholic beverages. The department itemizes this waste under five heads:

1. Edible food thrown into the garbage-pail.
2. Spoiling of food due to careless handling and storing.
3. Careless cookery.
4. Waste in preparation.
5. Over-generous serving of food.

Professor Harry Ward declares that every year $20,000,000 of food is left on plates, to be thrown away because people cannot eat it. One slice of bread wasted every day means the loss of twenty-four loaves a year. Fat is an expensive and necessary food, but you and I have paid the plumber unconscionable sums to remove the same from our waste pipes. Waste is the problem of the American woman—her all-important problem today. The scandal of the national garbage can is hers to quiet. The reek of it she must, and will, subdue.

Allied with the waste problem is the problem of luxuries. But while we can sanction whole-heartedly the instant stoppage of waste, we have to move more softly in the matter of luxuries. Suddenly to cease buying any jewelry, any expensive millinery, any limousines, any opera boxes, or any "movie" tickets, would prove disastrous to the general business of the country, however excellent its effect on the character of the individual. Billions of dollars of capital are invested in the manufacture of luxuries (there is over a billion in moving pictures alone). Some millions of workers are employed in these industries. We cannot throw them out of employment tomorrow without inviting panic and revolution. Furthermore, a moderate production of luxuries is necessary to any sort of civilized life.

On the other hand, it is clear that there is too much money invested and too many workers employed in the production of baubles, surfeits and poisons that serve no rational human need, and only succeed in polluting and perverting our national life and character. These things, the product of grave injustices in the distribution of wealth, ought to be eliminated, and we should be prepared to undergo a little momentary economic hardship during the transition period. To grow maudlin about the poor worker and the poor capitalist is to shirk the whole problem of social reconstruction.

The problem that confronts us then is to eliminate progressively the more bizarre and the more vicious elements of luxury, selecting with some care the kind of business that we propose to support, or condemn, thru the voting power of our dollars. Here is a practical example: Mr. A is accustomed, let us say, to spend $2 for a theater ticket and $2 thereafter for a roof-garden cabaret and the refreshments that match. His war budget forbids him to buy *both* luxuries. Which shall he give up? The roof-garden, of course. We can do very well without roof-gardens and cabarets, but the theater is an intimate part of the national life and should be sacrificed only under dire necessity.

The war has given us the unique opportunity to revolutionize the whole economy of luxuries; to destroy the vicious, to encourage the necessary, to make wholesome and strengthen immeasurably the goods of the nation. Reflect for a moment on the word "goods." Literally interpreted it marks the beginning and the end of all sane spending, in peace no less than in war.

HOW TO CHOOSE FURNITURE



An excellent Hepplewhite sofa in which the proportions of contour and the decorative details are thoroly true and consistent

BY H. D. EBERLEIN AND ABBOT McCLURE

BUYING a piece of furniture is, in a way, comparable to getting married. The purchase made and the piece installed in your house, you have it "for better, for worse" and the chances are that it will stay by you for the rest of your natural life. One cannot overemphasize, then, the necessity of a rigid preliminary analysis of a contemplated purchase to the end that enduring satisfaction may result from our choice.

It is clearly impossible to lay down a precise set of empiric rules, of universal application, for testing the suitability of every piece of furniture that may ever happen, under any circumstances, to require our consideration. An attempt to do so would be a preposterous piece of quackery, equally offensive and impracticable. The same piece of furniture may be absolutely right and suitable for one place and its attendant conditions and absolutely wrong for another, in just the same way that pajamas are eminently appropriate to wear when one is going to bed but wholly inappropriate when one is going to a dinner party. The utmost that can be done is to define certain fundamental principles or canons of sound judgment which we may employ to determine the intrinsic merit of a piece and its fitness for its intended environment and, after that, trust to the individual's common sense to arrive at a conclusion in which he or she may repose a reasonable confidence of rectitude. And the presentation of such a set of canons or fundamental standards is the object of this article.

THE DOUBLE STANDARD

THE prospective purchaser of furniture, intent upon a wise choice, must judge of its suitability from two points of view. First, it is necessary to consider the inherent qualifications as indicated by *design*, by *structure*, by the distribution of ornament and by the *materials* employed. Second, it is quite as essential to keep fully and constantly in mind the character of the setting in which the furniture is to be placed, especially with reference to *scale*, to the *dominant architectural lines* and to the *nature of the background*. These two bases of judgment, conscientiously and rigorously employed, will prove valuable safeguards in avoiding costly mistakes which one will repent at leisure, and in securing, instead, pieces which will bring with them an increasing sense of satisfaction.

It is scarcely to be expected that the finer and subtler characteristics of furniture design should make the full appeal of which they are capable unless the individual himself possesses a considerable degree of special and accurate knowledge of furniture and has thus a sufficient basis for making comparisons, but the more salient features of design, judged solely on their own merits, can readily be analyzed sufficiently to enable the ordinary observer to exercize an intelligent discrimination, provided he sets about it in a fairly systematic manner. To begin with, in judging soundness of design in furniture, we must assume toward it much the same critical attitude as we should toward a piece of architecture and base our verdict upon considerations of composition and mass, of the relation of structural lines of support to mass and to the material used, of the logical distribution of ornament and of the method of employing material. This general ground of criticism applies equally whether the piece under examination be elaborate or simple.

PROPORTION

IN the process of analysis our first concern is with *proportion*, in other words, with the mass and composition or, to put it in still another way, with symmetry which, as its etymology indicates, is merely the quality of "measuring together" or displaying consistent measurements. A painter would allude to the analogous quality in a picture by speaking of the "drawing," while an architect would speak of a building's "scale." Primarily, the proportions of a piece of furniture should satisfy the eye and there should be an obvious reason for its design. It should not appear top-heavy nor clumsy. The visible means of support should *look* adequate to holding up the weight imposed. In the secretary bookcase at the foot of the page the mass of the body looks too heavy for the light, spindly legs. If the legs were of iron, it would be a different matter, but we know they are of wood and that, judged in terms of wooden construction, they are probably physically as well as apparently insufficient. Consequently, we say the piece is ill-proportioned. On the other hand, a piece should not be clumsy so that its lines convey the impression of dull, dead, gross stolidity nor should it present a ponderous base merely to support a light superstructure. From what has been said it follows that a piece should be consistent in its physical composition and distribution of mass. It should likewise be harmonious in line and not display totally diverse and antagonistic conceptions of design in its several parts—to suppose an extreme case, for the sake of example, a cabinet with an Adam top of delicate rectilinear lines and refined detail with a heavy, curvilinear and robustly proportioned Queen Anne stand with cabriole legs and shaped stretchers.



This secretary bookcase is faulty in its proportions because the mass of the body and superstructure appears too heavy for the legs, which do not look adequate to support the weight that is imposed upon them

STRUCTURE

OUR second major concern is with structure. The paramount importance of structural strength and durability should need no emphasis. Good, honest joinery with dovetails, mortises and tenons and kindred devices is so different from specious "sticking together" that bare mention of the fact is enough to put a purchaser on guard. Inasmuch, however, as chairs are especially likely to disclose any structural defects they may have after brief usage, it is well to remind the reader that the point of greatest stress in a chair is the junction of seat and back and it is advisable to require obviously staunch construction in this particular. It is also preferable that seat rails be mortised and tetoned into the legs, as in the Chippendale chair on the next page, rather than that the seat frame be merely dowelled to the tops of the legs, as in the Spanish chair. Properly placed stretchers, of course, add to the stiffness and strength of the chair frame.

ORNAMENT

DISTRIBUTION of ornament should be logical and serve to emphasize lines of structural significance, important features of the contour, or spaces and surfaces visibly intended for decoration, as in the credenza on the following page. The application of ornament should never be meaningless, whimsical or excessive as it then loses all character and only cloys the eye.

MATERIAL

THE material employed should be honest. In other words, it should be what it appears to be and not an imitation of something it is not. An imitation is always open to the charge of cheapness and deception, regardless of its money cost. A piece of birch or gum furniture that is honestly and visibly birch or gum is more dignified than and infinitely preferable to a piece of

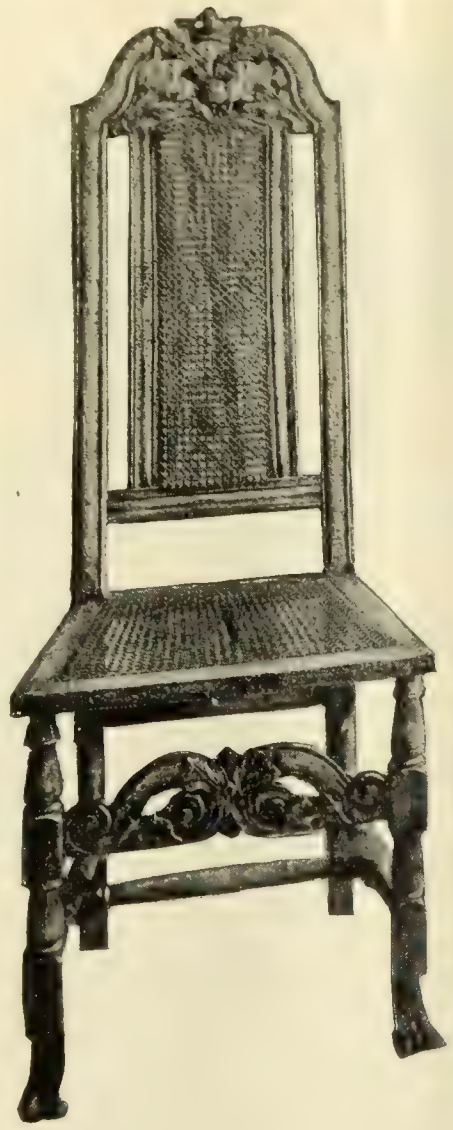


An example of admirable structure; the junction of seat and back calculated to meet stress; the seat-frame, mortised and tenoned into the legs; and the whole structure stiffly braced with stretchers

birch stained to stimulate mahogany—an intrinsically cheap and unworthy deception altho it may cost more dollars. The public at large is badly in need of revising its current notions in this respect. It must learn to accept and esteem materials for their inherent qualities and rid itself of the too prevalent false notions of relative cost and excellence. Until it does, it will continue to be gulled and pay roundly for the privilege of being gulled.

ENVIRONMENT

THE second point of view, concerned with the intended environment of the furniture, requires that pieces be in scale with their setting—that a small piece be not dwarfed and made to look picayune by being placed where a piece of great bulk is evidently needed and that, on the other hand, the size of a large piece be not exaggerated by putting it in cramped quarters. Besides preserving this relative connection between furniture and setting, it is desirable that there be some point of correspondence, some common ground, between the dominant lines of the architecture and the lines of the piece to act as a link binding the elements of the composition together. The texture of the background, too, should be taken into account. It is impossible here to multiply instances, but one example will serve for suggestion. It will be found that the rich old Italian and Spanish walnut furniture looks best against a background of tapestry or some other rich-hued and full-textured fabric, or else against the austere contrast of a stone faced or rough sand-finished plaster wall. Against ordinary wall paper it would look utterly out of place.

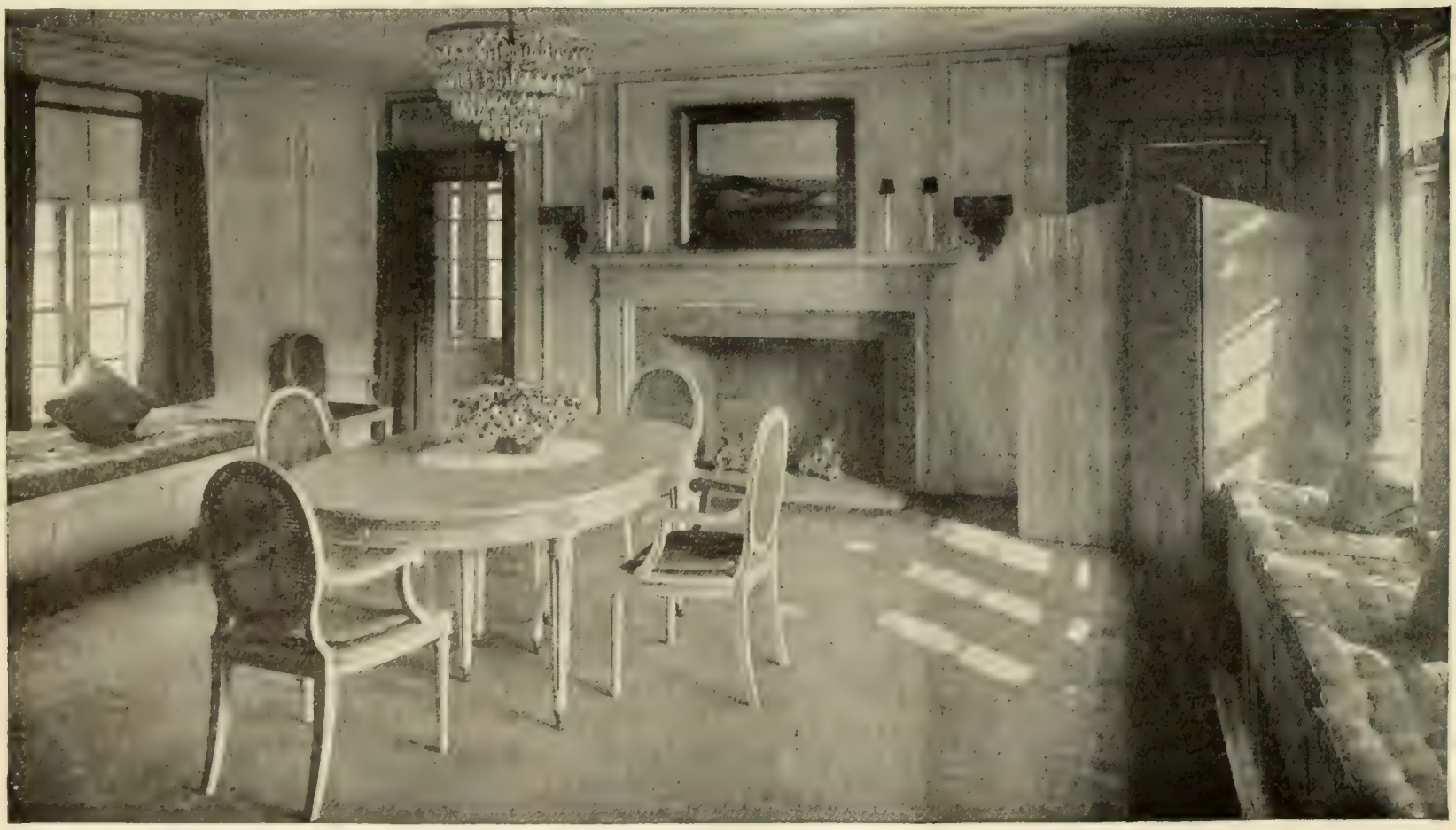


The fault of construction in this old Spanish chair is that the seat-frame is set upon the legs and merely dowelled to them so that stretchers are absolutely necessary to give it the requisite stiffness

The foregoing tests, truly applied, will settle many a vexing question. One needs only to add in conclusion a word of caution anent reproductions and adaptations. Insist rigorously that reproductions be accurate and real reproductions, not only in *pattern* but in *exact dimensions;* require that adaptations be true to the spirit of their alleged prototypes, especially in the particulars of proportion and ornamental details.



This Italian credenza shows a logical distribution of ornament because the carved decoration emphasizes the lines of structural significance and the essentials of contour



Johnston Hewitt Studio

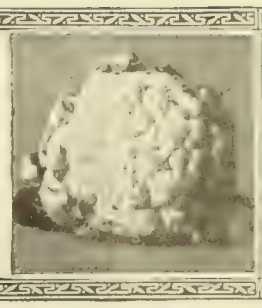
Furniture should be in harmony with the texture and the dominant architectural lines of its background



What To Do in August

A GARDEN GUIDE BY HUGH FINDLAY

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURE IN SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE



IN THE WAR GARDEN

Late Peas After removing summer beets, turnips or other early crops, cultivate thoroly and work in a little well decayed manure. A little bone meal added to the manure is a lasting plant food. Rake the soil very fine where the furrow is to be drawn and plant the seed in a trench 3 to 4 inches deep. Pack the soil firmly over the seed with the back of the rake. Do not soak the seed in water before planting. The most satisfactory varieties for late planting are Early Morn, Prosperity and Little Marvel (dwarf).

Beans Sow string beans twice during the month but not later than the 15th. The kidney, wax and even bush lima beans will mature before frost if the plants are kept growing vigorously. The soil should not only be rich in plant food but in humus so that it may retain moisture. After the beans are dropt in the furrow, a liberal supply of water may be added and the seeds then covered. This is best done in the evening. The best two varieties for late planting are, Early Valentine (green podded), and Refugee (yellow podded).

Lettuce Start a new seed bed in some shady place. Allow the plants to develop three or four leaves and then wet the bed thoroly before transplanting to the open, where the soil should be very rich in plant food, especially nitrogen. This is best supplied in the form of well decayed horse manure. The faster lettuce matures the more tender the foliage will be. One of the best varieties for fall is the Grand Rapids (loose leaf). Many of the smaller plants may be transferred to the hot-bed later in the season.

Onions If you find that the onions are not developing a bulbous growth at the base of the leaves, add a little nitrate of soda and water the onions freely in the evening. If the tops are turning brown and the bulbous growth is well developed, pull or rake out the onions; let the leaves dry. Clean off all dried material before crating the onions for winter.

Early Celery Early celery should be matured sufficiently by August 10. The best method of blanching at this season is by the use of boards. Lay the boards flat on the ground and place one edge near the plant. Lift the board into position and stake it so that it can not shift. Celery banked with soil during the hot weather has a tendency to decay at the heart. Keep the late celery growing and well watered.

Cantaloupes and Watermelons Place a shingle, piece of broken flower pot, or flat stone under the fruit so that it may ripen evenly thruout. A little weak liquid cow manure, best applied just before a rain, will help greatly in the final development. If the muskmelon breaks away from the stem and the stem end is a little soft, the fruit is ripe. If there is a crunching sound when you give a quick downward pressure on the side of the watermelon with both hands the melon is ripe. Do not break the skin. Keep the melon in a cool place for two or three days and the flavor is improved.

Pests If the aphis (green fly) puts in its appearance on any of the tender growths, such as lettuce, dust the foliage with tobacco dust. The cabbage worm may start in early on the winter crop. Sprinkle a little white hellebore, one ounce to a gallon of water, or a little powdered arsenate of lead. If the foliage of the asparagus is disappearing and you find short furrows eaten out of the tender growths, dust the plants, when the dew is heavy, with powdered arsenate of lead. The asparagus beetle is not hard to control if checked in time. Cabbage aphides are controlled by tobacco dust or a tobacco solution. These insects are usually found on the leaves close to the ground and on the under side.

Cultivate Keep the land cultivator busy this month. Some of the best crops are produced during a dry season, all on account of diligent cultivation. It seems useless to stir the soil that seems loose but there is nothing more valuable to the garden in August than a dust mulch. Gardens that are cultivated every day during the dry period show a marked increase in production and many times a crop of weeds is destroyed before they reach the surface.

THE FLOWER GARDEN

Perennials Make a chart of your perennial garden and list the plants. Do not trust to the labels or your memory. Remove all withered flowers from the perennials so that the strength that would naturally go into the production of seed may go into the root and crown of the plant, and in this way insure a fine growth and free bloom for next year. If the seed of delphinium, phlox, Canterbury bell, carnation, digitalis and hollyhock is planted this month, they will bloom next year.

Cuttings This is the month to select the strong, vigorous growths of antirrhinum, fuchsia, geranium, coleus, heliotrope and other soft wooded plants and make cuttings. Use a sharp knife and make a clean cut at the node. The cuttings should be placed in sand, watered freely and shaded. They should root within three weeks. Do not allow the cuttings to remain in the sand after the roots appear, shift them to three inch pots. Give the propagation bed plenty of ventilation during the night and protect it from the direct rays of the sun during the day.

Fall Bloomers Add to the soil, preferably before a rain, a free application of fine bone meal and phosphate and stir it in well. If you can secure liquid manure add it to your asters, cosmos, chrysanthemums, calliopsis and other fall bloomers. Apply this in the evening in a very weak form and then water the plants freely.

The Rose Apply a liberal supply of manure to the teas and hybrid teas, water to the roots and insure a "Feast of Roses" before frost. The aphis (Aphis Rosae) is a prolific breeder during the warm weather. Spray the first one you see with black leaf 40. The rose hoppers or thrips (Tettigonia Rosae) are bad this month. After they prey upon the leaves the foliage assumes a sickly yellow appearance. Spray with a solution of whale oil soap, and dust the underside of the foliage with white hellebore before the leaves dry. The latter part of the month watch for mildew on your tea roses and dust the foliage with flowers of sulfur.

Gathering Seed If you have allowed a few of the seed pods to develop, now is the time to gather them. Seed of dahlias, poppies, pansies and sweet peas should be kept in a dry, cool place. A tin can is most satisfactory, since it keeps out mice. Make a few small holes in the lid before storing the seed.

WAR GARDEN BUREAU

The Independent-Countryside War Garden Bureau, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, will answer your garden questions freely and promptly and will give you expert advice about any of your garden problems. The dates given on this page are for the latitude of New York City. For every hundred miles north or south subtract or add from five to eight days.

IN THE GREENHOUSE

Carnations All the carnations should be shifted from the field to the greenhouse this month. The benches should be filled with a garden loam, decayed sod and horse manure mixt and considerable lime added. Water the plants freely after transplanting and sprinkle lime on the surface of the bed. Spray the plants on bright days with a strong force of clear water.

Chrysanthemums Keep the early chrysanthemums cool, the soil moist, and the foliage dry. Apply a little weak liquid cow manure to the late varieties and keep them growing. Watch for mildew. Dust the foliage with sulfur and paint the pipe with a paste of sulfur. If the petals of the early varieties have not appeared, fumigate the house now and then by burning tobacco stems so as to keep in check the green aphides and white fly.

Compost Heap Clover-sod from a fine garden loam is the best for general purposes. Invert the sod on a well drained place, add six inches of decayed horse manure and six inches of sod and soil until the heap is at least four feet high. Cover the entire heap with inverted sod and allow it to stand for at least two months. If the manure is at all dry moisten it before adding it to the heap.

FRUITS AND BERRIES

Strawberries Potted runners if shifted to a permanent bed this month will yield a crop next year. The soil should be a sandy loam with a liberal amount of humus incorporated. On removing the plants from the pots loosen the tips of the roots so that they may spread and come in contact with food and moisture. Be careful not to bury the crown of the plant in transplanting.

Apples Pick the harvest apples before they are dead ripe. They have a better flavor and keep longer. If by chance you have failed to destroy all the codling moths you will find many small apples on the ground. Rake these together and destroy them. This is the month when the fall web worm is at work. If you find bunches of leaves, brown and loosely webbed, remove and burn the leaves which contain nests. Spray the tree with arsenate of lead.

Currants and Gooseberries Cultivate thoroly and add to the soil a liberal amount of bone meal. The lack of moisture thru neglecting to make a dust mulch may materially decrease the crop for next year. If the currant aphides are found on the underside of the leaves, spray with black leaf 40. The first indication of this pest is when the leaves begin to turn yellow.

Countryside Canning

Preserving and drying vegetables or fruit will be an experiment for scores of housewives this year, but neither process is hazardous even for beginners if due care is exercized in following instructions which the Department of Agriculture is glad to furnish. The Countryside Shop, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, will be glad to buy for you any of these articles or to answer questions. Five photographs courtesy of New York Tribune



This slicer does very casually a task which would keep an army of canners busy, and prepares potatoes, beans and fruits for drying in a trice. Its price is $1.89



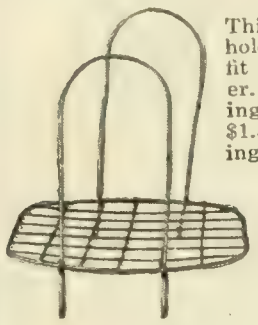
Paper containers for dried vegetables and fruits are inexpensive, easy to store and come in a multitude of shapes and sizes. From 3 cents up



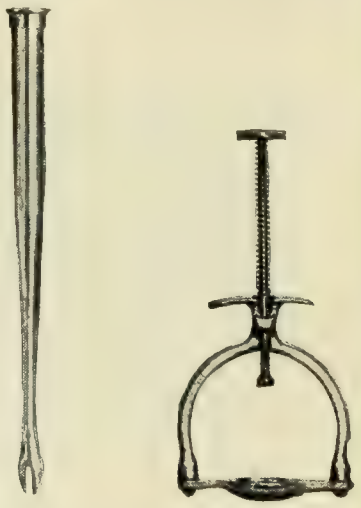
With just a twist and a turn this most convenient can sealer fastens the cover with no fuss and no solder and the very best of results. The price is $10

This small pressure canner is made of durable aluminum. Its results are quick and sure enough, compared with older methods, to justify the initial expense, where canning is to be done in any quantity. Price $15 to $25 according to size. The jar lifter is only 30 cents

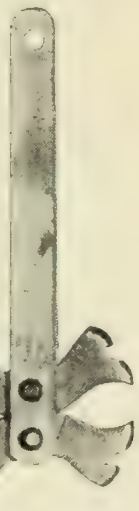




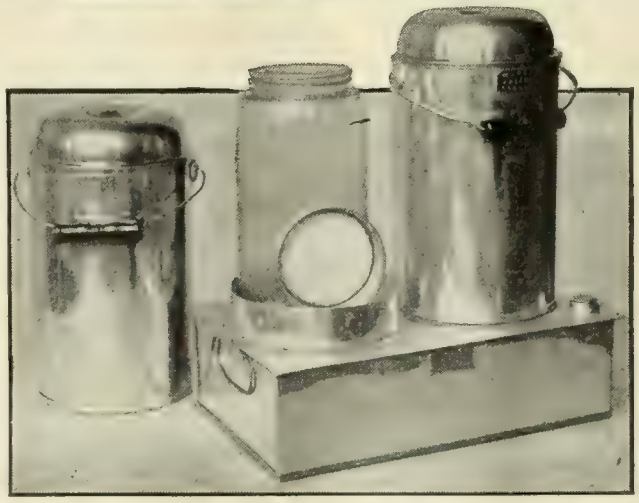
This rack for holding jars will fit into any boiler. A rack holding six jars is $1.50; one holding eight $2.50



Two efficient tools that will save many stained fingers and much time are the small pitter, effective in season and out for hulling, pitting and removing seeds, price 25 cents, and the peach stoner, price 35 cents



Freshly sealed jars can be given a final tightening that will save burnt fingers with this simple implement—and it will also loosen the refractory cover of a jar that comes down from the shelves in the winter. 10 cents



Below is a simple arrangement of wooden trays with wire bottoms for the drying vegetables, placed in front of an electric fan. With this method results are expeditious and satisfactory. Tray without legs, $1.19



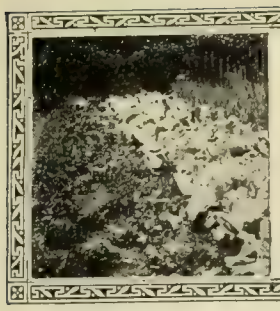
This small preserver is a compact outfit, consisting of a boiler and rack which will hold eight jars. Price $4



A sterilizing outfit which makes it possible to put up vegetables without the usual long period of cooking. It takes from five to fourteen minutes. Price, 2 or 3 cylinders, $6

The dryer on the right dries by heat and is merely a double-bottom tray, with water between decks which is kept at the boiling point. Small size, 18x26 inches. Price $6. Its capacity is 162 bushels





From Garden to Table

BY ANNA BARROWS

INSTRUCTOR IN FOODS AND COOKERY IN TEACHERS COLLEGE



"THE wolf is at the door of the world. It is our problem in this country to keep it away. The food supplies of the world are decreasing and a year from now will be still further decreased." These words recently spoken by the Federal Food Administrator, Herbert C. Hoover, make a direct appeal to every man, woman and even the children of the United States. Are we all doing our part to avoid unnecessary waste by eating in moderation those foods which are most abundant, and by taking care that nothing is wasted from the garden in which we have been "doing our bit"?

Salting Down There are several ways of caring for surplus foods. Nature's way is to evaporate all possible moisture, and thus preserve the seed, the supply of food for next year's plantlet. This method has been that of the primitive people the world around for centuries. Later the use of salt was found efficacious, and probably later still the value of spices, sugar and vinegar were discovered. Salt used in moderation was found to regulate fermentation, as in the case of sauer-kraut, and many vegetables were once preserved in that way. The Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture has been making some investigations in this direction. Instructions are available on application to the Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C.

Canning Special investigations of canning processes have been made by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the bulletins are available to all applicants. Moreover, each state sends out agents to help its people can their products. For any desired information on the subject of canning write to your own state agricultural college or to the States Relation Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Every empty jar must be filled this season, and canning means simply killing all bacteria in foods and keeping all others out, or *sterilization*. This cannot be accomplished if the food is not thoroly heated thru or if the jars are not airtight. Canning powders are unnecessary and should never be used; their ingredients are unwholesome. Sugar is not a necessity.

The simplest plan for most housekeepers is to do a few jars at a time when the vegetable is at its best; this will not require much extra time if it is done along with the getting of dinner.

Drying Since the present occupation of a large part of the world is the primitive one of warfare, it follows of necessity that the women and children must also revert to the earliest methods of planting and conserving the foods to sustain themselves and the men at war.

The need of great stores of food and the probable shortage of both tin and glass for canning makes it imperative that we teach ourselves what our remotest ancestress seems to have learned by observing the effect of the sun's rays on the fruits and vegetables which are 75 to 95 per cent water. Bacteria thrive best in a watery medium, and women who never heard of bacteria found out that foods kept only when water evaporated.

This way of preserving food fell into disrepute partly because many of the housekeepers of the past were careless in their methods, not knowing the dangers from contact of dust and flies with food. The great convenience of serving from the can without waiting to soak dry tissues has appealed to the more rapid life of the twentieth century. If we must now revive this old method of food conservation, there is no reason why it should not be done with all the sanitary care that the present age demands. This method has one decided advantage over canning. Evaporation reduces the space needed for storage of the original bulk in glass or tin by about nine-tenths. That means one paste board box instead of ten jars or cans.

All the patented devices for this process come within three classes: first, those in which the trays of material are placed in a heated compartment on fixed ledges; second, those in which the trays are mechanically raised as the drying progresses, and, third, those in which steam is used to hasten the process.

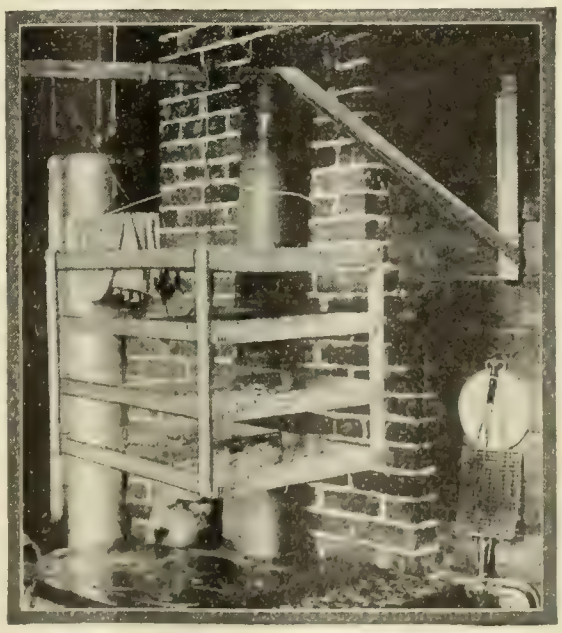
Any housekeeper who studies her own conditions carefully can imitate these plans on a small scale. Either electric fans or kerosene stoves may be set to work in the process. The tin oven may be placed over a single kerosene burner turned low, or it may be set on the coal or wood range with an "after dinner fire," or the large oven may be used with the door half open.

Any person capable of using carpenter's tools can construct a rack that will care for a large amount of material during the season and which may be hung so as to utilize the heat just under the ceiling.

The Process Each vegetable must be studied to find the best treatment. Some need little preparation beyond inspection and cleaning, others must be cut in thin slices, and here mechanical slicers or shredders are helpful. Most of the food choppers press out too much juice from raw vegetables. The food must be spread in thin layers at first; later two or three layers may be put on one rack. The heat must not be too great at any period, but may increase as the water passes off, up to about 140° F. If this temperature is applied at first there is danger that the outside may dry, leaving moisture within, and thus the food will not keep well.

Yet sometimes it is advisable to scald or even half cook a tough fibred vegetable before attempting to dry it, otherwise the process of soaking or cooking will be long. If scalded in salted water the color will be "fixed" just as salt sets colors of fabrics in the laundry. This is apparent in the case of carrots. Dipping in salt water will prevent some fruits from discoloring; about one tablespoon of salt to one pint of water is sufficient.

The thicker the sections of substance the longer the process. After it is nearly dry it may be put in a sugar bag or flour sack and hung in a warm place to finish the evaporation.



It is not difficult to make at home a drying rack like this which utilizes surplus heat

A screened porch away from the dust may be relied upon in an emergency when a large amount is to be dried, the sun is quite as effectual as the artificial heat and the wind helps in disposing of moisture here as it does in the street after a rain. Part may be started over the range and part in the air and the two exchanged.

Even greens may be dried satisfactorily. In a recent experiment two pounds of spinach were used. About one-fourth of a pound was lost in washing and trimming off roots; when fully dried greens weighed less than three ounces. Some of this spinach was rubbed thru a strainer, just as I have long been in the habit of saving surplus parsley, and just as herbs are commonly prepared. A tablespoonful of this dried and sifted spinach, soaked a short time in water, added to milk and thickened and seasoned, made a delicious cream of spinach soup.

The care of the finished product is important. It must be kept from dust, insects and moisture, better in small lots than large. Save all clean pasteboard boxes, cereal cases, etc., for this purpose.

The main points to remember are that everything must be fresh and clean and the whole process as rapid as possible, without excessive heat to cook or to discolor the food.

When dried foods are to be served ample time must be allowed to restore the water which has been driven out. Soak from twelve to twenty-four hours in cold water, then cook until tender, usually in the water in which the vegetable has been soaked, except in the case of highly flavored vegetables, where the water may be used in soups and fresh water added for the cooking.

Vegetables Instead of Meat

SULTRY August brings the garden to the hight of its abundance; the meat bill can now be reduced to its lowest point. Vegetables are not merely accompaniments and flavorers for meats. Some of those in perfection this month are superior meat substitutes, notably corn and beans.

Beans and Beans The bush string beans come first of all, then the white wax, the black wax, the "Refugee," the "Lazy Wife," the long green pods which grow on the poles, or perhaps the broader green pods of the old-fashioned cranberry variety, or the horticultural. With the last two a combination of the tender pods cooked with the shelled beans makes an excellent dish. Many of the special string beans may be shelled, if there are more than you need in the earlier form. The bush cranberry and horticultural will be ready to shell some time before the lima varieties. The delicate little Sieva requires time for picking and shelling, but is well worth all it costs. The big Dutch runner or butter bean is another late type. If you do not care to grow such a variety, it is an advantage to have the same kind planted at intervals of a fortnight, until it can no longer escape the frosts.

The soy beans will doubtless come into use in this country as they have in China and other densely populated lands; they have a considerable percentage of fat, and do not need the addition of pork or oil like the ordinary bean. The United States Department of Agriculture is publishing information regarding their cultivation and use.

The general plan of cooking shelled beans is the same whatever the variety, but the time required may be longer for some than

for others. Where the skin is especially tough the beans may first be parboiled, as for baked beans, in water to which a small quantity of soda is added, about one-fourth teaspoon to two quarts of water. After cooking for half an hour or less drain this water off and add fresh hot water. Then the beans should cook for about an hour, or until tender but not mushy. Salt is best added after the cooking process is nearly completed. The water may be allowed to evaporate at the end and be served with the beans or be saved for soup. Butter or cream is the best dressing for shelled beans.

Any surplus of cooked shelled beans may be used for soup, croquettes or salads. But they are also excellent served cold for supper if they were well buttered for dinner.

The Mexicans rely upon tomatoes, onions and peppers to give flavor to beans, and we may use them separately or together. These flavor vegetables are mainly water, and need the solider bean to give them substance. The peanut is a near relative of the beans and peas, and peanut butter may be used to dress beans for salad, or in place of other fats, when they are made into soup.

The composition of the cooked shelled bean is not very different from that of the dry bean soaked and stewed. Since it contains considerable protein it is ranked as a valuable meat substitute. It also carries enough starch to take the place of the potato in that respect.

Corn

Another substantial vegetable is sweet corn. It may appear in every course from soup to dessert. Its general composition suggests that of the potato, but it has the advantage of rather more fat and protein, and thus comes closer to meat. By successive plantings the season may be extended from July to October in most of our country, and it should be used freely while it lasts.

Experience is needed to select the ears, and it is always safe to open the husk slightly and notice the size of the kernels. In some localities worms attack the corn and elsewhere the birds make free with it. Such ears must be carefully trimmed before cooking. Roasted corn is especially connected with out-of-door feasts, but it may be served in the house as well. All cooked corn left from one meal should find a place at another in soup, fritters or pudding.

Corn is best when the passage from garden to kettle is direct, when the corn is gathered, husked and put directly into a steamer or into boiling water, cooked for a short time and eaten immediately. Sometimes it is advisable to leave the inner husks on and, after removing the silk, draw the husks around the ear and steam.

Succotash, that excellent combination of beans and corn taught the white men by the Indians and still retaining its Indian name, is not used as much as it deserves to be. It is never better than when straight out of the garden. The two vegetables are usually cooked separately and then combined, or after the beans are nearly done the corn cut from the cob may be added, and the whole cooked half an hour longer.

A chowder made from corn is a good substitute for a fish chowder and is made in practically the same way. Fry scraps of pork and onion, which have been run thru the meat chopper, then add about equal amounts of cut corn and cubes of potato, cover with water and cook gently until the potato is tender, then add milk, let it boil a few minutes, season and serve. Pork scraps and the liquid fat extracted from them are an excellent accompaniment for corn which has been cut from the cob, and supplies the fat needed in a rather less expensive form than butter. Grated or chopped corn seasoned and held together with egg makes an omelet not to be despised, and with a little milk and flour may be fried in much or little fat, as fritters.

Dried Corn

Before corn canneries were as common as they are now, each household dried any surplus of sweet corn for winter use. Tho the corn may be dried without first cooking it, it is better to cook it enough to harden the milky juice. Cook a few extra ears with the dinner supply each day and after that meal cut all that is left from the cobs, spread it on plates or shallow pans and dry it in the oven with the door open. Thus all the corn will be of about the same age, and the work will be done more easily than if you tried to dry a large quantity at once. To use the dried corn in winter, soak it over night, and cook it very little. Or if it is needed in a hurry, grind it thru a coffee mill or pound it, cover with cold water and heat slowly, add milk to make a soup and season.

The Useful Beet

A most useful tho prosaic vegetable is the beet. Here again it is an advantage to have several varieties, the bright red, the paler or even whitish, and some that are almost orange. Beets may be planted both early and late, and never should be allowed to grow too large. Beets are sweetest and best when no larger than eggs. At least an inch of the tops should be left on and the skins should not be cut or broken, tho they must be thoroly washed. Put them in boiling water, salted or not according to preference, and cook half an hour or more, but do not pierce them with a fork until they are nearly done, for some sweetness will be lost every time. When tender, drain, dip each beet in cold water and slip off the skin. Then they may be served whole or sliced or diced. Young beets may be baked, retaining all the sugary juices. It is well to put a little water in the pan with them to prevent burning. A cream of beet soup is made in the same fashion as the familiar cream of tomato. The greens cut while thinning the rows are delicious and may be used for salad or reheated in a little fat when there are any left over.

Any surplus beets may be kept in the cellar like potatoes, but as they become woody and require several hours to cook tender canned beets are much to be preferred. They are boiled, peeled, put in jars, the spaces filled with salted boiling water, and the jars subjected to heat again for an hour or more before closing. A safe rule is never to use beets for canning that will not easily enter a quart jar without cutting. Pickled beets are readily prepared by filling the spaces in the jars with spiced vinegar.



The Poultry Yard in August



BY E. I. FARRINGTON

AUTHOR OF THE HOME POULTRY BOOK, THE COUNTRY HOME MONTH BY MONTH

OWING to an active propaganda instigated by the State Experiment Stations, the tendency to dispose of poultry flocks all over the country has been checked to some extent. Indeed, in some sections poultrymen have begun to increase their flocks, having in mind the probability of unusually high prices for both eggs and market poultry next spring. If one is so situated that he can feed his poultry cheaply it may pay him to keep over his old hens, and even to raise chickens now, in order to provide meat during the winter and spring. If egg production is sought, however, hens that are over two years old should be disposed of as soon as they stop laying or begin to moult.

At the same time expenses still remain so high that a profit cannot be shown at the present time except by careful management. It is very important that the amateur poultry keeper who has to count the pennies should provide for winter by stocking up with a large amount of root crops and greens. There is still time to plant turnips; tho they are not the best of vegetables for poultry, they are easily raised and can be used to advantage. Swiss chard, kale and rape can also be planted now for fall feeding. It is particularly advisable to put in a few rows of kale now, using the dwarf varieties, because it is so hardy that it will keep green and fresh until frost has killed down everything else in the garden. If the season is not too severe it will remain in fair condition until Christmas. If the poultry keeper has a little land available it will be wise for him to sow it to winter rye. Indeed it may be that he can sow rye in the vegetable garden, choosing spots where the early crops have been removed. Rye can be sown up to the middle of September, and the garden will be improved by its presence. All thru the winter, whenever the snow is off the ground, the hens can be allowed to feed on this rye, and it will also offer good pasturage in the spring before being plowed under.

At the same time it is well to save all the lawn clippings, for they can easily be dried if spread in the sun for a few hours, and then packed away in barrels or bags. Care must be taken to keep them in a place where they will not mildew.

AT the present time beef scraps afford more nourishment at the price for which they can be obtained than almost any other kind of poultry food. Of course beef scraps must not be fed too liberally, but when they are used recourse can be had to grain products in the cheapest form. Even laying hens will do well if kept on bran and beef scraps, with a little whole corn and a liberal amount of vegetables and green stuff.

It is important to keep the pullets growing as rapidly as possible now in order that they may come into laying before cold weather is established. Otherwise they are not likely to lay until spring. One way in which the pullets may be kept growing without a setback is to separate them from the cockerels.

It is also important for the chickens to have room enough so that they will not crowd at night. When the birds pile up in a corner, some of them are sure to suffer. Indeed this is one prolific cause of roup and colds in the fall. Many times the chickens will begin to roost quickly if perches only six or eight inches from the floor are placed in their houses. Occasionally, however, they seem very tardy about learning the purpose of these perches, and then it may be necessary to put some of the youngsters on them for a few nights. Being imitative creatures, they may also be taught to roost by putting a bantam or other small hen in the pen with them.

August being a warm month as a rule, lice multiply rapidly then unless the houses are kept in a very sanitary condition. It is a good plan to give them a coat of whitewash, adding a little carbolic acid. Lice congregate in great numbers under the perches and in the nests, if their coming is not prevented. The easiest way to eliminate them is to paint the perches and nest boxes with carbolineum once a month.

IF the birds are confined to a small yard, this yard should be spaded up at least once a week, and lime scattered over it. The simplest way in which to keep a small yard comparatively sanitary is to plow it up with a wheel hoe. If the yard is big enough so that it can be divided and one half used for growing a green crop like oats, while the chickens use the other half, two objects will be accomplished—the yard will be kept fresh and clean, and green food will be supplied with but little effort.

The Wooden House

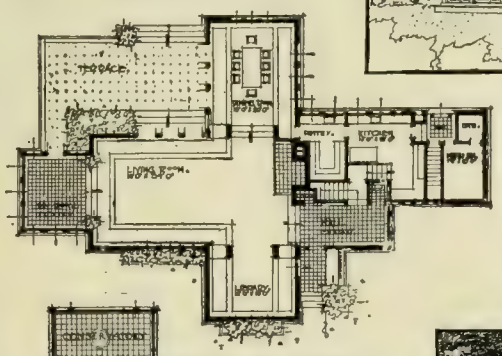
Altho the low cost wooden dwelling is easily the most universal problem in the field of architectural design, regrettably few are the product of architectural offices of the first class. Many are built, but few are properly designed to exhibit any trace of genuine craftsmanship. Work of this sort requires the most careful consideration on its practical and economic sides, but that is not enough; it should also receive the most careful and distinctive touch in design.

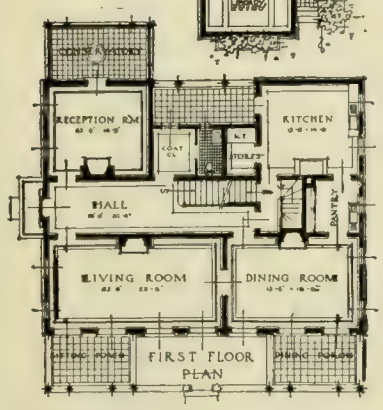
An unusually successful architectural competition for a wooden house to cost $12,500 was recently held by the White Pine Bureau. It resulted in many new and original solutions of the problem of the house of average size. Four of these are presented here as showing those practical values and esthetic interests which they undoubtedly contain for the prospective home-builder. Wood has been used here consistently and the designs demonstrate the possibilities of the material to express architectural types other than Colonial.



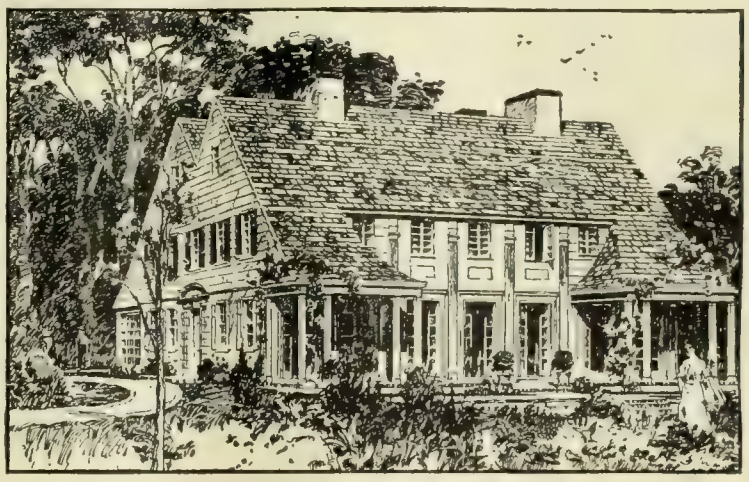
RUSSELL BARR WILLIAMSON, ARCHITECT

These designs indicate the possibility of obtaining a house better in arrangement and more distinctive in design than has been deemed possible for the expenditure of a limited amount. The "Prairie" style of architecture is exemplified in the house above. The emphasis of the horizontal lines tends to lower its hight, making it seem to hug the ground.

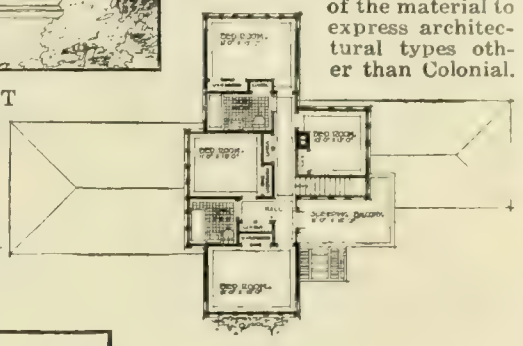


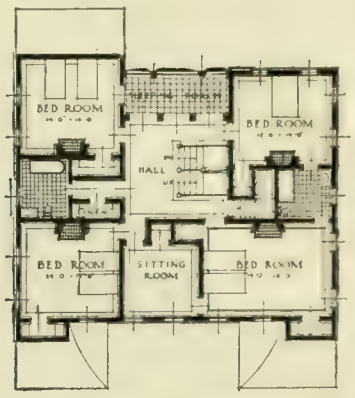


The influence of English architecture is seen here. The side entrance with double gable composes happily with the more formal treatment of the garden elevation. The service quarters are well isolated.

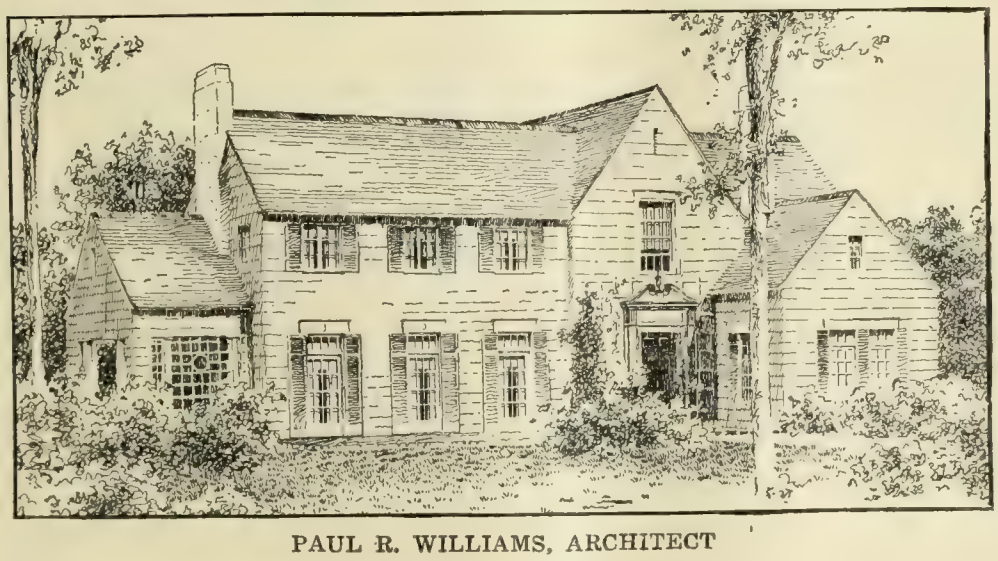


SCARFF, LAPIERRE AND YEWELL, ARCHITECTS

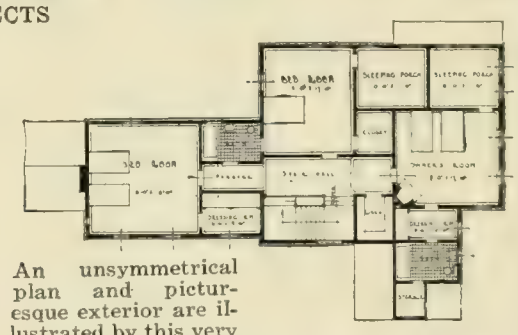




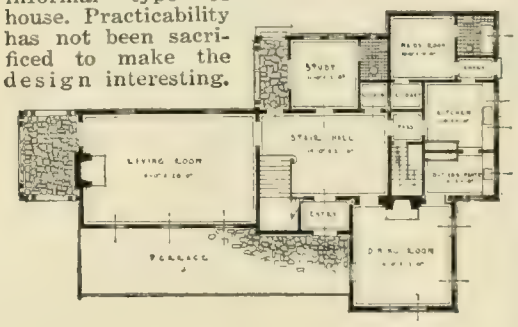
The bedroom arrangement is interesting and convenient.

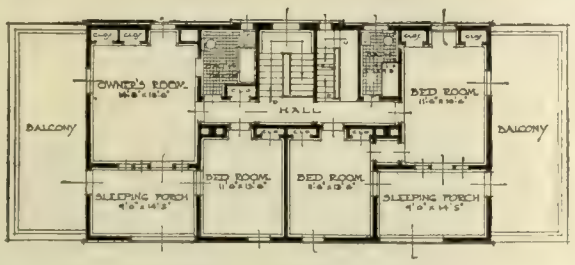


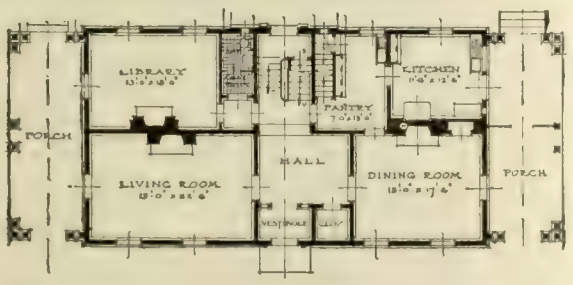
PAUL R. WILLIAMS, ARCHITECT



An unsymmetrical plan and picturesque exterior are illustrated by this very informal type of house. Practicability has not been sacrificed to make the design interesting.







Here the recessed sleeping porches have been made a feature of the design and have been incorporated in an attractive and novel manner.



BRANSON VANLEER GAMBER, JR., ARCHITECT



THE PLAN OF YOUR PLACE

BY HAROLD A. CAPARN

FORMER PRESIDENT THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

IT will hardly require a second thought to show that efficiency in the outdoor home, like efficiency anywhere else, will depend most of all on personal efficiency. Without it a well-designed layout, labor-saving appliances and first-class conditions and materials are futile. They are like a finely adjusted piece of machinery with an ignoramus to run it.

It does not matter as far as results are concerned whether this personal efficiency consists in the ability to get others to do the work or in doing it oneself; in selecting and paying and directing others to do it, or in doing it with one's own hands.

In these days, when labor is so scarce and expensive and often actually unobtainable, personal efficiency of the kind that does things by the effort of one's own brain and hand, that does not depend on others, is more valuable than ever. Furthermore, anyone who gives up leisure time to the raising of food products is so far doing his bit, for he is helping to set someone else free to serve at the front or making munitions.

If there is one thing that is being discovered far and wide it is the necessity of *learning how* to dig and tend the garden. It soon becomes clear that one person is much more skilful and efficient with garden tools than another, and that this skill does not depend much on physical strength.

The fact is there is no such thing as competent unskilled labor. All labor is skilled in its way and efficient in proportion to its skill. The laborer who in the past has been rather looked down upon by the uninitiated because he could operate a hoe or direct a plow with a steady nerve and unexhausted strength thru a long day is now the envy of many who wonder how he does it. For the average citizen who spends his days in an office is apt after ten minutes of operating a hoe to feel an irresistible desire for a rest and a drink and an explanation to anyone who will listen of the appalling exertions he is making. He may be an athlete able to win a prize fight or tennis championship, he may be in perfect physical condition and yet be unable to curb his impatience and lack the stamina to dig for a couple of hours running.

Personal efficiency in the outdoor home is primarily mental. Before one's physical powers can be put to effective use in farm work, they must be controlled by a steady nerve and a mind concentrated on the job, that can ignore the temptation to drop the tool, to stop and rest and fuss and fidget and put off exertion until tomorrow. And the motions of the hand and body and tool must have been studied until there is no badly directed or superfluous stroke, no lost motion of mind, muscle or implement, and every one is calculated to produce the greatest result by the least effort. This is the ability that the handy man has who works so rapidly and whom all your neighbors are trying to hire.

IF you can acquire enough of this personal efficiency to make your work seem easy to yourself and look easy to others you will not only have become a skilled workman producing the most and best results with the least effort, but you will have a fitness of mind and body that will prolong the life and enjoyment and efficiency of both.

But this personal efficiency is not enough in itself. It may be and often is wasted partially or entirely on a bad plan, for want of a good scheme of action well thought out beforehand. And the waste or misdirection of good effort is so much worse than of indifferent or bad effort. Your personal efficiency will fail to count and be lost in proportion as it is directed on a bad layout, if your lawns, trees, bushes and plants are not where they will do the best work in making the yard look like a home, and will grow best and be most easily tended, if your vegetables are in poor soil and exposures or are placed so as to waste space or impede each other's growth.

The average small place—your place—could be more useful and beautiful and consequently more efficient if it were well laid out. Perhaps your place is so laid out now, but if so it is one among a thousand. More probably the house is not placed to best advantage; the lawns are not as good as they should be in form, size, situation or quality; the roads and walks are not as simple and straightforward as they should be; they are too many, too long, too wide; they do not deliver the visitor to the front door and the grocer and the boy with muddy shoes to the back door as easily as they should; the trees, shrubs and flowers are not as well chosen, as well placed, or as well grown as they might be; unnecessary space is given to drying clothes; the parts have no proper relation to the whole, and in consequence the whole is not doing as much work as it should.

Still more important today, when one's own garden patch is needed to contribute something to the national resources, probably the vegetable garden is not as efficient as it ought to be in production or in looks. It may not be placed right; it may be getting in the way of other uses of your place; or other uses may be needlessly encroaching on it.

THE reason for all this lack of efficiency is not hard to find. The average owner does not know what to expect of his valuable morsel of real estate. He has let chance and the builder decide how it should be divided up; he has set out a few things this year and a few more the next, and shifted them around to see how they would look; and generally he has gotten nowhere in particular at considerable total cost. And all for the lack of proper planning, without which efficiency is impossible.

So, in getting the most out of one's outdoor home, as in other things, foresight is better than hindsight. You can get more out of it whether of productiveness in the back yard or beauty and fitness in the front yard by putting more into it of forethought. Before you begin you should know just where everything in it is to go and why. And remember that it is never too late to begin to improve.







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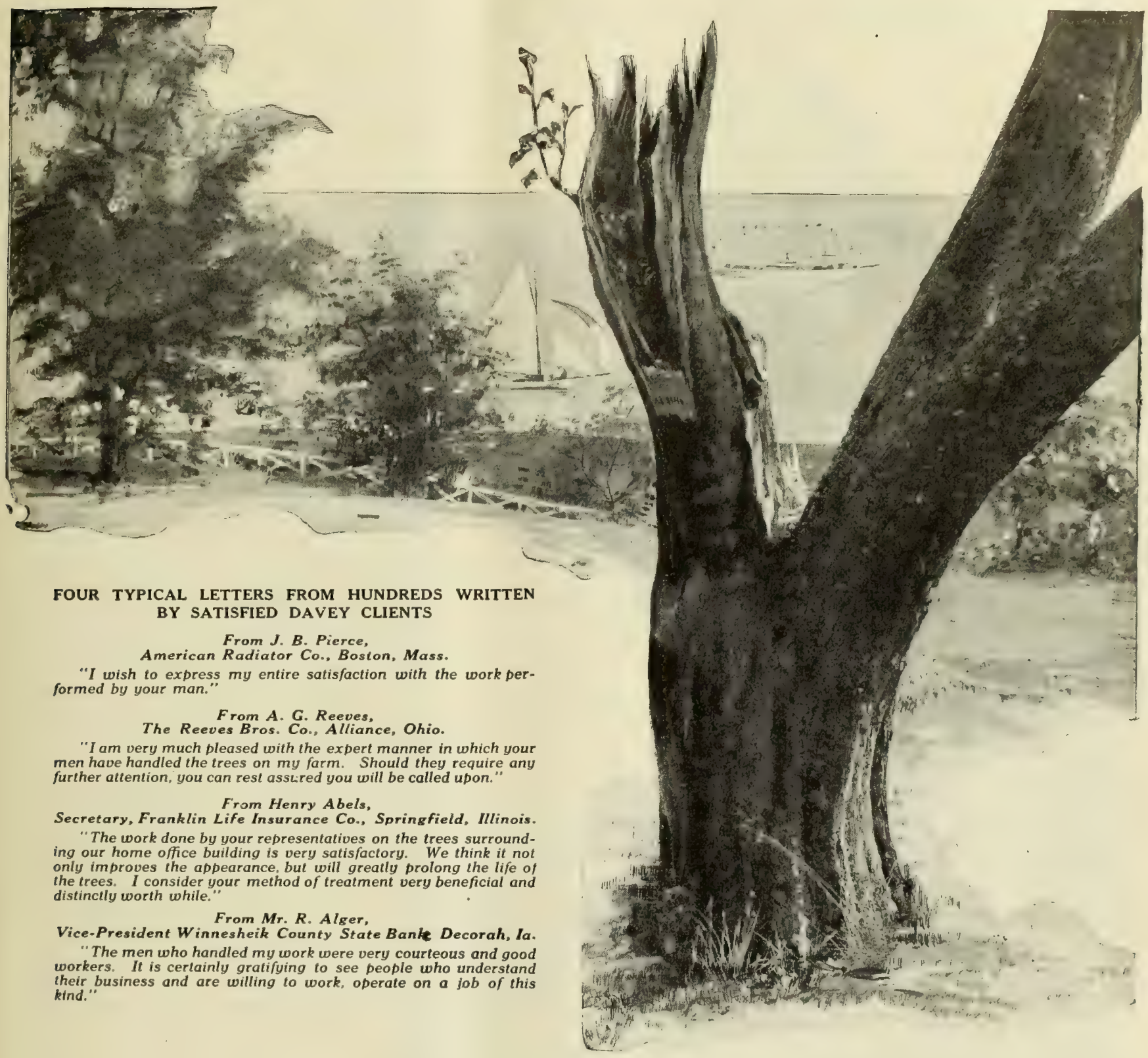
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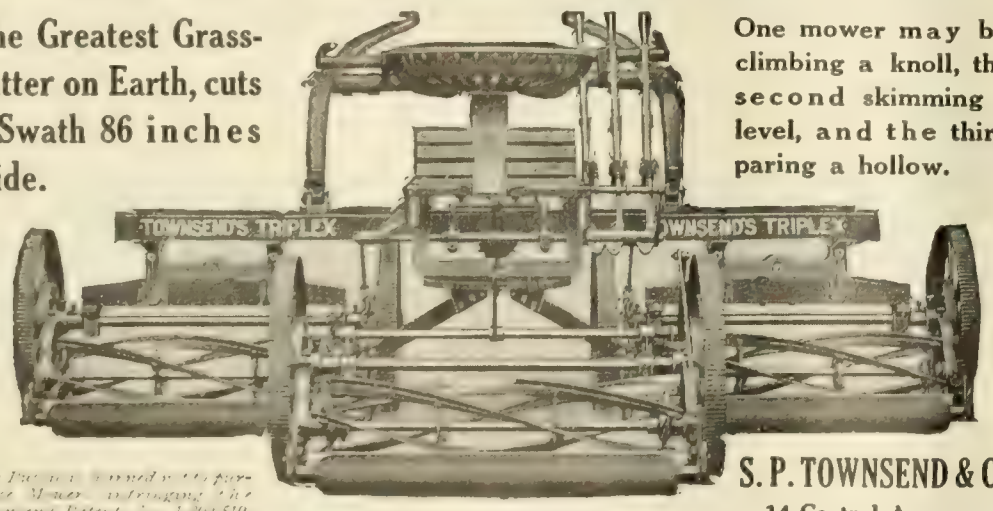
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PITCH-PIPE AND POMP AT NIAGARA

(*Continued from page 164*)

What he has done he has done without compulsion, without military authority or command, merely as one of the outposts of Raymond B. Fosdick's commission which plans to make life just a little more worth while for men who are of necessity hard driven toward the leadership of a republic once reluctantly, now cheerily, in arms.

The man? He is Robert Lloyd, baritone for years in California, director of singing, well known from San Diego to Siskiyou, and for thirteen years director of the McNeill Club of Sacramento, one of the most successful of the male choral societies in this country. New York knows perhaps less of him, but he has been about everywhere, it seems, and altho without insignia on sleeve or shoulder is pretty much at the heart of the coming officers of the New Army. When the Fosdick commission undertook to stimulate singing in the encampments it was realized that there was a big problem before the men who were to do the work. The Fort Niagara workday was like that at the other camps, a steady stretch of mental and physical labor from 5.30 a. am. to 9:30 p. m., with a half hour in which to rest a man's bones and skin and brains before turning in. One couldn't command these men to sing. Nor could one say: "This is the singing hour." That the men would sing of themselves was understood. The problem was when and how to help and to lead them. It remained for Lloyd to find his own time. A few minutes here and there in barracks, a moment or two on the range, a few minutes of picking up the hikers here and there, and the thing was started in a small, a slow, but withal a hopeful way. "There was melody here," says the veteran conductor, "and it was for me to make it harmonious. It was necessary to find a point of contact, and we found it in 'There's a Long, Long Trail.' There was for an entering wedge 'Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag.'"

Just a little more light on the methods pursued by the wily conductor to make a real singing camp at Fort Niagara, and we shall pass next time to a recapitulation of the intrinsically military work. Calls for rehearsals were of little avail and the conductor found that in order to get the men interested he had to get right into the barracks. He popped into one company barracks one night shortly before taps and faced a gloomy situation that might have beaten a less determined and whole-hearted man. Ten of the company had been dropt that day and the situation was, to say the least, depressing. Dauntless, he set the pipe to his lips, however, and began. When he left it was a retreat before the echoes of a happy company giving tongue. Later a rehearsal was attempted. There was a misunderstanding and the men showed up under the trees in the dark instead of in the barracks where the leader could be seen. Instantly he grasped the situation, and taking out his flash lamp led the chorus in the dark. The chorus started 150 strong and finished with 800 or so in the gathering. Just now there is a pitch-pipe in every company. The work is done, and splendidly done, altho it will be continued to the end of the encampment and thereafter, for wherever the officers-to-be of the Fourth Provisional Regiment go in the immediate and even the distant future—the songs of Fort Niagara and all the lilt and helpfulness will go with them.

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The New Books

Four English Boys

CHANGING WINDS, by St. John G. Ervine, is so very good that one wishes it were even better. Sometimes there is too much of it and one lays the book aside, but always the characters call one back to the story—the events of their lives. The book has to do with one Henry Quinn, an Irish novelist, and his friends made at an English school, Rumpell's. They are a clever quartet, these boy friends, and they resolve that life shall make them great, that they shall get good of life and serve their times nobly. They organize a political society of their own with an especial propaganda, calling themselves "the Improved Tories" and inviting the great and the near-great to come and discuss political and social questions with them, to heckle and be heckled. Particularly interesting to American readers are the author's characterizations of such men as Yeats, Chesterton, Wells and others mentioned in the story, and also the discussions of the Irish question. Then comes the great war and one by one the four who would have been great go off to fight and die. Of course there is also a love story but without any of the sentimentality which the four friends agree to dislike, and which they call "slop"! A book for quiet, thoughtful people.

Changing Winds, by St. John G. Ervine. The Macmillan Company. $1.60.

A Spanish Dramatist

WITH the publication for the first time in English of four plays by Jacinto Benavente, a new planet, or at least a new star, swims into our literary ken. Spanish literature of today is known to very few American readers; undoubtedly this fact is largely due to the wide variance between the points of view of the Anglo-Saxon and the Spaniard, and to the extreme difficulty of rendering into English the Spanish language, with its untranslatable idioms, and its amazing number of cryptic proverbial expressions. Benavente, however, is widely read and widely traveled, and his plays, reflecting his cosmopolitanism, are thus no more foreign to our understanding than is contemporary French literature. He has even made excellent translations into his own tongue of several of Shakespeare's plays.

Indeed, comparisons have been drawn between the great English dramatist, and the modern Spaniard—quite unfounded comparisons. Jacinto Benavente is a shrewd observer of human nature, but his psychology is more brilliant than profound, and the great passions are beyond his power to portray. He is preëminently a satirist. Laughter is his weapon against the faults and follies of society. But tho his satire is cynically keen, it is never bitter, and never constructive. Neither a reformer nor a propagandist, he preaches no doctrine, and offers no remedy for human shortcomings, but is content to impale them upon the rapier of his wit and hold them up to ridicule. Much of the flashing brilliance of the dialog is necessarily lost, but no translation can destroy the charm of his clean-cut lines and subtle characterization.

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Benavente is a prolific writer, and most of his plays have been successfully performed in Spain. On the surface, his manner has a wide variety. His plays range from social comedy to melodrama, from Madrid society to peasant life. But this variety is more apparent than real. His peasants are not real peasants, but members of *le grand monde* masquerading in poor clothes. The roughnesses and brutalities of life are as foreign to his genius as are the great emotions. Manuel Bueno, in his *Teatro Español Contemporaneo*, sums up Benavente's work in an epigram: "He writes witty and amusing comments on the margin of life."

Plays, by Jacinto Benavente, tr. by John Garrett Underhill. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

What Is Art?

J. E. SPINGARN, in his *Creative Criticism, Essays on the Unity of Genius and Taste*, makes such thoughtful, original and penetrating argument against judicial and historical modes of criticism and for a freer, impressionistic sort of criticism that recognizes practically no standard of art but that each true manifestation of art creates its own individual standard for itself, that it would take at least several thousand words to talk with him about it adequately. He is not altogether logical, he is perhaps too clever, too little a critic of verse (tho a poet, a creator, himself) yet we cannot readily deny that he is likely enough "on the right track."

Creative Criticism, Essays on the Unity of Genius and Taste, by J. E. Spingarn. Henry Holt & Co. $1.20.

As a Yankee Saw It

ARTHUR GUY EMPEY, a former Sergeant-Major of United States Cavalry, has written one of the very best soldier books of the war in *Over the Top*. Private Empey, as he became in the British service, simply had to go after the sinking of the "Lusitania," and he just as simply packed up and went. On arriving in London it was not difficult for him to find a recruiting station, and, tho refused at the first place because, in spite of his denial, he was held to be a neutral, a sympathetic British sergeant helped him over that difficulty at the second.

Being detailed to recruiting duty, he humorously relates his efforts in trying to round up British slackers. After reaching a training camp he enumerates with frank bewilderment the equipment a British soldier is regulated to carry. Because it is thereafter made abundantly clear that Private Empey is a good soldier in all which the term implies, no reproach is attached to the confession that he felt an uneasy feeling in his stomach when he first heard the boom of the great guns. His tales of the detail to night patrol in No Man's Land, and the adventure to capture a couple of German prisoners previous to the great Somme push, are real war drama, an altogether performance with no star parts so far as Private Empey and his

comrades were concerned. If his chapter on The Firing Squad is one likely to be read seriously by every soldier, there is plenty of soldier fun running thru most of the others. His character drawing of his commanding officer, "Old Pepper," is of the richest vintage of that kind of work. There is only one place where we venture to take issue with the author. In recounting the death of one of his mates, he states that he, "like a great big boob, cried like a baby." Such tender sympathy for a comrade rings true to the very heart of a good soldier.

His words to the boy who may have to go where he "did his bit," may also be taken by fearful relatives. To him is granted "nerve for the hardships, the interest of the work grips him; he finds relief in the fun and comradeship of the trenches, and wins that best sort of happiness that comes with duty done." A Dictionary of Tommy's Slang completes this most excellent narrative.

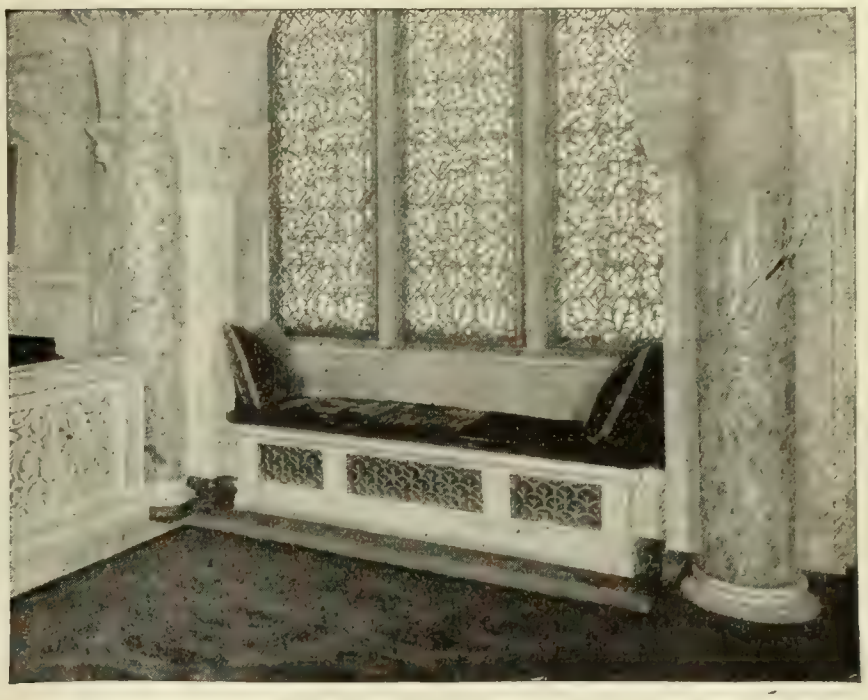
Over the Top, by Arthur Guy Empey. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

The Dark Continent

HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, whose former book, "The New Map of Europe," ranks as one of the best popular studies of the background of the war, has since written a survey of recent European imperialism in *The New Map of Africa*. The book, in spite of a few minor errors and inconsistencies, is no mere piece of war time journalism. The author has done a considerable amount of research, which is none the less evident for the fact that he did not choose to besprinkle his pages with footnotes, and he has, thru travel, acquired a first hand knowledge of a considerable part of the regions he describes. The manner in which the story is told adds to the value of the book, the style is vigorous, animated and clear and all the arguments well-put and cogent.

Mr. Gibbons has a very attractive impartiality. Whether the reader agrees with his conclusions or not he can see that the author has no other aim than to find out and convey the exact truth. For every colonizing nation he can find something to say, except for the Portuguese, who have done practically nothing but erect their flag over a large part of Africa and permit foreigners to do all the real work of development. The French have succeeded with their Mediterranean colonies, but the author relates many cruelties of greedy commercial companies in the French Congo which rival the better known atrocities of the Belgian Congo and the German colonies. Most readers will be surprized to learn that "only in Great Britain, among all the European colonizing powers, has there been manifested as much humanitarianism and idealism as in Germany with regard to the establishment and maintenance of a just enlightened colonial régime." The author praises the Germans, French and Belgians for their industry in developing railroads and public works, but he regards the British as, on the whole, the most enlightened, progressive and humane of the colonizers of Africa. On the other hand, he can hardly find words too strong to denounce British selfishness in attempting to shut the Germans out from all opportunity for colonization on the ground that all German expansion was "intrusion." He hopes that Germany may be permitted to retain an African empire after the war.

The general impression that the reader gets from the book is that colonial atrocities are not a matter of nationality, that all white men in the tropics are seized with the temptation to abuse the almost absolute



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power over life and death which lies in their hands. Only men of high personal character can in these circumstances continue to bear in mind the welfare of the weaker subject races, and Mr. Gibbons ascribes the enlightenment of British rule to the fact that the class of men chosen for administrative posts is unusually good. But he does not draw the conclusion of some anti-imperialists that the African natives should be left to themselves, because, in his opinion, not even the semi-civilized Mohammedan peoples of northern Africa have as yet developed that firm basis of moral character on which alone self-government can be erected.

The New Map of Africa, by Herbert Adams Gibbons. The Century Company. $2.

Newcomers

GRACE ABBOTT, long resident of Hull House, is an authority on her topic, *The Immigrant and the Community*. Hers is an excellent antidote to any vanity we may have as to our generosity to newcomers. Not that much is not being done, for the immigrant, but what is being done is mainly to combat conditions that should never and need never have existed. These conditions, their causes and their results and the way to cure them are stated without attempt at embellishment and without emotionalism.

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The Immigrant and the Community, by Grace Abbott. The Century Company. $1.50.

World State or Master State

SIR CHARLES WALDSTEIN'S *Aristodemocracy*, altho it undertakes a general survey of all social and political problems of the day, is principally a plea for internationalism against a narrow or chauvinistic patriotism. Of course, since the book was written in wartime, Germany is selected as the chief example of overweening national conceit, but the author's discussion of German imperialism is discriminating. He points out, for example, that Nietzsche, who is so often bracketed with Treitschke as the inventor of Pan-Germanism, had a profound contempt for that historian. "There is," Nietzsche said, "history written with an eye to the court, and Herr von Treitschke is not ashamed of himself."

Nothing could be sounder or saner than the author's exposition of the baseless folly of racial pride and national prejudice. Not everyone, however, will assent to all his suggestions for international union. Instead of a league of nations he proposes a world court supported by a purely international army and navy. He suggests that this court be located on some island in the Atlantic and that Latin be made the language of international intercourse. In dealing with other problems than international federation the author is less specific. Altho he proclaims the motto "Liberty, fraternity and inequality" and calls his social philosophy "Aristodemocracy," he appears to concede most of the political demands of complete democracy and even favors a

great degree of socialistic legislation limiting the power of wealth and giving economic security to the poor. The "inequality" of which he speaks seems to be nothing but the realization of each person's individuality in a free environment.

Aristodemocracy, by Sir Charles Waldstein. Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

Chautauqua Readings

IN the Chautaqua Home Reading Series are recently issued four very worthwhile volumes. The interesting lectures on *Characters and Events of Roman History*, delivered in this country some years ago by Guglielmo Ferrero, and *Life in Ancient Athens*, the vivacious yet accurate description of other days and other ways, by Prof. T. G. Tucker, are the historical books. *How to Live*, by Irving Fisher and E. L. Fisk, is an excellent, clear, simple exposition of the theory and the rules of personal hygiene. Laura Spencer Porter introduces the reader to *Seven of the Greatest Books in the World*. Her essays give clear, readable descriptions of plots, characters, underlying motives, historical and social settings, and of the personality of the authors. Her chosen seven are the "Odyssey," the "Divine Comedy," "Faust," the "Arabian Nights," "Don Quixote," the "Pilgrim's Progress" and the "Book of Job."

Vaughn MacCaughey has prepared a little book whose very existence points to the unique position of Chautauqua in American life. It is a hand book telling the visitor what stars and what mushrooms are to be seen in the region; what trees and flowers grow round-about, and what geologic dramas the rocks set forth to the knowing eye.

Characters and Events of Roman History, by Gugliemo Ferrero. *Life in Ancient Athens*, by T. G. Tucker. *How to Live*, by I. Fisher and E. L. Fisk. *The Greatest Books in the World*, by L. S. Porter. Chautauqua Press, Chautauqua, N. Y. $1 each. *The Natural History of Chautauqua*, by Vaughn MacCaughey. B. W. Huebsch. $1.

History Down to Date

England in the Mediterranean, 1603-1713, continues Professor Corbett's studies of English naval power, and in this particular volume deals with the influence on the future empire of the control of the straits. A scholarly work written in easy attractive style. (Longmans, Green & Co., 2 vols., $5.)

Scotland, by R. L. Mackie, is a history of 588 closely printed pages, excellently illustrated. The aim is a short, well proportioned account meting equal justice to Highlander and Lowlander, Catholic and Reformer, Jacobite and Hanoverian, Queen Mary and John Knox. Here also the reader will find chapters dealing with social and economic conditions in the various stages of Scotland's history. (F. A. Stokes Company, $3.)

The record of 1916 in the United States is the seventh of that most useful compilation, *The American Yearbook*. This has a full alphabetical index, but the information is arranged in chapters, each topic dealt with by a specialist and covering the year's developments in almost all public activities. The chapters on our international relations and on foreign affairs recount the year's events in the Great War. (D. Appleton & Co., $3.)

Chalfant Robinson has translated and adapted Boudois and Dufayard's *Continental Europe, 1270-1598* for American use. Nearly half of the book is devoted to the history of France. The rest is given mainly to chapters dealing with the political and social development of the German Empire, of Italy, Spain, the northern countries and the Ottoman Empire. Other chapters deal with the history of the church, of the great inventions and discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and with the social



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and industrial development of Europe preliminary and incident to the Renaissance. (Henry Holt & Co., $2.)

The American Historical Association is making accessible invaluable contemporary accounts of the discovery and settlement of America. *Early Narratives of the Northwest* gives the journal of Father Allouez, the voyage of Marquette and Joliet, Tonti's story of La Salle, and several more. A most interesting collection. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $3.)

Constantia Maxwell in *A Short History of Ireland* has presented us with a brief account of the struggle between the Celtic and the Anglo-Saxon races, between the Protestant and the Catholic Churches, in Ireland from the earliest times to the present day. The book is a convenient, not very sympathetic, introductory manual, supplemented by four pages of bibliography. (F. A. Stokes Company, 80 cents.)

The Indian Mutiny is one of the world's great dramas of which the last word has not yet been written. *The Story of the Indian Mutiny,* by Henry Gilbert, however, fails in the broad, impartial view of cause and effect. For example, his slight treatment of the much debated, heroic figure of the famous rebel, Rani, or Queen of Jhansi, falls far below the estimate of her in Kaye and Malleson's still standard work. (T. Y. Crowell Company, $1.50.)

New Novels

Mary Roberts Rinehart's *Bab* is a frothy and amusing story about the pranks of a sub-debutante, her flirtations, and the scrapes into which she gets herself. A sweet meringue! (G. H. Doran Company, $1.40.)

Gertrude Mathews, author of *Treasure,* most whimsical of travel books, has caught a peculiar personality and transferred to paper his imaginings, while on a surveying trip thru Dutch Guiana. The life of the "Bush" is well portrayed by a nature lover and it is a pity that a somewhat unique coinage of words mars the style. (Henry Holt & Co., $2.)

Jerry of the Islands, by Jack London, is a story of the gruesome adventures of an Irish terrier living in the Solomon Islands, where the aborigines still hunt and devour the "long pig" without compunction and with decided relish. Mr. London gives profuse and minute information as to the culinary methods of cannibals. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

Very simple but withal lifelike and wholly pleasant sketches are those in which Edgar Dewitt Jones tells the story of one generation in the country church of *Fair Hope.* Some fine old characters are drawn such as Jacob Boardman, the Modern Enoch, and some quaint customs and incidents are recorded. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

One of the pleasant novels of the year is *Slippy MacGee,* by Marie Conway Oemler. Slippy's other name is prettier, the Butterfly Man. Set in an old Southern community, flavored a bit with old Southern romance and chivalry, this is in fact a wholly modern tale, of a master criminal, a priest and a town boss. (The Century Company, $1.35.)

Reading *Louisburg Square,* by Robert Cutler, is somewhat like spending an afternoon with polished mahogany. It is a story of a charming girl who belonged to the best Boston society and whose New England ideals and finished culture made it difficult for her to choose between two lovers. It is a well written story, but parts of it, perhaps because of the kind of life and characters portrayed, seem a bit stiff and wooden. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

Nalbro Bartley has written in *Paradise Auction* a fine, wholesome story of American life, of a group of young men and women whose lives are happily influenced by a great-hearted and wise mother-woman whom they all call "Darly." It succeeds in being thoughtful without dragging and the

author has a very unusual knowledge of the things that happen in the hearts and minds of women. (Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, $1.50.)

Charles B. Hudson's story, *The Royal Outlaw*, is an imaginatively written and mildly interesting narrative of the adventures of David of Israel in the period before the death of King Saul gave him the crown. The love story of Athomar, David's armor-bearer, adds romance. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50.)

Ernest Thompson Seton's new novel, *The Preacher of Cedar Mountain*, is a thoroly conventional account of the making of a fine preacher and of his contacts with horses and men and women. Mr. Seton writes better about animals than about people but no doubt those who like his work will like his book. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.35.)

Lured on by a plausible real estate agent, Laurie, the heroine of *McAllister's Grove*, by Marion Hill, invests her savings in an orange grove which she has never seen. The grove proves to be less valuable and charming in reality than it was in anticipation, but all the men like Laurie and a young English neighbor extricates her from her difficulties. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.40.)

John Masefield's *Lost Endeavour* as a swashbuckling yarn is too poetic, too literary, for adolescents, and too lacking in all consideration that such a fact as woman's existence might sometime conceivably enter into even the minds of pirates, for adults. Also, its Indians are too grotesque and its plot too plotless. But certain remarkable bits of characterization and certain flashes of pure poetry make it all as surely Masefield as any page of Kipling is surely Kipling, London, London, or Meredith, Meredith. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

Of Many Minds

Colored plates and many photographs add to the attractiveness of the pleasantly chatty and at times quaintly imaginative papers on the *Human Side of Trees*, by Royal Dixon and F. E. Fitch. (F. A. Stokes Company, $1.60.)

The third edition of G. L. Johnson's *Photography in Colours* has a full description of the simple Radex process, of Graumont's method of color cinematography, and of Carrara's reproduction of autochromes. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.)

Talbot Faulkner Hamlin, in *The Enjoyment of Architecture*, explains technically why we like certain forms, the fundamental rules of construction and ornament such as balance and rhythm, that make for the enjoyment of the slanted roof, the arch, the pediment, etc. (Duffield & Co., $2.)

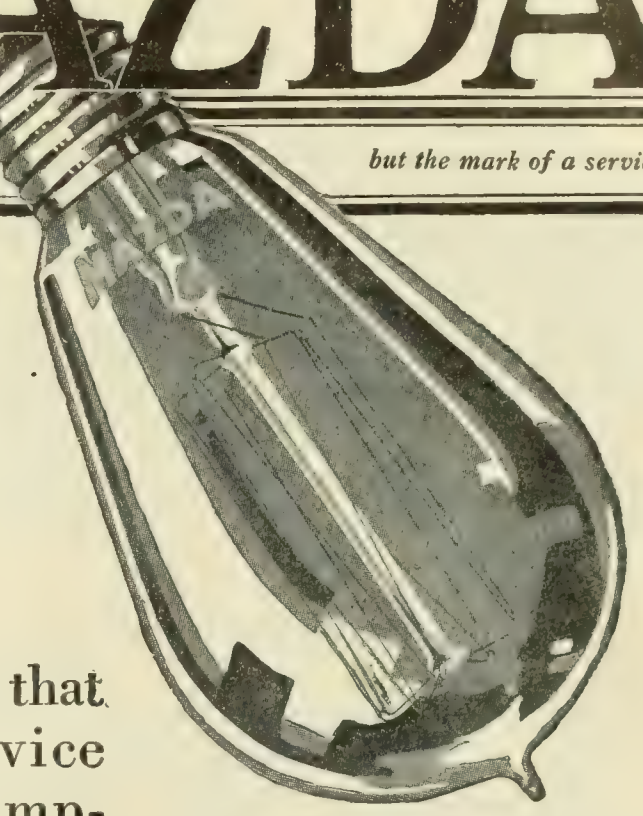
Five Plays, by George Fitzmaurice, published here for the first time, introduce a new Irish folk-dramatist. Lacking the poetry and the hauntingly beautiful Celtic mysticism of Synge's or Lady Gregory's plays, they nevertheless present the humor and pathos of Irish peasant life with vigor and a certain whimsical charm. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, $1.25.)

A new issue of the pleasant Wayfarer's Library is a volume of chatty papers on all sorts of topics. Alpha of the Plough, the author of these *Pebbles on the Shore*, was one of a group of well known writers who under pen names were, early in the war, carrying on a series of short essays in the columns of *The Star*. Tho from England in war time these have few hints of war and are written with charm and good cheer. (E. P. Dutton & Co., 50 cents.)

In Mizzoura, *Oliver Goldsmith* and *Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots*, a melodrama for the gallery, what may be called a "dusty historical comedy," and a sporadically jovial "farcical comedy"; *The Gamblers* and *The Lion and the Mouse*, two slightly "stagey," yet respectably wrought, plays of "high finance," are issued with copious typographical errors. The excuse for a glance at these is that the tyro "stage-dramatist" ought to find illumination or disillusionment, or both, in Mr. Thomas' individual prefaces. (Samuel French, 50 cents each.)

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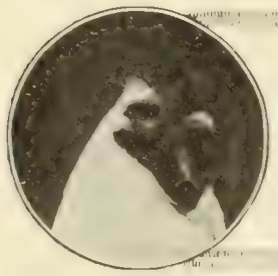
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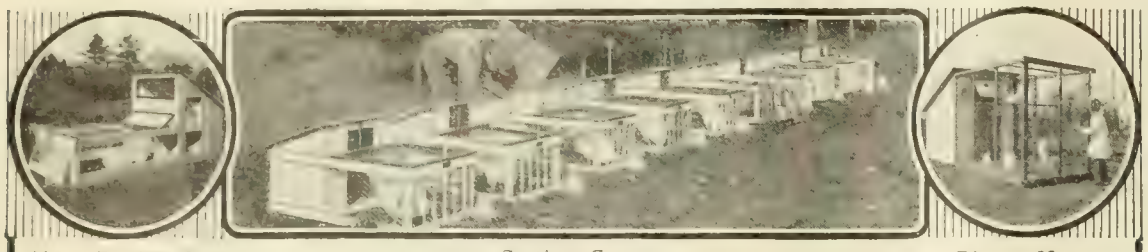
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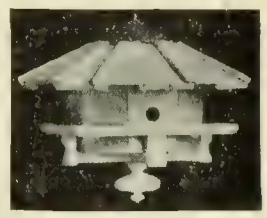


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COUNTRYSIDE AUTUMN HOME BUILDING NUMBER

of **The Independent** to be published September 1, subjects of importance will be treated in articles of unusual interest. Their timeliness, the authority with which the writers speak, and the very interesting illustrations of interiors and exteriors combine to make this number notably valuable.

THE TEAMWORK OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

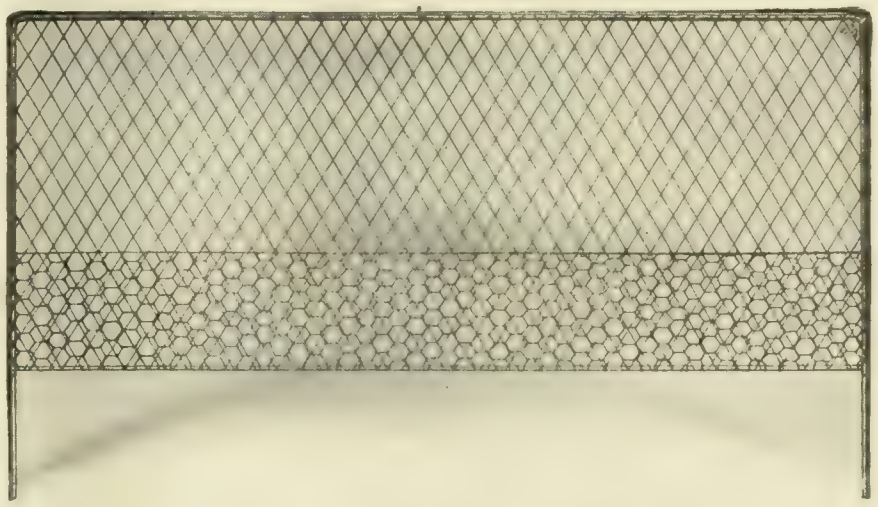
IF a democracy depends upon the consent of the governed then the United States at the present moment is a democracy plus. It is requiring of the governed not only consent but advice and coöperation. This war is being waged not by politicians but by the people. It is touching every industry, every profession, every walk of life in the country and from every industry, profession and walk of life the Government has called experts to help in the solving of its problems. That is the meaning of the nine subordinate committees of the Council of National Defense and the fifty-one committees, many of them with large sub-committees, coöperating with the Advisory Commission. The Advisory Commission does not simply exist, it acts. It has already accomplished definite results and put big, vital ideas before the public mind. Creation of a great air fleet has been brought sharply to public attention. The railroads, telegraphs and telephones of the nation have been mobilized. Enormous savings in the purchase of supplies have been effected. And there is a constantly growing list of other achievements.

The Council of National Defense consists, as every one knows, of the Secretaries of War, the Navy, the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor. The Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense is a body of seven civilians appointed by the President. They are: Daniel Willard, chairman, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, transportation and communication; Howard E. Coffin, vice-president of the Hudson Motor Company, munitions, manufacturing, including standardization and industrial relations; Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck & Company, supplies, including clothing; Bernard M. Baruch, financier, raw materials, minerals and metals; Dr. Hollis Godfrey, president of the Drexel Institute, engineering and education; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, labor, including conservation of health and welfare of workers; Dr. Franklin Martin, secretary general of the American College of Surgeons, medicine, surgery and sanitation.

WALTER S. GIFFORD is director and Grosvener B. Clarkson secretary of both council and commission. And these men have as their assistants several hundred men and women who are leaders in their industries and professions. Among them, for example, are twenty-five railroad and steamship line presidents, seventeen college presidents, fifty or sixty presidents of selling, manufacturing and mining corporations, and countless vice-presidents, managers, directors, etc. From them the Government is getting expert, specialized advice of the very highest quality available and it is getting it at a ridiculously small cost. In the service of the Council and Advisory Committee there are less than a hundred paid employees and almost all of those are clerks and stenographers. More than one hundred men of the most highly trained type are giving their entire time to the Council and Commission without receiving compensation of any kind. Hundreds of others of the same caliber are giving part of their time both in Washington and thruout the country, traveling and working at their own expense.

The Council of National Defense was created by act of Congress in August, 1916, but it was not fully organized for business until March 1, 1917. In the five months

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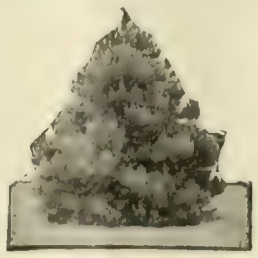
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which have elapsed since that time, it has accomplished a surprizingly large number of definite results and has an even greater number of plans under way. The Advisory Committee does not by any means confine itself to talking. It works actively and concretely.

The first official statement of the Council and Commission was issued on June 25. It is agreeable reading because it is a record not merely of things planned. We have heard so much about what is going to be done. Here are some things which actually have been accomplished.

The Council and Commission are fully aware of the exceedingly important part which aviation is playing and must play in this war. They have created an Aircraft Production Board which is setting out to make 3500 aeroplanes and to train 6000 aviators this year. The board has investigated the source of supply of aircraft of all kinds and the materials which go to their production. Thru the presidents of six military engineer universities, six schools have been started for the preliminary training of aviator cadets. Arrangements have been made for the sending of professors to Toronto to receive instruction in this cadet instruction work. In co-operation with the chief signal officer and the Aeronautical Division, a standard type of aviation school buildings and equipment of buildings has been developed. The board has assisted the division in investigating sites for aviation schools.

OVER 262,000 miles of railroads have been mobilized for the Government's defense by a special committee composed of the leading railroad executives with permanent headquarters in Washington and sub-committees in each department of the country. They have, among other things, issued instructions to the roads providing for the handling of fuel, ore and other Governmental necessities in the interests of national efficiency as distinguished from that of individual roads. They have perfected, in conjunction with officers of the army, a complete scheme of coöperation in the movement of troops and supplies of every description. They have arranged, after many conferences, with the representatives of the Allies and with the Department of Agriculture, for the expeditious movement of food products. They settled the recently threatened national railroad strike. They organized a road commission to visit Russia and recommend methods for the operation of the Siberian railroads. They have undertaken the enlistment of nine regiments of skilled railway workers to assist in the rehabilitation of railroads in France and the operation of the French railways behind the English lines.

The telephone and telegraph companies have been utilized in the same way. The long distance facilities out of Washington have been augmented so that prompt handling of calls is assured even with a large increase in business between army department headquarters, mobilization camps, etc. Special telephone and telegraph wire systems for the exclusive use of the Government have been devised.

The committee on labor have made it their definite purpose to avoid the unfortunate industrial experiences of England during the first months of the war. In response to their request, Lloyd George has sent over four representatives of English labor and welfare work and Canada has also sent representatives to advise and confer with them. The committee has suggested that existing standards—concerning such matters as hours of work, safety and sanitation—should not be changed until the



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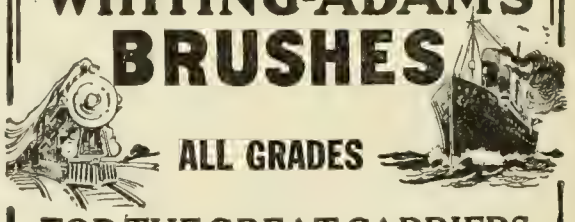
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need for such action has been determined by the committee. This suggestion has been very generally accepted by both labor and capital with a decidedly beneficial and steadying influence on industry.

The General Munitions Board has already saved the Government millions of dollars by coördinating departmental buying. Before the war the War and Navy departments frequently competed against each other in the open market. Now there is a clearing house for orders that involve material in which a national shortage exists or is anticipated. Where manufacturing facilities are insufficient the board directs its efforts toward the development of new facilities. The Council has completed an inventory begun by the Naval Consulting Board, and now has in its files more than 27,000 detailed reports from the larger manufacturing plants showing their capacity to meet the military needs of the Government.

The Committee on Supplies has also saved the Government large sums by appointing committees of representative and experienced business men thruout the country to assist the quartermaster's department of the army in the economical and efficient purchase of supplies.

The Committee on Raw Materials is another important factor in Government economy. Having as its members representatives of the leading metal, chemical, lumber, etc., companies it has been able to secure special rates. For example, it procured 45,000,000 pounds of copper for the uses of the army and navy at less than one half the current market price, saving the Government approximately $10,000,000. Similar reductions have been obtained in supplies of steel, zinc and aluminum.

The Committee on Coal Production has accomplished very definite results in the procuring and expeditious shipping of coal, results which have been to the interest of civilians as well as of the Government.

WITH a view to greater general efficiency and the release of workers for Government service, the Commercial Economy Board is investigating such men and money wasting matters as the delivery service of retail stores, the abuse of the privilege of returning goods, the practise among bakers of taking back unsold bread from retailers.

The General Medical Board whose personnel includes the foremost physicians and surgeons in the country, has made a careful selection of thoroly qualified doctors for the Medical Officers Reserve Corps. In conjunction with the deans of the various medical schools, graduating classes have been instructed in the special administrative details connected with medical officers work, making some 3500 young medical men of the best type available for the army and navy. The board has also nearly completed the very necessary standardization of surgical instruments and surgical and medical supplies.

Large as are the concrete results which the Commission is accomplishing it is producing even more imposing effects in the realm of public opinion. It is putting ideas into the public mind, valuable ideas—like the necessity for greatly increased aircraft production—about the conduct of the war and of industry during the war. It is doing revolutionary things in the way of transportation regulation and price fixing. It is establishing in the fields of business and politics precedents which are likely to last far beyond the duration of the war. The Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defense is an experiment in government by the people on a hitherto untried scale.



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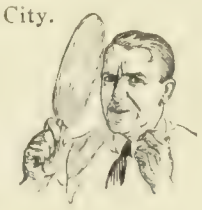
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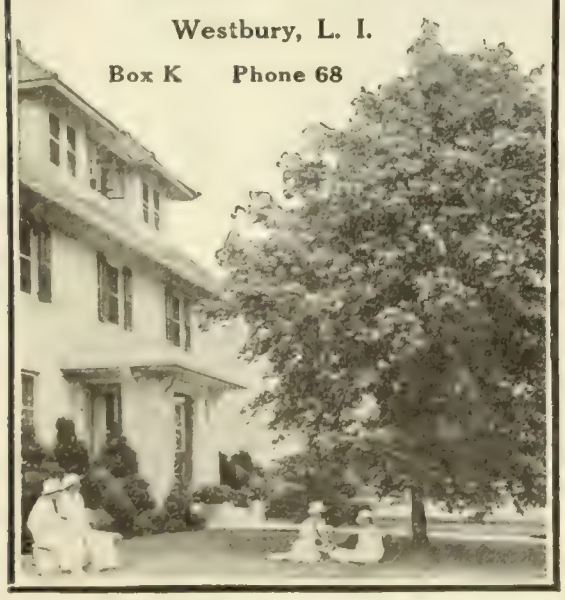
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INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

While The Independent cannot undertake to print all the interesting letters which it has recently received on the race question in America, it is glad to give publicity to a statement from the head of the Tuskegee Institute, the worthy successor of Booker T. Washington:

I send you the following, relative to lynchings for the first six months of the year. I find according to the records kept by Monroe N. Work, head of the division of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, that in this period there have been fourteen lynchings. This is eleven less than the number, twenty-five, for the first six months of 1916, and twenty less than the number, thirty-four, for the first six months of 1915. In ten instances, thru the bravery of officers of the law and by other means, mobs were thwarted and lynchings prevented.

Of those lynched, thirteen were negroes and one was white. Four of those put to death, one white and three negroes, were charged with the crime of rape. One of those put to death was a negro woman, reported to have been of unsound mind, who in resisting arrest wounded an officer of the law.

I gather from reading negro newspapers and from other sources, that in spite of the notable decrease in the number of victims of mob violence for the six months, the horrors connected with the recent burning at the stake near Memphis has increased among negroes the fear of lynchings and accelerated their migration to the North. ROBERT R. MOTON.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

* *

Here is another count in the indictment against the brewer:

An aspect of the beer question I have not found mentioned lies in the poultry situation.

Poultry food is so expensive that at least one county adviser in Connecticut is counseling poultry raisers to kill off their next year's best breeders, the yearlings, as soon as they stop laying. If barley—which next to wheat is the best poultry food—was kept out of the breweries and sent to the poultry men, poultry products would be cheaper next year than they will be.

ALBERT DONNELL.

Jewett City, Connecticut

* *

The following letter brings out a very interesting point, which we commend to the consideration of our readers, that the great evil of growing grain to make into liquor is not that it uses land but that it absorbs the labor of men who might be more usefully employed in the necessary productive work of war time:

I desire to say a word in commendation of your recent editorial on the prohibition of beer. It is sane and sound. If we are called upon to economize and in some case to stint ourselves for the sake of the conservation of food, is it fair and a square deal to use the land and the man-power in the production of grain and then the grain in the making of beer? The use of land and man-power and grain for making drink when needed for the production of food is a crime. Senator Lodge claims that 100,000 men will be thrown out of employment if the breweries are closed down. Labor is scarce. Every man of the 100,000 is needed on the farm. He is not needed in the brewery. The American people will have a scant regard for the grafting brewer who desires an increase of wealth at the expense of the American stomach. One of the amazing facts of our civic life is the impudent disregard by the saloon interest of law, order, and the rights of others. When, however, the least restriction is put upon their nefarious business, we hear from all over the land the sobbing whine of the saloons about personal liberty and the right of the poor man to his glass of beer. They forget the right of the poor man to a full loaf. R. L. LOVELL.

Gretna, Florida

* *

We are glad to publish the following interesting and vivacious letter from an advocate of Irish independence:

Your issue of July 7 contains a cartoon —to say nothing of a "Pebble"—from *The Passing Show*, a London periodical, intending to depict present conditions in Ireland's age-long struggle for freedom. I regard that cartoon as insulting to any man with a drop of Celtic blood in his veins. In it figure the pig and the stage Irishman. The daughters of Ireland are proverbially modest and good-looking, but Reed's representation of Miss Erin is neither. Would The Independent reproduce a cartoon if in it Miss Columbia were so depicted? In brief, the picture is a reflection on the artist's taste and chivalry.

Not only is the cartoon in poor taste, but in a way it is unjust and misleading, too. Ireland is shown as turning her back on the jewels marked "Home Rule," which Mr. Redmond on bended knee—I beg the artist's pardon; there is at least one touch of chivalry in his drawing!—is offering her, for the republican cap the Sinn Feiner holds out.

Ireland, it is true, now spurns the Home Rule Act, which by the exigencies of the war was grudgingly placed on the Statute Book, with a proviso that it should never come into operation!

No democrat dare say that this jewel of an act would give Ireland anything but a modicum of Home Rule. No wonder that Bishop O'Dwyer, of Limerick, Ireland's counterpart of that heroic patriot, Cardinal Mercier, of Malines, says that the act "is a simulacrum of Home Rule."

The Independent, of course, may reply that in cartoons as well as letterpress it aims to give both sides a hearing. That may be; but I cannot now recall a single pro-Irish cartoon that has found a place in the sun of your columns.

Hence I infer you have no Irish exchanges. Is not my inference correct?

A HOOSIER READER.

Notre Dame, Indiana

The Independent, which has for decades advocated Home Rule for Ireland, certainly disclaims any intention to wound the feelings of any Irish sympathizer in copying an English cartoon which would seem to most observers to be rather jocular than insulting. We have even given space in our issue of July 14 to an article by Seumas MacManus in favor of complete Irish independence. We must in all candor admit, however, that since Home Rule, to such an extent at least as the states in this union enjoy, can now be had almost for the asking, it seems to us a very poor time for the Irish to ruin this chance by striving for a separation from the British Empire which they cannot by any possibility obtain. Even the attempt at a revolution would have no other effect than to play into the hands of the Germans, who are, as the Irish are prone to forget, not only the enemies of England but equally of France, Belgium, Italy, free Russia and our own United States of America. Are the Irish willing to ruin the liberties of every country in the world for the difference between a Home Rule Parliament in Dublin and a Sinn Fein Congress?

THE TASK OF THE TALENT

(*Continued from page 165*)

management can doubtless explain the remarkable railroad schedules, but the "Talent" has long since ceased to ask why.

Most of the meetings are held in some park or grove on the edge of the town or, in several instances, as here, five or six miles out; tents are used oftener than buildings, the management paying a lump sum for rental, setting up, etc. Most of the tents are new and very well made, commodious, seating between 1500 and 3000 people.

When one starts to travel, a certain amount of inconvenience and trouble is bound to begin. This summer has been specially trying to Chautauqua "Talent." During my first week the mercury was over one hundred in each of the eight towns I entered. At Bloomington, Illinois, it was 104 in my hotel room at seven p. m. Tents are the hottest things made by the hand of man. And the platform end of the tent is cunningly devised to shut out every possible draft of air. It has been no small task to keep a wilted audience that has been at it all day, in a frame of wild enthusiasm to make a better world along reform lines. The wonder all along has been the audience of men and women who have "stayed by" the program in the steaming heat of southern Illinois.

One distinguished speaker in one town had eighty-one people in his audience, and his share of the gate receipts was $2.60!

I have heard much criticism of the program of the average Chautauqua. Some of it must be sincere and valuable. "Too much entertainment" is the burden of the criticism. If that is general it is a hopeful indication. Our association puts about one third entertainment next to pure reading matter. "Solid stuff" must predominate, is the opinion of the well informed Chautauqua manager who reads aright the minds of the people.

And they *are* serious minded. The average Chautauqua audience in this part of the world will sit for an hour and a half under a tent where the heat is concentrated essence, and listen, without even fanning, to the most serious discussion of great problems. It is a hopeful sign that after a season of "vaudeville" and "entertainment" the Chautauqua cries out for lectures. During the last two years I have met nearly a million people from the platform and no audiences have imprest me as have the Chautauqua people, for earnestness, deep purpose, and an honest desire to face and work out the great issues of American life. They impress me as understanding in a large way the fact that at the present time in world history it behooves thinking men and women to be thoughtful. The Chautauqua that is going to have a future does not need even one-third "entertainment," and the Chautauqua people stand by their organizations loyally. At a number of them I have seen from 500 to 900 season tickets subscribed for next season, all within ten minutes at the end of a two weeks, 104 in the shade schedule.

The average Chautauqua "Talent" sees audiences in the bulk at their best. In the average small town the people who go to Chautauquas and support them by "blocks of five" season tickets are the people who support the churches and believe in the town and raise money for the bandstand and the beautifying of the park and the general "uplift."

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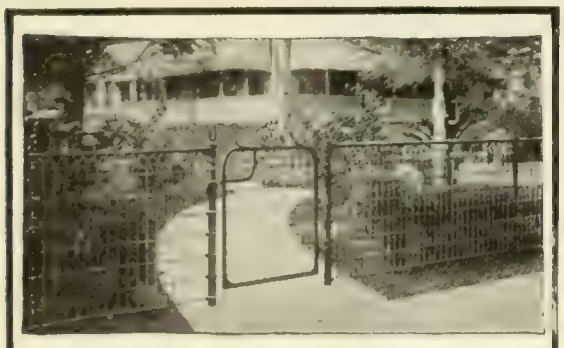
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(and they are in many ways brought to the attention of the lecturer) who seem to worry the Chautauqua people a good deal, and afford constant comment over the failure of the Chautauqua program to influence or affect one large group of the community.

Much of the land in the Middle West is worth anywhere from $100 to $300 an acre. Thousands of farmers who have come into possession of this land and now own it in fee simply have "retired" to the small town, renting out their farms on shares or leaving their own children on the farm as "renters."

The effect of this custom on the "retired farmer" himself is rather an astonishing thing. The lecturer gathers from the constant remarks of the platform manager, the local minister, the merchant, the politician and the hotel man that the "retired farmer" is the cipher of the town. He rents a small house, sits on the porch in the summer and in the kitchen in the winter, quite often buys a small automobile in which he rides "around town," and the neighborhood, goes to the movies because they are cheap and easy, pays $5 a year into a church, and sometimes buys a lyceum ticket for the winter entertainment, but reads little, travels less and is generally regarded by the community as a poor citizen, who shuns all civic duties and avoids all community expense.

I am not taking an easy fling at a hard working farmer who, with his harder worked wife, has earned a deserving rest after years of solitary and strenuous physical labor, but if the "retired farmer" all thru the Middle West has the unenviable reputation he seems to have for being a close-fisted, useless, narrow-minded and disagreeable citizen when he "retires" it is very unfortunate for him if true, and the Chautauqua people may well ask, "What value has our program for such a man and what influence can we exert to help such a condition?"

In one town, to my own knowledge, a little group of "retired farmers" refused to support a splendid Chautauqua program because the management charged 50 cents admission to one of its afternoon lecture numbers. And I was told that among the group were men who had bank deposits of $50,000. If the man who did not want to spend his 50 cents for that afternoon lecture reads this account of himself in The Independent I hope he will not cancel his subscription, in case he is a subscriber and has not borrowed the paper from a neighbor!

But I must prepare to pack up my things and catch my train. It is a typical southern Illinois heat, muggy, sticky, collar-destroying, wilting heat. But the "Talent" knows that somehow at 2:30, after a three hours' ride in a steel boiler full of dust and cinders, he must be ready to stand up immaculate and pleasant to deliver his message to a critical platform manager and a kindly disposed audience, just as if he had just come out of some cool garden of the gods, soothed by the frosty zephyrs of the north. That is Chautauqua.

Mattoon, Illinois

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TWENTY-FOUR TO FOUR

(*Continued from page 158*)

two parties on the question of prosecuting the war; some favoring a war to the end against German autocracy and others a speedy peace "without annexations or indemnities." While the Duma and the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates debated the issues of peace and war, the soldiers fraternized with their German foes in the trenches, and Germany refrained from breaking the informal truce in the hope of persuading the Russians to make a separate peace.

On the first day of July the Russian army under General Brusiloff and War Minister Kerensky, the Russian "organizer of victory," began its advance on Lemberg. Koniuchy and Halicz soon fell into their hands and thousands of prisoners were captured. Several Czech regiments deserted bodily to the Russians at the first opportunity. Pressing their advantage, the Russian army made an immense forward sweep south of the Dniester as far as the Lomnica River. But the time consumed in these operations enabled the Germans to shift their reserves to the eastern front and block the Russian advance with fresh troops. Directly east of Lemberg they struck the Russian line and, aided by the treason of one of the regiments confronting them, they drove back the Russians on a wide front. Fearing the total collapse of the Russian defense and the loss of all the fruits of the revolution, the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates approved the choice of War Minister Kerensky as Premier, and clothed him with all the powers of a dictator. The German drive not only wiped out the gains made by the third Russian offensive but reconquered most of the territory won by General Brusiloff during the 1916 campaign.

THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

August 9, 1916—Italians take Gorizia.
August 27, 1916—Italy declares war on Germany.
May 12, 1917—Italians make new drive on the Carso.

The campaign in the mountains of the Austrian border may be summed up by saying that the Austrians have accomplished nothing and the Italians very little. This does not mean that the struggle has been less persistent in this theater of war than in any other; fighting has been almost incessant and the losses on both sides heavy. But the difficulties of highland warfare have barred the Italians from their goal of Trieste, and in the Trentino the opposing armies appear to be practically deadlocked. The Italians have succeeded, however, in taking Gorizia, in occupying the whole Isonzo valley to the south of this city, and in advancing their trenches on the Carso plateau.

It must be remembered in recording the slow progress of the Italian army against Austria that during the past year Italy has diverted many soldiers to join the Allies in Macedonia. The Italians have taken an active part in Grecian affairs, established a protectorate in Albania and undertaken to a great extent the policing of the Mediterranean and the Adriatic. The Italian commission in the United States reported a great development of munitions manufacture.

THE WAR IN THE BALKANS

August 16, 1916—French take positions on the Serbian border.
August 27, 1916—Bulgarians occupy Kavala.
September 27, 1916—Venizelos begins revolutionary movement in Crete.
October 11, 1916—Allies take over Greek fleet.
November 19, 1916—Monastir reoccupied.
June 12, 1917—King Constantine deposed.

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Altho Greece and Albania were neutral countries, they were the theater of the principal campaign in the Balkans after the withdrawal of the British expedition against Gallipoli and the conquest of Serbia and Montenegro by the Central Powers. The object of the Entente Allies was to regain Serbia and Montenegro and thus sever Bulgaria and Turkey from Germany and Austria-Hungary. To effect this purpose they occupied the Greek city of Salonica and gathered there one of the most heterogeneous armies that the world has ever seen. Nearly all of the Allies had contingents on the Salonica front, but the bulk of the army was English, French, Italian and Serbian. During the summer and autumn of 1916 the Allies fought their way to the northern boundary of Greece and the central part of Albania and at last captured the important city of Monastir on the Serbian side of the frontier. In the meantime the Bulgarians occupied the city of Kavala in the extreme northeastern corner of Greece and expelled the Greek garrison. On the whole, the Salonica campaign was a disappointment, since the measure of success it achieved was not proportionate to the size of the army which was withdrawn from other fronts in the expectation of important victories in the Balkan theater of war. Italy has declared a protectorate over Albania and effectively occupied the southern and western parts of the country.

While Greece was furnishing a battleground for the contending powers, it was also torn by civil war. The partizans of the Cretan statesman Venizelos fought on the side of the Allies at every opportunity in spite of the official neutrality of King Constantine and his secretly pro-German sympathies. In order to prevent the Greek King from extending aid to the Central Powers, the Allies acted in the most arbitrary fashion, commandeering ships, blockading ports, occupying garrison towns, supporting the Venizelos revolution, and finally deposing King Constantine in favor of his son Alexander. When King Alexander ascended the throne he made Venizelos again premier and broke off diplomatic relations with the Central Powers.

THE TURKISH CAMPAIGN

February 26, 1917—British take Kut-el-Amara.
March 6, 1917—British reach southern boundary of Palestine.
March 11, 1917—Bagdad falls.
April 5, 1917—Russians and British effect junction in Mesopotamia.

The vast outlying territories of Asiatic Turkey are the weakest part of the military system of the Central Powers. They are the farthest from Prussia, the heart and soul of the alliance, of all the lands dominated by German arms; they are miserably defective in the means of rapid transformation, and with few exceptions their inhabitants are disloyal to their Ottoman rulers. It is then small cause for wonder that much of this region has fallen into the hands of the Allied nations. Rather should we be surprized that the Russians and the British have not been able to penetrate yet farther into the interior of the Turkish domains.

The British have accomplished rather more. They retrieved their defeat of the previous year at Kut-el-Amara by recapturing the city and continuing their advance thru Mesopotamia to Bagdad. In the west they repulsed a Turkish demonstration against the Suez Canal and organized a counter-offensive which followed the historic route of Moses and the Children of Israel from Egypt to the borders of Palestine. Like Moses, however, they seem to be fated to behold the Holy Land without being able to occupy it. The

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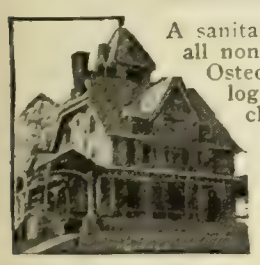
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Arabs have fallen away from Turkish rule altogether and have organized the independent Kingdom of Hejaz under the protection of the British.

On the first day of 1917 the Turkish Government, with German sanction it may be supposed, repudiated all treaties and agreements with Christian powers by which the Ottoman Empire was subject to the supervision of the "concert of Europe." This action places Turkey on an equal diplomatic footing with other members of the society of nations and is probably the only gain that the Ottomans can expect from the war even in the case of a German triumph. If the Entente Allies win the war they are pledged to the liberation of the non-Turkish peoples of the Ottoman Empire, which would confine the Turkish dominions to Asia Minor and place under some new rule Arabia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, Armenia and Turkey in Europe. Fear of this possibility has tempted the Turkish rulers to countenance horrible massacres of Armenians, Syrians, Jews and Greeks.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

December 12, 1916—German Chancellor makes peace overture.
December 18, 1916—Wilson requests statement of peace terms from belligerents.
January 10, 1917—Entente Allies state peace terms in joint reply to President Wilson.
January 13, 1917—Germans reply to declaration of Allies but refuse to state terms. Balfour makes separate statement on the Turkish question.
January 22, 1917—Wilson addresses Senate on "peace without victory."
July 19, 1917—Chancellor Michaelis defines German position.

For more than two and a half years the warring armies of Europe fought without knowing what measure of achievement would be considered a "victory" by the governments whose interests they served. Any number of informal and unofficial peace programs were set forth in the public press of England, Germany, France and other countries, but the statesmen who alone could speak with authority confined themselves to generalities which might serve to arouse but never to satisfy speculation. In December, 1916, the German Government offered to discuss peace with the Entente Allies, and President Wilson suggested to both groups of belligerents that the time had come for an interchange of views and that if terms of peace were formulated the aims of the two hostile groups of nations might not be found to differ so greatly as had been supposed. The Entente Allies refused to entertain the German suggestion of a peace conference, but they agreed upon a joint reply to President Wilson in which they stated the objects for which they were continuing the war.

The Allies' demands comprized the abandonment by the Central Powers of all their conquests during the present war with indemnities to the invaded nations; the restoration of "provinces or territories wrested in the past from the Allies"; "the liberation of Italians, of Slavs, of Rumanians, and of Czecho-Slovaks"; "the enfranchisement of populations subject to the bloody tyranny of the Turks"; the reunion of Poland, and the expulsion of the Ottoman Empire from Europe. These terms apparently still stand as the peace platform of the Allied nations and to them must be added the surrender of German overseas colonies which, altho not mentioned in the note, seems to be demanded by public opinion in Japan, South Africa and Australia.

On January 22 President Wilson addrest the American Senate and outlined his views of the basis of a just peace. He believed that peace should come by common consent, not by victory; that the rights of nationalities to self-government should receive recognition; that the freedom of the

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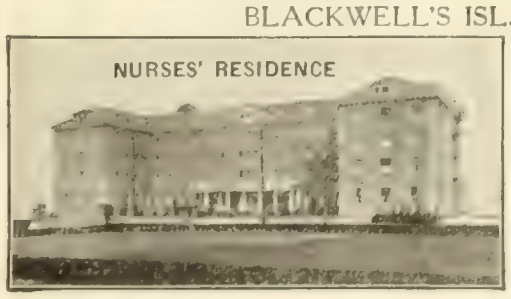
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seas should be guaranteed and every nation given free commercial access to the sea, and that all nations should unite into a league for their common security. These suggestions were at the time unfavorably received by both sides, altho they have found a reflection in the formula of "peace without annexation or indemnities" adopted by the Council of Russian Workmen and Soldiers Delegates after the revolution and by the Social Democratic Party in Germany. By a coalition with members of the Center (Clerical) and the Radical parties the Socialists secured from the Reichstag a declaration which, in general terms, affirmed the idea of an early peace based on the map of 1914 and repudiated all suggestions of an economic "war after the war." Because the Reichstag delayed the vote on the war credits, the Kaiser was forced to remove from office Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, who had held office thruout the war. The new Chancellor, Georg Michaelis, refused to promise the introduction of parliamentary government or to make any definite offer of peace.

THE AMERICAN INTERVENTION

January 31, 1917—Germany declares new barred zone in European waters and inaugurates ruthless submarine campaign.
February 3, 1917—Ambassador Bernstorff dismissed from Washington.
February 26, 1917—President asks Congress for authority to protect merchant ships.
March 4, 1917—Congress adjourns without taking action.
April 2, 1917—President asks Congress for a declaration of war against Germany.
April 4, 1917—Senate declares war.
April 6, 1917—House of Representatives declares war.
April 8, 1917—Austria-Hungary breaks off diplomatic relations with the United States.
April 22, 1917—British and French war missions arrive in America.

The German reply to the peace overtures of the United States came as a shock to the American public, which had believed that peace in Europe was near and that in any case the danger that the war would spread to this side of the Atlantic was safely past. More than once had the German submarine warfare against neutral and enemy merchant ships strained diplomatic relations to the breaking point, but when, in May, 1916, Germany pledged not to sink passenger ships without warning, this promise, altho conditioned on the eventual modification of the British blockade and violated in certain individual instances, was relied upon to enable us to keep out of the war. The Federal Government was better informed than the nation at large and the repeated and zealous efforts which it made to end the war were partly inspired by a well-justified belief that if the war continued much longer Germany would renew her submarine campaign. On the last day of January the German Government announced the establishment of a barred zone in the North Sea, the Mediterranean and the northeastern Atlantic thru which no ships whatever would be permitted to pass in safety.

President Wilson at once dismissed the German Ambassador and refused to renew diplomatic relations with the German Government. His attempted compromize between peace and war, "armed neutrality," was frustrated by the obstinacy of a little group of Senators who in the closing hours of the session talked to death the bill authorizing the arming of merchantmen. When Germany followed the proclamation of ruthless submarine warfare by overt acts against American lives and American ships, President Wilson requested from the new Congress the authority to make war. The Senate by a vote of 82 to 6 and the House of Representatives by a majority of 373 to 50 approved the declaration of war. The action of the United States was soon followed by Cuba's declaration of

war and by the severance of diplomatic relations between Germany and Brazil, Bolivia, Hayti, San Domingo, Panama, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras. All the other nations of South and Central America, in one way or another, showed strong sympathy with the American cause and only in Mexico was there any possibility of action in the interests of Germany.

The German Government knew, and even overestimated, the strength of Mexican resentment against "the Colossus of the North," as Latin-American writers sometimes call the United States, and the German Foreign Secretary, Alfred Zimmermann, counted on the support of Mexico in a war with the United States. He offered the Mexican Government Texas, New Mexico and Arizona as the spoils of victory and further suggested that Mexico detach Japan from the Entente Allies by timely mediation. But the note containing this suggestion was intercepted and its publication had much to do with converting the American public to a belief in the necessity of war.

OUR PART IN THE GREAT WAR

June 5, 1917—Ten million men registered for military service.
June 15, 1917—Liberty loan oversubscribed.
June 26, 1917—American army contingent reaches a French port.

When the German Government resumed its policy of unrestricted submarine warfare it reckoned with the possibility of American intervention but did not consider that it would seriously diminish the chances of victory. Indeed it was freely predicted that the United States would be more of a help to the Entente Allies as a neutral than as a belligerent, because the war might be ended before this country could raise and equip a large army and in the meantime the effort to do so would curtail our export of war munitions upon which England, France and Italy largely relied. This was, perhaps, the most serious miscalculation that Germany made during the course of the entire war.

Congress promptly authorized the Government to borrow $7,000,000,000 for the prosecution of the war and to loan a large part of this sum to the Entente Allies. The first $2,000,000,000 "Liberty Loan" was oversubscribed by about fifty per cent within a few weeks of the opening of subscriptions. The President appointed Mr. Hoover, the man who saved Belgium from starvation, as food administrator and laid before Congress a far-reaching plan of food conservation. To frustrate the submarine blockade the Administration undertook the building of a great merchant fleet of steel and wooden ships and placed the work under General Goethals, the builder of the Panama Canal. A war mission under Mr. Root was sent to Russia to reorganize the transportation system of that country and to assure the people that we would not desert the task we had set ourselves until it was accomplished.

Not content with throwing the financial, industrial and agricultural resources of the nation into the war, the United States began, without delay, to create an army for European service. The men of the country, from twenty-one to thirty years of age inclusive, were enrolled as a body from which as many soldiers as were necessary could be drafted. While arrangements for the draft were being completed, a part of the regular army under General Pershing was conveyed to France and volunteers were enlisted in the regular army and the National Guard to bring these organizations up to full war strength. The National Guard was transferred from state to Federal control and consolidated with the rest of the army.



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Market Place Talks

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

FOR RAILROAD STOCKHOLDERS

WHAT may prove to be a formidable obstacle to the aims of those who sponsor the movement for government ownership of public utilities is now taking life in the form of three organizations comprizing owners of railroad securities. The first organization of this type was started a few years ago by Mr. John Muir, a New York broker, who sold to modest investors millions of dollars of stocks in small lots as well as "baby" bonds. This was followed by the organization a few months ago of the more formidable "National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities," by Mr. S. Davies Warfield, president of the Continental Trust Company, of Baltimore, and chairman of the board of directors of the Seaboard Air Line Railway. A few weeks ago Mr. Nathan L. Amster, of Boston, who conducted a fearless and successful fight against the interests in control of the Rock Island System, appeared in the arena as another champion of the rights of security holders.

The work of these various organizations should be watched with great interest by all students of railroad finance as it may mark a new era in corporation finance. For many years the banking element in Wall Street maintained a silent attitude toward all sorts of criticism leveled at them, preferring to be mute rather than enter a controversy which might lower their dignity. The mistake they made has been responsible for the increased use of the term "Wall Street" when there had to be an explanation for a panic or a depression or other crisis. When anything that affected the nation as a whole could not be blamed on anyone else, Wall Street was the dupe.

The time came, however, when bankers were not only willing, but even eager, to be interviewed and quoted widely on all subjects ranging from thrift to the financing of the war and international law. Our foremost bankers made it a point to speak at important gatherings of business men and had their remarks published in pamphlet form for gratuitous distribution to those who were not able to hear them.

For years the railroads were willing to maintain expensive lobbies in the legislatures and in Congress which would endeavor to strangle, if possible, any injurious legislation before it was reported out of committee. They began to find, as time went on and as the public began to take more interest in national questions, that not only was this an expensive means of gaining protection, but that it was not successful against a certain kind of politician who went to Congress for the glory there was in it and who, having no constructive ability, was constrained to adopt socialistic ideas in order to get on the front page of his home town newspaper once in a while. His object was government control, or regulation, or ownership if possible—of all public utilities. To some, this meant more jobs for constituents, while others were actually sincere in their belief that this was the *only* remedy. To all, the cause of their attitude was the spirit of the railroads in the years toward the public and stockholders.

Well, the corporate interests suddenly woke up to the fact that theirs was a losing game unless played fairly. They realized that the press had an influence with the intelligent American and that this intelligent American was making a good living, owned his home, an automobile and a few shares of Pennsylvania, and did not want socialism or any other sort of an "ism." They also realized that every man with an insurance policy or savings bank account had an indirect interest, tho a vital one, in the welfare of the railroads. So they began to beat the demagog by giving him a dose of his own medicine—publicity. And they have succeeded in gaining a great deal of sympathy from the rational American.

THE great extent to which railroad stocks are held by private investors is shown by a recent statement that there are over 96,000 stockholders of the Pennsylvania, 45,000 of whom are women. This is but one example, for if we were to count the stockholders of such railroads as the New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Union Pacific, Atchison, Illinois Central and such corporations as the United States Steel Corporation or the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, we would find many thousands of stockholders. The fact that very many own from one to ten shares of such stocks stamps the owners as working people who have invested their savings —let us hope wisely—in what they considered standard securities with a good future.

The National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities announced that the securities of railroads are owned as follows:

1. By individuals outright, numbering 1,000,000, owning over $10,000,000,000.

2. By life insurance companies with 46,000,000 of policyholders in force, representing a total of $1,550,000,000.

3. By savings banks with 10,000,000 depositors, representing $847,000,000.

4. By fire and marine insurance companies, casualty and surety companies, with holdings representing a total of $649,000,000.

5. By benevolent associations, colleges, schools, charitable institutions, etc., $350,000,000, etc.

It is stated that half of our population is interested either as direct or indirect owners of railroad securities and thus intimately concerned in whatever affects the credit or successful operation of the railroads. These people are entitled to have their interests protected even as the nation should be vitally interested in the success of the railroads and industrial corporations. For the prosperity of the nation hinges upon the success of its people's business. Corporations are not soulless octopi but aggregations of many millions of human beings which employ other millions of human beings, and all concerned are economic factors which could not be dispensed with.

We have questions to solve about trans-

portation rates and prices of commodities which involve a great deal of labor in the solving. The question of rates for transportation resolves itself into that of how much money is a railroad entitled to earn upon its capital stock after payment of interest and rentals, or how much upon a fair valuation if one can be fixed. Without going too much into detail, I am quite sure that the reader who is a common-sense man or woman will realize that in these days when industrial corporations are permitted to charge an advance of from 25 per cent to 200 per cent for their products and earn 100 per cent on their stocks, it is not highway robbery for a railroad to *beg* to be allowed to earn 10 per cent so that it can pay 6 per cent dividends and have 4 per cent left for betterments and additions to property.

DURING the past four years, one-sixth of the total railway mileage in the country has been operated by receivers. The cause of this condition has been in part poor management and unwise financing, but, had the Government done its part to encourage development along the lines that would encourage capital to finance the railroads, we would have had better service and the bad condition of railroad finances would not have become aggravated. There has been a tendency in the last ten years to finance permanent improvements to railroads by means of bond issues bearing a fixed interest charge, rather than with stock issues. As the improvements were not immediately productive, we witnessed in many cases a decreasing margin of earnings applicable to dividends, with increasing charges for interest and rentals.

It must be obvious that if standard railroads cannot earn a small matter of 10 per cent on their stocks, the man who has funds to invest will not be attracted by stocks paying 6 per cent which barely earn that, particularly as the Government's attitude has made it appear likely that the margin will decrease rather than increase. We have had states enacting full-crew laws, we have the Federal Eight-Hour law, increasing wages, increasing cost of material and supplies, and added to all of this the attitude on the part of some politicians that when railroads pay large dividends they are robbing either the shipper or the ultimate consumer. Yet, as I have stated, the shipper is permitted to earn as much as 100 per cent without a murmur from the Government. The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* shows that while the gross earnings of 470 railroads for May, 1917, amounted to $353,825,032, an increase of $45,692,063 or 14.82 per cent over last year, the net showed an increase of only $3,524,718 or 3.33 per cent. This may mean little to the uninitiated, but to the statistician the cause of the decrease is either increased maintenance charges or increased transportation expenses, and in this case it was not maintenance.

To conclude, the railroad stockholder who is not willing to stand for his rights, whether against the Government or the railroads, has no business to be a partner in such enterprizes. The man who will own stocks and not follow the doings of the corporation in which he is a partner must blame only himself when a calamity occurs. For a corporation is composed of many small stockholders who could avert a disaster if action were taken at the right moment to prevent the enaction of a piece of unjust legislation like the Adamson eight hour law. Every railroad stockholder, whether he owns one or a thousand shares, should take an active part in one of the protective organizations which have been formed. The secretary of any railroad company will furnish details, or they will be sent gladly by the writer of this article.

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CHECKING UP MOTOR TRUCK EFFICIENCY

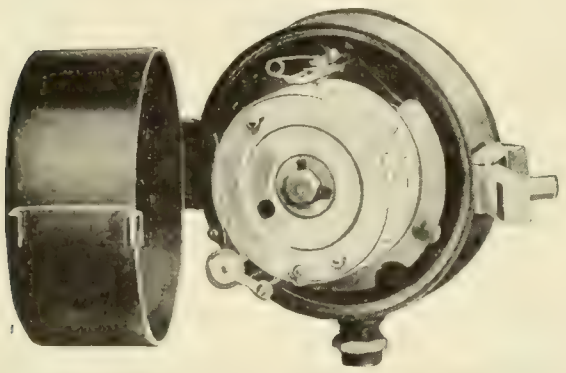
BY JOHN CHAPMAN HILDER

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR EFFICIENCY SERVICE

DO you get the following information about each of your trucks—and could you get it easily if you wanted it at any time?

Exact time the day's work started.
Time consumed in loading.
Actual running time.
Actual working mileage.
Number of stops.
When stops were made.
Length of each stop.
Length of lunch period.
Average speed of trip.
Average speed per day.
Actual speed at any specific time.
Time consumed by traffic stops.
Exact time day's work ended.
Whether truck was moved during the night.

One glance should convince you that this is all highly desirable information for the truck-owner.



THIS RECORDS TIME, DISTANCE, SPEED AND STOPS. IT COSTS $65

It tells you whether or not your truck is delivering all the work that is in it. It tells you whether or not the truck is being intelligently routed. It indicates whether the garage is too far from your place of busines, whether it is being used for devious purposes by someone else, whether it is a consistent or irregular performer, and, equally important, this information gives you an accurate check on the movements of all your loaders and drivers.

Business men have often found the actual collecting of statistical and analytical information, such as this, has been so expensive as almost to nullify the benefit derived from it. The beauty of the items mentioned above lies in ease with which they may be gathered. The expense of collecting them is negligible.

Illustrated on this page are devices that make the information available. They are travel recorders and time recorders combined. That is, three of them are, the fourth device is a hub odometer, or an instrument to record distances.

With the exception of the odometer, these devices record graphically on paper the exact movements of the truck. Their daily paper sheets are divided into hours and fractions thereof. On one machine both hours and miles are marked on the graph. The others are used in connection with the ordinary speedometer, or, better still, with the tamper-proof, indestructible hub odometer shown here.

As an illustration of what these daily graphs may prove, let me read from a typical specimen before me:

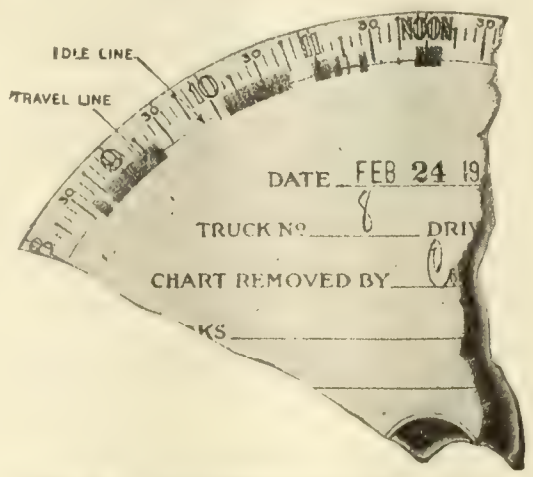
The truck was moved about from 7:55 to 8 a. m., after which it was idle until 8:30, when it ran for twenty minutes with one stop, lasting five minutes. This brought the time down to ten minutes of nine. From this time till 10:35 the truck was idle. Then it ran for five minutes and stopped for another thirty-five. After this it ran for ten minutes, stopped for ten, ran for five, stopped for ten, ran for fifteen, stopped for fifteen, took two more ten minute spurts and lay down to rest for fifty minutes. Apparently convalescent, the truck ran for five minutes. Then it stood still for twenty, ran another five and stood still for fifteen. Making a heroic effort, the driver at this point ran the truck for fifteen consecutive minutes. Apparently the effort proved too much, for there ensued an idle period lasting one hour and a half. Followed two fifteen minute periods of running, separated by ten idle minutes and again an hour of standing still. It was now 6 p. m. and the truck was in motion until 7, after which it did not move until 9:15 p. m., when it moved for a quarter of an hour and finally called it a day.



HUB ODOMETER—PRICE $20, FOR FORDS $15

By subtracting the number of minutes the truck was actually running from the total time it was in service that day, we find that for just ten and a half hours the truck was standing still. It ran for three hours and five minutes out of a total of thirteen hours thirty-five minutes. An extremely busy and profitable day, I do not think.

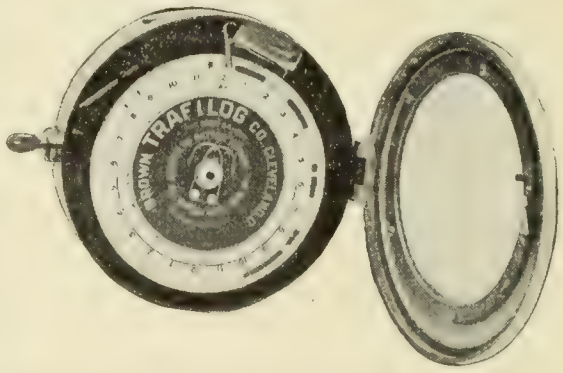
In an ideal world it might be possible to do without checks on our workers. Every man would realize his responsibilities to the full. Every truck driver, for instance, would cover his route in the shortest possible time, always stop the engine when it was not needed, never take longer than necessary for lunch, take periodical care of the tires, adjust his carbureter for economical running and any number of other things. But since ours is not that kind of a world, we must check up on almost everything and everybody. And being forced to do it, we should seek the easiest, cheapest and most infallible method.



DIAL OF A $75 TRAVEL AND TIME CHECKER

It would be possible to obtain the information supplied by these recording devices without them. But it would entail a system of complicated cards and forms plus never-ending vigilance to see that they were used intelligently, if at all. The principle of employing machines wherever they can be properly substituted for human labor applies very obviously in this case. With the odometer all you have to do is to put it on and read it daily. With the other instruments all you need do is to see that fresh record sheets are inserted daily. Their stories are so easily read that clerical work in connection with them is only necessary at infrequent intervals.

In the space at my disposal all I can do is to give you a glimpse of the possibilities for time regulation and money saving offered by these instruments. It will pay you to investigate them further.



THIS TELLS THE NUMBER AND TIME OF STARTS AND STOPS—PRICE $75

Some months ago mention was made in this department of the feat of a motor truck in carrying a bulky portion of telescope to the summit of Mt. Wilson. This feat has recently been eclipsed by a truck of the same make, which on July 1, transported the largest reflecting mirror in the world up the same Mt. Wilson trail. Observatory officials, according to a report in The Commercial Vehicle, have been worried for twelve years over the problem of getting the mirror to the top of the mountain, where it will be used in the world's largest telescope. The mirror is practically priceless, since it is doubtful whether it could ever be duplicated. Every pound of material used in constructing the new observatory on Mt. Wilson has been hauled by motor trucks. George D. Jones, superintendent of construction, says that without trucks it would have taken ten years more to complete it.



All business is entering upon a period of war stress and strain. The efficiency, speed, constancy and economy of mechanical power and transportation must be employed to the fullest extent to supplement and supplant man power.

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WHEREVER these qualities are most in demand, there you will find White Trucks. Their predominant use by Big Business has been uninterrupted from the beginning. Wherever standardized cost records are kept, White Trucks are purchased in ever-increasing numbers. Their long life, low maintenance cost and steady operation show unmistakably in the figures. The harder the work and the heavier the going, the more marked is this showing.

The White Company has had broad experience in truck installation and in the problems of transport, for big or little operations. Our service and counsel is yours for the asking, without cost or obligation on your part. We never urge an installation which does not promise profit to the owner.

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JUST A WORD

The photograph of the Nathan Hale statue in New York City, which is published on the cover of The Independent this week, was taken by W. M. van der Weyde.

THE MINE

Patrick MacGill, the author of "The Great Push," "The Red Horizon" and several other stories and poems of the Great War, has written here an unusual description of what it means to the men in the trenches when a mine goes up. The story was published originally in the New York Tribune.

THAT a mine was to go up was common talk among soldiers fighting on the Western front. They spoke of the mine when lying down in their barn billets, and hinted at the many tunnels piled with ammonal and awaiting the spark that would blow tunnels, earth, villages and trenches skyhigh when the hour came. The soldiers spoke secretly, one to another, when nobody outside their circle was nigh.

This mine—"The Mine," as they called it—was up near Ypres, and hundreds of men for hundreds of days had been busy at the making of it. Some day it would go up. When? Nobody could tell; but the soldiers who had visited the Ypres salient wished that it would be their luck to be near at hand when the mine went up to the heavens.

Two English soldiers—Spudhole Bubb, a cockney, and Bowdy Benners, a Devon man—knew of this mine, and often spoke about it when alone in the trenches or in their billets to rear of the firing line. But they never breathed of it when in a café, for, as Spudhole said: "The Boche has his ears glued to every wall in the world. He can tell us what we're up to afore we know ourselves."

Spudhole showed a fatherly interest in the mine. When the Germans retreated toward St. Quentin last spring Spudhole was in great suspense lest they should retire from Ypres "'fore the bloomin 'ole mine went up." About that time he went home on leave, and one day in a railway carriage a man who sat on the seat opposite him leaned over and asked: "They haven't put up the mine at Ypres yet, have they?" Spudhole, with three gold stripes on his sleeve and a D. C. M. on his breast, looked at the man who spoke and said in a fierce voice: "You don't arf give the show away. Who told you that cock-and-bull story about a mine?"

The man smiled and hit his trousers leg with his walking stick.

There was a sharp report, as if wood had struck wood.

"Left my leg out there," said the man.

"Blimy!" Spudhole exclaimed, and the two became the best of friends before the journey ended.

When Spudhole's mine went up at last the cockney had the good luck to be there as witness of the event. All the night of June 6 he had been in the trenches side by side with his friend Bowdy Benners. And all night long they told stories to each other—stories of the many mines which they had seen go up during their long experience of war.

Both men were old soldiers and had seen war in many aspects, but despite this they watched for the blowing up of the mine with strained faces. The trench was crowded with men waiting for the order to charge. Some were visibly excited, and near Spudhole a man was humming a music hall song, his shrapnel helmet pulled well down over his eyes and the hand which gripped his rifle whitening at the knuckles. An air of suspense hung over the whole front, and this air of suspense seemed to be intensified by the loud-voiced barking of the massed guns behind the English lines.

It was a little past three in the morning when the mines (for there were several) went up to the dark heavens. Spudhole with his friend Bowdy went to the parapet and looked over. The land stood on end and the sky went afire. The world shook to its foundations. German trenches and their occupants went heavenward in the glare of hell. Men gaped helplessly at one another; thought was deadened for the moment and understanding gone. The soldiers rocked to and fro on a swaying battle front, just as shipwrecked sailors are rocked on a raft in a stormy sea. The men in the trenches cowered under this stupefying splendor of war.

Bowdy, splendid veteran of a hundred battles that he was, bent low under the parapet and let his cigaret drop into the muck. The rest of the men looked stupidly at one another and were silent. Only one man seemed to keep his spirits up, and that was Spudhole, the self-appointed guardian of the Ypres mine.

He kept his head over the parapet, his hand on his rifle, his eyes lit up with the light of an artist who looks on a completed work. Not being a tall boy and his face being covered with dirt and clay, he resembled the invulnerable dwarf of the combat. The flying clods of earth and fragments of wreckage fell about him, but he was not touched; he played a game of hide and seek with death.

The sound of the explosion died down and Bowdy got to his feet. He fixed his eyes on Spudhole and noticed that the cockney was still smoking his cigaret.

"A whole dozen of them must have gone up at the same time," said Bowdy.

"And the whole damned lot of them stepped off on the same foot," said Spudhole.

THE FOOD FIGHT

Under this head, every week, The Independent will print some vital part of the information which is being circulated by the Department of Agriculture to aid American housekeepers in their patriotic and intensely necessary work of conserving food.

THIS is the time of year when every garden is producing at top speed, producing, even in the case of the home garden, more than the owner can consume. The natural tendency to ship products to large markets for sale often results in entirely unnecessary transportation. This is a year when all misdirection of energy and effort must be carefully avoided, a year, too, when the strain on shipping facilities is particularly heavy. Therefore the Department of Agriculture is urging communities to consume as much of their local products as possible. Can and preserve your own surplus and buy, can and preserve your neighbor's surplus, instead of letting him ship it away to be canned and then shipped back for you to buy next winter.

"In some towns and cities," says Mr. Brand, chief of the Bureau of Markets, "it would be possible to establish small city markets, to which neighboring producers could bring their surpluses. This has already been done with success in some places. In one little town in New York State a newly-formed 'market club' built a covered market stand, to which producers brought in their perishable fruits and vegetables by auto, by wagon and by hand from the surrounding country. Such a step as this puts new life and activity into the 'war-garden' work, because it makes the growing of fresh vegetables and fruits profitable, at the same time reducing the strain on the transportation systems."

It is estimated by experts of the United States Department of Agriculture that if every citizen coöperated fully in securing the use of local foods, these could be made to take the place on the tables of the nation of at least 120,000 tons of sugar, 1,000,000 tons of flour and 1,200,000 tons of meats.

The Real Food for Humans

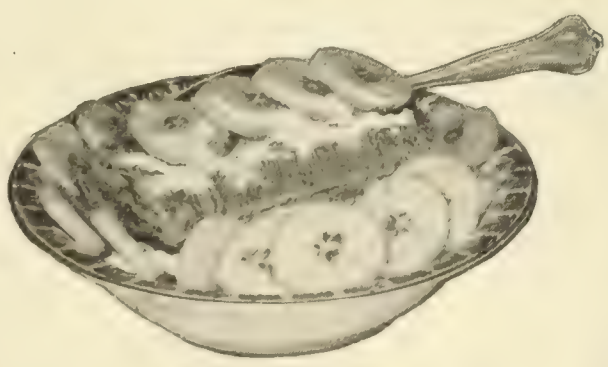
Eat whole wheat—the real food for humans—you don't have to live on corn in order that the Allies may have wheat.

There is plenty of wheat for Americans and Allies—but you must demand the whole wheat in all breadstuffs. Eat whole wheat for breakfast—eat it for every meal—but be sure it is prepared in a digestible form.

Shredded Wheat Biscuit

is 100 per cent. whole wheat prepared in a digestible form—something that cannot be said of ordinary whole wheat flour bread.

Shredded wheat is whole wheat thoroughly steam-cooked, then drawn into fine, filmy shreds, then twice baked in coal ovens. Nothing is thrown away—every particle is retained, including the outer bran coat which is so useful in keeping the bowels healthy and active.



Two or three of these crisp, brown loaves of baked whole wheat with milk and sliced bananas, or other fruits, make a nourishing, strengthening, satisfying meal at a cost of a few cents.

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The Independent

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HARPER'S WEEKLY

GOOD GOVERNMENT—OR TAMMANY

IN spite of the war New York City is to have a municipal election this fall. This is a matter of the most immediate concern to five million people and of more remote but still very real importance to the rest of the country.

With only three months to election but one candidate for Mayor is seriously proposed. John Purroy Mitchel's claim to reëlection as Mayor of New York is so transcendent that his opponents—the "dark forces" of New York who engage in its politics "for revenue only"—are put to their trumps to find even a plausible candidate to oppose him.

There is just one issue involved in the New York municipal campaign this fall. It is Good Government versus Tammany Hall. There were days when the words "good government"—scornfully curtailed to Goo Goo—connoted in New York impractical idealism and political faddism. It is time that they were revived and renovated; for there are no words that more accurately and precisely describe what the Mitchel administration has given to New York for four years. Mayor Mitchel and his associates have proved that municipal government can be idealistic without being impractical, progressive without being faddy, broad visioned without being visionary, high minded without being inefficient, good without being flabby. What the Fusion administration has given New York is the very antipodes of the thing that Tammany Hall always has given to the city when it could get the chance, and always will, if the people of New York are ever so pusillanimous as to give it the chance again—bad government.

There is but one road to good government before the people of New York today. The other turning leads into the jaws of Tammany Hall. Tammany Hall means extravagance and wastefulness, favoritism, padded payrolls and grafting contracts, government collusion with vice and crime, franchise grabbing, police corruption and demoralization, inefficiency, incompetency, dishonesty, the debauchery of public office for private gain. The motto of Tammany Hall was ineffaceably branded once for all upon its forehead when the puissant and cynical Croker declared in open court as leader of Tammany Hall "I am working for my own pocket all the time."

This is the choice before the voters of New York this fall: Tammany's pocket or the security, the well being and the good name of the people of New York.

The leaders of Tammany Hall are scurrying around in pitiful disorder searching for a "respectable" candidate with whom to oppose Mr. Mitchel. They will doubtless succeed ultimately in finding him. For it is one of the disheartening anomalies of political life that the most degraded political machine can usually discover some man of otherwise "respectable" character and reputation to become its standard bearer.

But the voters of New York must not be deceived. However plausible the appearance of "respectability" that clothes the candidate that opposes Mr. Mitchel, Tammany is still Tammany, and any administration that Tammany elects will be a Tammany administration, with all of wickedness and viciousness and bad government that that implies.

WAR RESULTS THAT WILL STAY

NOT all of the governmental, industrial and other by-products of the war, which are piling up rapidly in the United States as they have piled up in Great Britain and in France, will last very long after peace returns. There are, however, numerous highly important ones that men of good judgment tell us will probably be permanent. It is worth while, therefore, to look at these now, and ask ourselves how we like them. If they are to endure, and if we don't like them, we may as well begin changing our minds.

It is highly probable that we shall never again return to the notion that an immensely prosperous nation of more than a hundred million heads can get on without a military establishment that would be adequate to a real emergency. We have at last worked out a plan for a national army. It is based on the idea that all able-bodied men are under equal moral and patriotic obligation to serve their country in a military capacity if necessary. There is every reason to believe that we shall stick to this idea and build our permanent military establishment upon it. Also, we shall be well rid of the fallacious notion that military preparedness is militarism. There is no more identity of these two things than there is of the policeman and the thug if both happen to carry pistols.

We are demonstrating that the government of a republic, awkward and uncertain as it necessarily is, may, nevertheless, learn how to control industry, commerce, even agricultural operations, and other business enterprises for a general end, and with great gain in national efficiency. That this control need not be so rigorous in days of peace as in days of war it is not necessary to argue, but having worked out its possibilities by the crude trial and error method we shall not again permit either big or little business to run amuck, exploit the public, and often destroy itself on the plea that government is by its nature unfit and incompetent to interfere in business matters. The functions of government will henceforth be enormous, responsible and dignified, and we may reasonably expect that the career of the national legislator and of the administrative officer will offer attractions to men of high character

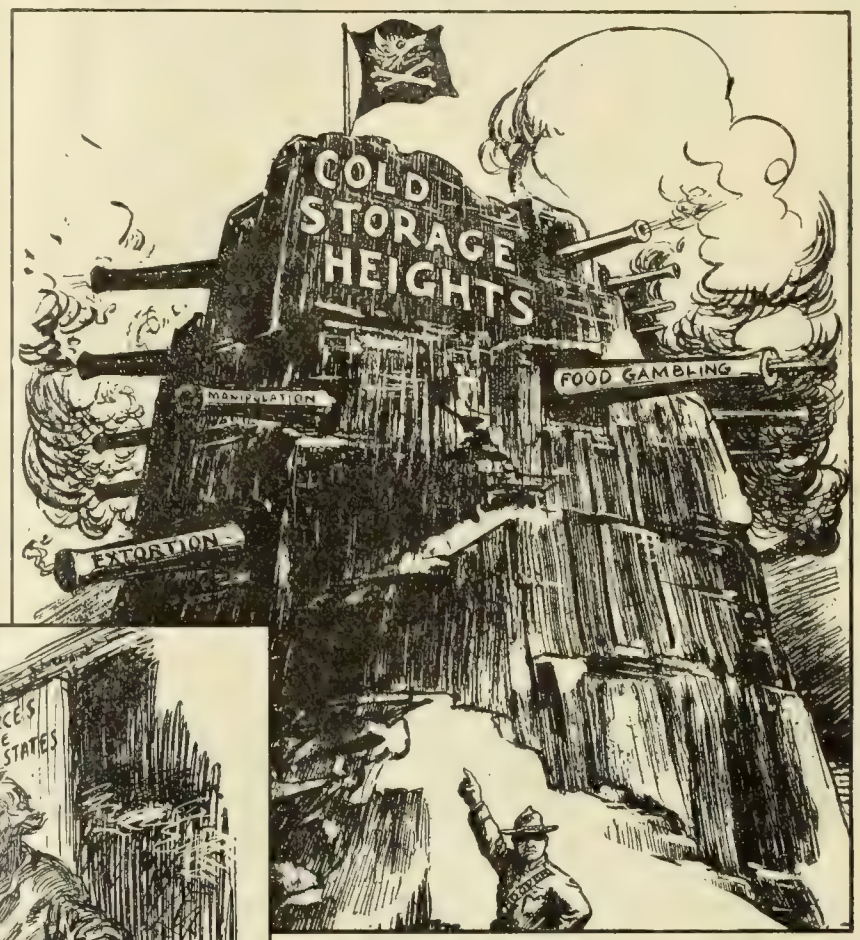
CARTOON COMMENT

THREE SQUARE MEALS A DAY?

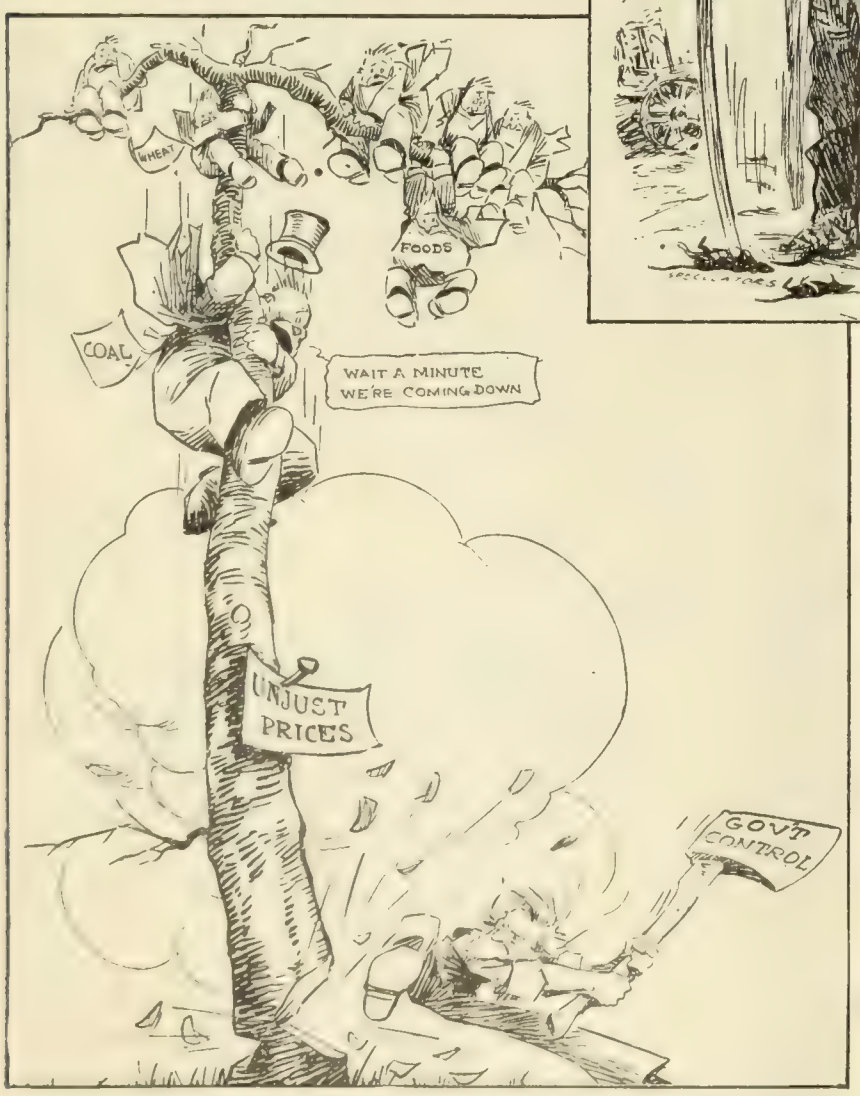


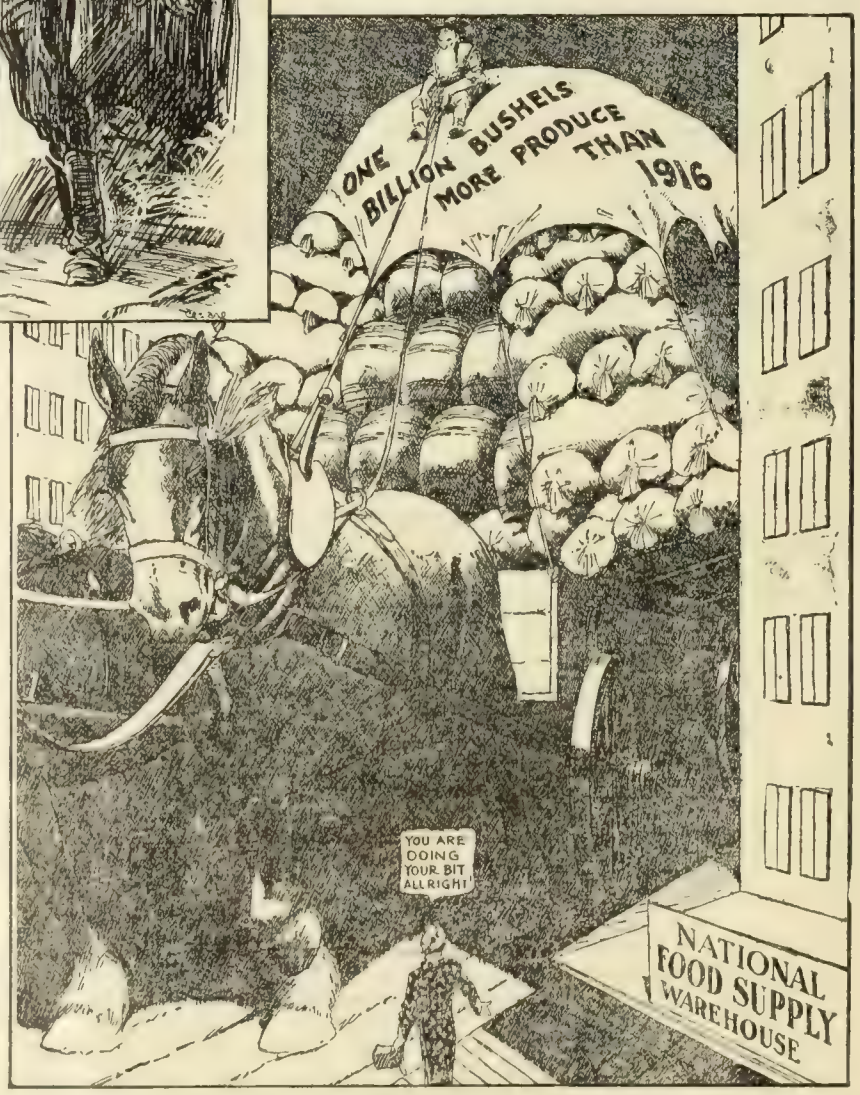
The spirit of '17 has been a favorite theme for war cartoonists lately—however Nelson Harding, of the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle," seems to have found a vigorous and a brand new way to use it here





"Get control of this Heligoland—or lose the war!" says Rogers of the New York "Herald" in a cartoon of Food Commissioner Hoover standing ready to storm "Cold Storage Heights" and capture them





The two sides of our food problem: at the left, Unjust Prices scurrying down at the threat of Government Control—"Strange they couldn't do it until now!" says Ding in the New York "Tribune"; and at the right, the task of the producer—Winsor McCay of the New York "American" shows Uncle Sam saying "Well Done!" to the farmer, bringing in this year's harvest. "The Open Door—but one to be watched," is Cesare's comment in the New York "Evening Post" on Uncle Sam's storehouse of national resources

and great ability more nearly proportionate to the attractions offered by big business and the opportunities of the corporation lawyer.

The war is doing more than fifty years of discussion of the ideas of Mr. Eliot and Mr. Flexner would have done to change our educational ideas and practises. When the alumni of our universities and colleges were asked to sign cards stating what they could do in a practical way to serve their country in a time of peril, a majority of them, it is safe to say, experienced a sense of humiliation. For the first time in their lives they realized that their educational equipment had not fitted them to do much of anything of emergency value. It is probable that the entire nation is today converted to the notion that every boy and girl should be taught to do something of emergency value and to do it thoroly well. We shall not make the mistake of assuming that this is the whole of education, but it is an essential part of the education that is maintained by taxation.

With much confidence we may assume that the general moral attitude of the people will be more sincere, more temperate, more practical and more just by reason of our war experience. Slowly but unmistakably the American mind is arriving at a clear apprehension of the objects of the war, and at a conviction that these objects are essentially moral rather than merely political or merely economic. That fact alone may prove to be in days to come a full compensation for the sacrifice and the suffering that the war will have cost. Extravagant living and freak behavior will not again have their former vogue. The people will learn that life can be enriched and made interesting in other ways which better comport with right feeling toward fellow-men and a sane way of bringing up children. We have had in this country a vast amount of personal and domestic tragedy directly attributable to fast living and neglect to train children and youth to habits of industry, prudence and considerateness. We shall not get rid of all of this unnecessary misery, but in all probability we shall greatly diminish it. Among the abiding results of the war we shall be able to count a net gain in wisdom and practical good sense.

THE QUESTION OF INDEMNITY

PLUNGED as we are into the midst of a war that originated in issues with which, as the President said, America had no concern, it becomes our duty to inform ourselves about them, for now we must have a voice in their settlement. Accordingly we have been taking up these questions in turn for the purpose of getting a clear understanding of what they involve and putting into concrete terms what diplomats prefer to veil in generalities. The latest of these articles is that of July 14 on "The Question of Alsace-Lorraine," and now we turn to the question of indemnities, which has been brought to the front since the Russian Government and the Socialists of belligerent countries on both sides have declared for peace without punitive indemnities.

President Wilson seems to take a similar position, for in his reply to Russia last June he said: "No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done." This could be stretched to include all the "wrongs done" to the world by the war for which we hold Germany primarily responsible, but apparently it intended to restrict the indemnities to actual and direct damages and to exclude compensation for military expenditures as well as pecuniary penalties for breaking the peace. This was the line drawn in the "Alabama" case when the United States claimed compensation not only for the destruction of its shipping by the Confederate cruisers built in England but also for indirect losses such as diversion of commerce, enhanced insurance rates and consequent naval expenses. The arbitrators representing England, United States, Italy, Switzerland and Brazil decided unanimously that "the indirect claims did not constitute upon the principles of international law applicable to such cases a good foundation for an award or computation of damages between nations."

In the case of the Boxer outrages the United States claimed compensation only for property destroyed and tried hard to get the other powers to agree to this, but Germany, backed by Great Britain, insisted upon exemplary damages. So Germany got $67,500,000 and an expiatory monument, while the United States, with greater damage, took only $22,625,000 and remitted half of that when it was found that the losses of the missionaries and other Americans in China had been overestimated. It was, then, in spite of the protests of our Government, that China was loaded with "the enormous debt of $333,000,000," which it was not expected that she would ever be able to repay.

The term "indemnity" covers, as we see when we come to analyze it, a number of claims which might be arranged according to priority as follows:

INDEMNITIES IN PROBABLE ORDER OF PREFERENCE

1. Claims for actual destruction of buildings, bridges, roads, crops, granaries, mines, machinery, trees, etc., in the war zone, or interior towns bombed by airships.
2. Restitution of merchantile shipping destroyed, "ton for ton."
3. Repayment of all fines, contributions and assessments levied upon the inhabitants of occupied territory.
4. Compensation for all food and other supplies confiscated, for forced labor, for quartering of troops, etc.
5. Compensation for all civilian lives lost thru sinking of vessels, bombardment of towns and aerial raids.
6. Payment of the military and naval expenses of the victorious enemy.
7. Compensation for lives of soldiers and sailors.
8. Purely punitive fines, designed to impress the defeated party with the heinousness of his offense and to render him helpless for a term of years.

Whether this be the proper order or not we may assume that, however the war may turn out, the final indemnity will be fixed somewhere between the first and the last of these items. It is unthinkable that innocent people in the devastated war zone should receive no compensation for their injuries, and it is equally unthinkable that the defeated party could pay the whole bill for the direct and indirect losses of the whole world. It is, then, with the first items of the list that we are primarily interested. *The Fortnightly Review* for June contains a careful estimate of "The World's War Bill" and reaches the following conclusion:

COST OF THE WAR FOR THREE YEARS

Material damage	$2,500,000,000
Military and naval outlay	90,000,000,000
Interest liability	2,500,000,000
Economic value of lives	25,600,000,000
Dislocation of trade	750,000,000
	$121,350,000,000

This agrees closely with German and French estimates. It does not include the Japanese expenditures or the American, which are already approaching the ten billion mark. The number of soldiers killed or permanently crippled is put at 6,500,000 and their future earning capacity is estimated at the low figure of five dollars a week for fifteen years, or an average potential value to society of about $3900.

Another calculation of the value of the public and private property destroyed in the war was made for the Fourth National Foreign Trade Council at its Pittsburgh meeting last January and gave the following figures:

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

In Belgium	$2,055,000,000
In France	1,680,000,000
In Eastern Europe	2,250,000,000
	$5,985,000,000

The American estimate of material damage is more than twice as large as the British but the agreement is as close

as could be expected without official investigation. The interesting thing about it is that it is relatively so small, only two or five per cent of the total cost of the war. Since the belligerent nations are now spending more than $100,000,000 a day on their military operations, not counting their commercial losses, this means that the extension of the war for a month or two would more than cover the material losses. Either side could better afford to make peace now and pay for all the damage its property has suffered rather than to continue the war even tho by continuing two or three months longer it were certain of a victory so complete as to secure a full indemnity for material losses. To carry the war thru another year will cost more than $36,500,000,000 and many times that in destruction of life and property. The question of indemnities has sunk into insignificance in view of the enormous cost of the war. It cannot matter much now which side pays the bills, for there will be very little difference between victor and vanquished in losses of men and money. The United States has already spent more money on the war than would suffice to rebuild every ruined city, restore every demolished villa and cottage, restock every farm and reopen every factory in Belgium, France, Serbia, Rumania, Galicia and Poland.

There are four ways in which the indemnity question may be settled:

1. Let each side stand its own losses, the richer countries recompensing their poorer allies. This solution of course ignores the justice in the claims for damages.

2. Let each nation pay for the damage its armies and navies have caused. This would have the advantage of putting a penalty on "frightfulness" and of recompensing the invaded countries.

3. The Russian Socialists, regarding the war as a world calamity in which all are sufferers, propose pooling all claims for damages and apportioning the bill among all the belligerents according to their national wealth, their population or the size of their armies.

4. Making the defeated party pay the whole bill. This assumes that the defeated party is the guilty party, and further that the defeated party is sufficiently crushed to submit to such a penalty yet not sufficiently crushed to be bankrupt. If, as we believe, Germany is the guilty party and if, as we hope, Germany will be the defeated party, there is little prospect of carrying out this plan, for it seems likely that Germany will hold out until financially ruined. If the Allies persist in their present demands of taking away from Germany eighty-five per cent of the territory of the German empire her ability to pay a big damage bill will be materially reduced, tho of course she could in any case afford to pay for the destruction caused by her armies and submarines. From a financial point of view—and that is all we are here considering—it is merely a question whether it will cost more to collect the bill for damages than it is worth.

THE RUSSIAN VIRTUE

EVERY nation has some characteristic merit which is worthy our study and admiration and far more worth dwelling on than the corresponding national vices, since it is our business to see that none of our world competitors, whether friendly or unfriendly, can outdo the United States by the possession of any secret moral patent. The Russian specialty is candor. The terrible disasters which are now confronting the young republic are half redeemed by the frankness with which they are acknowledged. It has been customary for the student of the war to piece out the truth from the dispatches by striking an average between the reports of the contending belligerents. But we have noticed that the official Russian reports for the last few weeks have constantly admitted "heavy losses" when speaking of Russian advances and promptly chronicled every Russian retreat. Often the Russian reports acknowledged the abandonment of a position before the Austrians or Germans announced its capture. That this is a genuine expression of national character and not the temporary policy of the War Office is proved by the fact that Russian literature has always been noted for the same frankness, the same admission of terrible or discreditable evils in Russian life. In all ages the Russian patriot has been the exposer and denouncer, not the flattering courtier or false prophet of smooth things.

A DANGER SIGNAL

THE man who openly says "I don't believe in patriotism and I don't admit any allegiance to the United States" is usually harmless. But look out for the man who says "Yes, I'm loyal to America and all that sort of thing. But—"

OUR HEADLESS CONGRESS

NO American institution stands so badly in need of organization and leadership as Congress. At each session Congress goes to work without a plan or a program and is soon swamped by a flood of local bills and small appropriations and would never accomplish anything of bigger scope but for the constant intervention of the President at every stage of legislation. Not only must the President at the opening of each new session map out a legislative program, exactly as if he were a schoolmaster assigning the next day's lesson to his class, but he must shove the work forward whenever it gets "stuck" on its way to enactment. Almost every important piece of legislation in recent years, with the possible exception of the recent Immigration Bill, owes its existence wholly to the initiative of the Administration and can thank Congress for nothing but ratification. Often, in fact, Congress cannot even perform the poor duty of a rubber stamp, but confines itself to obstruction and denunciation of the "usurpations of the executive," as if the hard working man in the White House, whose only interest is to get necessary work accomplished, were a sort of Mexican dictator.

We think that the reason for this absence of initiative in Congress is due less to the weakness of the individual congressman (tho there are not more than a score of men in Congress whom any one but themselves would dream of considering for President) than to the imperfect organization of the House and Senate. There is no man and no committee in Congress to furnish the leadership indispensable to every legislative body. The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Republican and Democratic floor leaders are almost invariably men who combine exceptional skill in parliamentary sparring with an absence of constructive statesmanship that no one could believe without the evidence of *The Congressional Record.* The chairmanship of important committees is determined by seniority or favor rather than by the personal merit or the political views of the individual selected. In the Senate all leadership is frowned upon as contrary to the unwritten code of "Senatorial courtesy," to which, until a few months ago, was added the right of unlimited debate.

Under these circumstances the President inevitably becomes the Chief of State, the Prime Minister and the party leader of the majority: combining three important offices in one and furnishing the element of leadership which otherwise would be wholly lacking. An exactly parallel tendency may be seen in most of our states and municipalities. Everywhere citizens look to strong Governors to save their states from the rapacity or folly of the legislators, and the Mayor tends to become so important as completely to eclipse the Board of Aldermen. Leadership there must be, and if a legislative body cannot furnish it then its power and prestige must pass to the executive. Congress recognizes this condition and complains of it. But what will it *do?*

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Russian Readjustments

Premier Kerensky, following the usual custom of parliamentary governments in continental Europe, provoked a cabinet crisis by his resignation on August 3 in order to obtain a free hand to reconstruct the ministry. Foreign Minister Terestchenko and Minister of Agriculture Tchernoff had their resignations accepted, but the other members of the ministry withdrew their resignations. M. Terestchenko was one of the few non-Socialist members of the ministry; M. Tchernoff is a radical Socialist who was accused of pro-German tendencies, altho he vigorously denied the charge. The provisional government summoned a conference of party leaders in the Duma and of the Councils of Workmen's, Soldiers' and Peasants' Delegates to consider the state of the nation, and on August 5 Premier Kerensky received a vote of confidence not only from all the five parties represented, but from the executives of the Workmen's and Soldiers' and Peasants' councils, the Maximalists alone dissenting. Vice-Premier Nekrasoff declared the government must be strengthened, because a counter-revolution exists already and was steadily growing.

The Premier, who returns to the government stronger than ever, and is hailed as the only possible deliverer of Russia, has issued a manifesto in which he promises to form a strong revolutionary Cabinet. He is now virtually dictator of all the Russias.

The crisis in Finland has been temporarily postponed. The Finnish Senate agreed to adjourn the Landtag and arrange for a general election in October. The Senate and Landtag in joint session resolved that the future constitution of Finland could only be determined by a joint agreement of representatives of both democracies. In many other parts of Russia anarchy and disorder continue.

THE GREAT WAR

July 30—Rumanians make fresh gains. Heavy artillery duel in Belgium. Twenty-one British ships sunk during past week.

July 31—British drive in Belgium begun. Russian retreat continues.

August 1—Germans make counter-attacks in Belgium. Kaiser disavows war for conquest.

August 2—Kaiser summons war council. General Korniloff assumes command of Russian armies.

August 3—Shake up in Russian cabinet. Austrians occupy Czernowitz.

August 4—Premier Lloyd George proclaims faith in Allied victory. Root mission brings encouraging reports from Russia.

August 5—Canadians advance on Lens. Kerensky returns to office.

The War in the East

The outstanding fact of the military situation in eastern Europe is that the Russian army is still in full retreat before the advancing German and Austro-Hungarian forces. But the retreat is no longer a mere rout; according to the dispatches from both sides the Russian army appears to have recovered a little of its discipline and morale. On several occasions the Russians turned on their pursuers and fought them stubbornly, even compelling them to give ground for the time being. It is a part of Russian military tradition, of which Napoleon's campaign is the classic example, to retreat in such a manner as to inflict the utmost possible damage upon the enemy and then turn upon him when he has advanced too rashly or too far. But to retreat in this fashion, giving up territory to the enemy while still holding intact the army organization, is a great test of the loyalty of an army, and is impossible if the soldiers are disaffected and ready to desert. The military problem of Russia is therefore but one aspect of the political problem.

The climax of Austro-Hungarian victory thus far in the war against Russia is the reconquest of Bukowina, the province to the east of Galicia, and the occupation of Czernowitz, its chief city. This place, a city of some seventy thousand inhabitants, has changed hands ten times during the war. Its occupation means the practical evacuation of all Austrian territory by the Russians. General Brusiloff has resigned his command of the Russian army in Galicia because he despaired of being able to restore military discipline. His place has been taken by General Korniloff, who is considered the most dashing and brilliant commander in the army. The combined Russian and Rumanian forces continue to win small local victories in Rumania.

Germany Seeks Swiss Loan

A very good illustration of the predicament of the small neutral nations which find themselves dependent upon the trade and the good will of their warring neighbors is that of Switzerland. President Schulthess has just announced that Germany will shut off the Swiss coal supply unless Switzerland advances a loan to Germany. Switzerland is a country of growing manufactures but it has little coal to support its industries, except the "white coal" or power from the waterfalis. Of Switzerland's neighbors



Russom in New York Times

ON THE BRINK



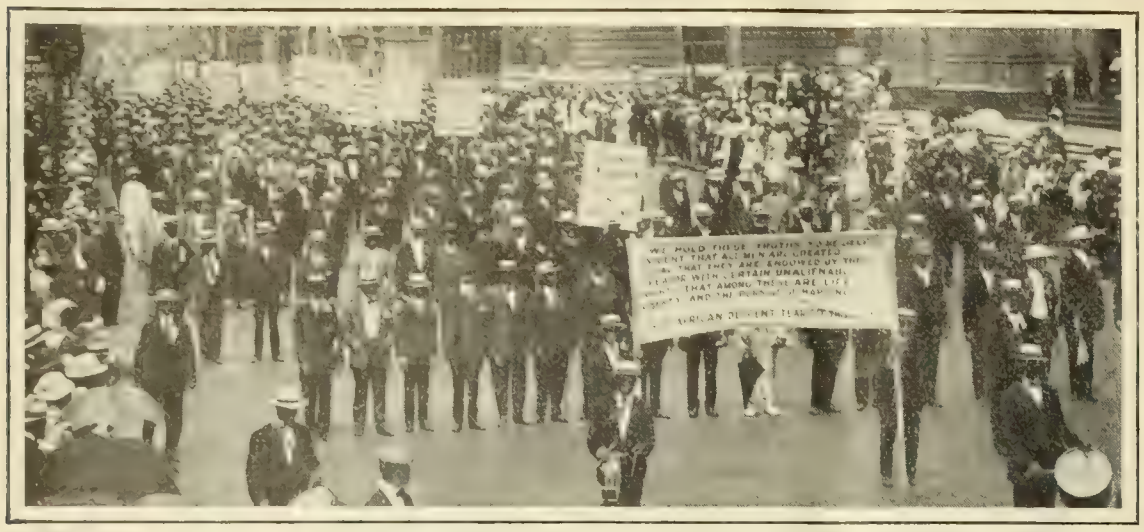
Ding in New York Tribune

TOO MUCH ROPE



Stinson in Dayton News

THAT WAY, MAN!



Paul Thompson

UP FROM SLAVERY! BUT HOW?

Thousands of negroes in New York paraded up Fifth Avenue last week to present their protest against the East St. Louis riots and similar recent occurrences and to ask for equal labor rights with white men. The migration of colored workingmen to the North in the last two years is requiring a readjustment of economic conditions in the big cities; agitators now find the cry of "nigger-scab" too sure a way of starting trouble

Germany is richest in coal. Great Britain and the United States can hardly spare the tonnage to keep all the neutrals as well as the Allies supplied with their coal, and in any case the price of coal carried for such a distance would be much higher than that of the German. The two governments are reported to have reached an agreement whereby Switzerland advances Germany $8,000,000 a month for nine months at five per cent interest and Germany permits the export to Switzerland of 200,000 tons a month.

Similar arrangements are being made between the Entente Allies and the neutrals of northern Europe. Norway has presented a request to the Allied governments to permit the importation of all the foodstuffs, principally sugar, fats and grain, needed by the Norwegian people, and permission to sell fish to Germany without being punished by an embargo on imports from the Allies. In return, Norway is willing to promise not to permit the reëxportation of imported foodstuffs to Germany and to allow the Entente nations the use of a certain number of Norwegian ships for their trade.

The government of the Netherlands has offered a part of the large Dutch merchant marine if the United States and the other Entente Allies would assure the nation that sufficient foodstuffs would be permitted to enter the Netherlands for the needs of the people and their live stock. Sweden has placed a ban on the exportation of machinery, certain manufactured goods, provisions, and base metals other than iron (principally copper, nickel, lead and brass). These restrictions will chiefly affect Germany as there is at present a large export trade on the Baltic from Sweden to Germany in these commodities.

Kaiser's Letter Published

Former American Ambassador James W. Gerard has made public, with President Wilson's permission, a personal letter written to the President by Kaiser Wilhelm. The date of the letter is August 10, 1914, about a week after England's entrance into the Great War. In it the Kaiser alleged that late in July King George V had given personal assurances that England would remain neutral in a war involving Germany, France, Austria and Russia. On the following day, July 30, Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey warned the German ambassador that if Germany entered the war between Austria and Russia England "would take quick decisions and grave measures." This would seem to indicate one of three things: that Great Britain had not yet made up its mind whether to enter the war or not until after the invasion of Belgium, that the British Government was deceiving Germany as to its intentions, or that King George was carrying on diplomatic negotiations independently of his Foreign Secretary and contrary to his policy. The Kaiser also asserted that if England would guarantee French neutrality Germany would remain on the defensive against France. But this offer came too late as England had already made a *casus belli* out of the violation of Belgian neutrality. The Kaiser said further that Belgian neutrality "had to be violated by Germany on strategic grounds, news having been received that France was already preparing to enter Belgium." He laid the blame for the war on Russia for mobilizing while England, Germany and Austria were about to reach an agreement on the Serbian situation.

United States Acquires Private Shipping

Rear Admiral Capps, Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation which is now building a merchant marine for the nation, has requisitioned "all power-driven cargo carrying and passenger vessels above 2500 tons capacity under construction." These ships will be hurried to completion as rapidly as possible by double and triple shifts of workmen in order to clear the yards for the building of the new designs approved by the Government. The records of the Shipping Board place the number now being built at some 700 vessels of 2,000,000 aggregate tonnage. Much of this construction is for the Norwegians and the British. The British Government is willing to relinquish to this Government all the construction orders placed with American shipbuilders. As for the American ships requisitioned, they will be operated for the nation by the Shipping Board. Contracts for ships not yet under construction have also been taken over by the Government which is free to cancel them or carry them out as may seem best. Private owners will be compensated by the Government for all losses due to requisitions. It is not known whether the Emergency Fleet Corporation will supplement the work of the private shipyards by establishing new Government yards or not.

War Tax Bill Again Taken Up

The war tax bill is at last before the Senate, emerging from committee in a wholly altered state from that in which it left the House of Representatives in May. The long delay in the Senate committee was due to the fact that the Senate wished to pass the food administration bill before considering any other legislation. The violent opposition of Senator Reed and some of his associates to the idea of a "food dictatorship" and the long dispute over prohibition meant delay to the whole legislative program of the administration. It may take another month for the Senate to pass the bill and reach an agreement with the House of Representatives on its provisions. The situation is complicated by the recent announcement of Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury that the United States would require during the first year of its participation in the Great War an additional appropriation of about $5,000,000,000 in addition to the sums already voted. Most of this will, of course, be met by new bond issues, but there will undoubtedly be a stubborn attempt made in the Senate to cover as much as possible of the sum by taxation.

As it now stands the war tax bill will provide for raising $2,006,970,000. Individual and corporate income taxes will account for $777,000,000 and the excess profits tax on industries profiting from the war for $562,000,000 more. These are the major items of revenue, but there are also important increases in taxation on alcoholic drinks, tobacco, sugar, coffee, tea and cocoa. Postal rates are increased, but a new provision stipulates that letters may be sent free of charge to soldiers and sailors assigned to duty in a foreign country during the present war.

Chairman Kitchin, of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, announces that the House cannot be expected to agree to many of the Senate amendments. He insisted that placing the excess profits tax on a basis of increase over the period immediately before the war would favor many wealthy corporations which enjoyed great prosperity during the years 1911 to 1913 inclusive, the years chosen as the basis for estimating profits. He prefers to consider as excess profits all those over a fixed percentage. Mr. Kitchin also objected to the elimination of numerous minor taxes on luxuries which were a feature of the House bill.

President Wins Food Control Victory

The food control bill has secured the approval of both the House of Representatives and the Senate, but so many amendments were accepted by the Senate that the bill must be repassed after the new amendments have been considered in conference. The conference has agreed to strike out the provisions of the bill most objectionable to President Wilson. One of these is the Senate amendment providing for a board of three members to administer the act in place of a single food administrator, an amendment adopted to save the country from the much dreaded "one man power." Finally, after much pressure from the Administration, the Senate representatives in the conference agreed to drop this provision. This decision, if confirmed by the vote of the Senate, will enable the President to give Mr. Hoover a free hand in conserving the food supply of the nation for us and our allies. Another Senate amendment which has been eliminated from the bill is that creating a congressional war expenditures committee to oversee the disposition of the immense appropriations voted by Congress for the prosecution of the war. This does not necessarily mean that no such committee will be established but that it cannot come into existence as a rider on the food control bill. The President has so strongly opposed the creation of the war expenditures committee that Congress feared that the food control bill might fail to receive his signature if it contained such a provision. The Senate amendment fixing a minimum price for wheat has been approved in conference. There will apparently be a compromise on prohibition, making the manufacture of distilled liquors unlawful but not affecting light wines and beers.

Hoover Compliments American Housewives

Exasperating as it must have been to have Congress so slow to pass the food administration bill and give real power to the Federal Government, Mr. Hoover has been able to find a silver lining to the cloud of disappointment in the fact that his advice on food conservation has made an effective appeal to the people of the nation. "Germany accomplished less in this direction in twelve months," said he, "than our people have in four. The only need of legislation and authority is to curb those who would profit by this voluntary movement." More than two million women have enrolled as volunteers in the food administration service and are practising economy with the aid of advices from Washington. Millions of new vegetable gardens have been planted this spring and summer. Mr. Hoover estimates that there will be an increased production of cereals this year amounting to 850,000,000 bushels. American canners this year will put up some 1,700,000,000 cans of fruit and vegetables; sufficient to supply the needs of this country and the Allies. Returns from a number of large cities show a reduction of garbage of nearly a third from June 1916 to June of this year, a sure indication of more careful housekeeping. Mr. Hoover spoke also of the volunteer organizations which have sprung up in every part of the country in the absence of positive legislation for better distribution and conservation of food. This, he said, was the proof that our democracy is as capable of mobilizing its great resources as any autocracy could be.

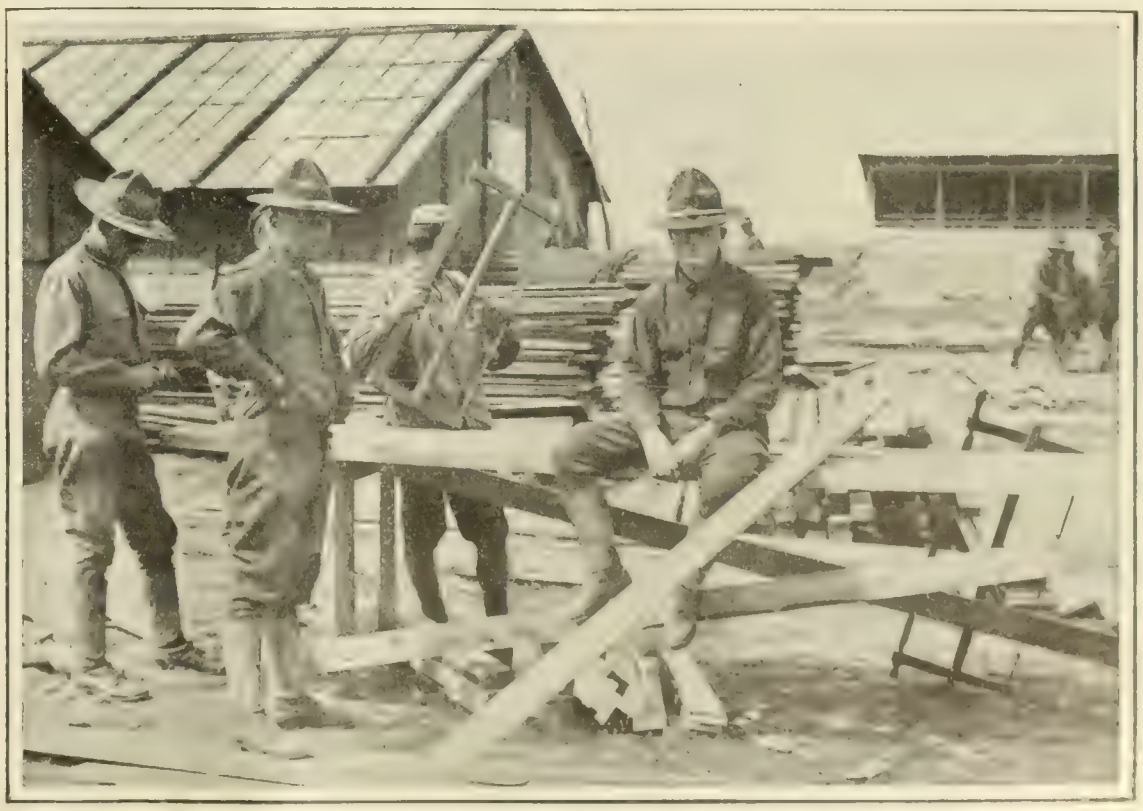
The Senate Versus Demon Rum

On the first of August the Senate resolved to submit to the states of the Union a constitutional amendment for nation-wide prohibition. The vote of 65 to 20 was eight more than the necessary two-thirds, and if the House of Representatives will also accord a two-thirds vote in favor of the amendment it will soon start on its travels from one legislature to the next until three-fourths of the states have signified their approval. The proposed amendment, introduced by resolution of Senator Sheppard of Texas, prohibits the "manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territories subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes." Twelve Democrats, Senators Broussard, Culberson, Gerry, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Husting, James, Lewis, Phelan, Pomerene, Reed and Underwood, and eight Republicans, Senators Brandegee, Calder, France, Lodge, Penrose, Wadsworth, Warren and Weeks, voted in the negative. A score of states gave both votes in favor of the resolution and only two, New York and Massachusetts, gave both votes against it.

Section two of the resolution passed by the Senate fixes a time limit of six years for the ratification of the amendment by the several states. This clause was inserted into the resolution by a vote of 56 to 23 on the suggestion of Senator Harding of Ohio in order to meet the objection raised by many conservatives who felt it unjust to permit ratification without time limit, as this would not show whether three-fourths of the states were at the same time in favor of prohibition but only that they had once been in favor of it. But the compromise on the method of amendment, however reasonable in itself, may be regarded by the courts as a departure from the terms of the constitution. Senator Borah raised this objection, but a majority of the Senate was willing to take the risk of unconstitutionality.

Drafting the Alien

One of the problems which have been created by our entrance into the Great War is that of the alien who is citizen or subject of one of the Allied nations but who is resident in the United States. Such men cannot be forced to serve in the armies of their native countries because on American soil they are not subject to the legal procedure of any nation but this, and at present they are exempt from the selective draft in this country because they are not American citizens. To meet this condition Senator McCumber introduced a resolution requesting the President to seek from the foreign offices of the Entente Allies permission to make the selective draft law apply to their nationals in the United States. This resolution the Senate passed without debate. Senator Chamberlain has introduced a more drastic resolution which would make the resident alien immediately subject to conscription unless the government to which he is subject has a treaty with the United States providing for exemption from military service. By the Chamberlain measure the alternative to military service is deportation within ninety days. The Administration supports the McCumber resolution in preference to that of Senator Chamberlain on the ground that it would be expedient to take the matter up with the Allies thru diplomatic channels. It is not believed that any of the governments



(c) Paul Thompson

THE AMERICAN CAMP IN FRANCE

German prisoners (not particularly eager to be photographed) are shown here building their camp somewhere behind the Allied lines

concerned would make objection. The French Chamber of Deputies has approved similar legislation permitting aliens resident in France to enter other branches of the French Army besides the famous "foreign legion" and compelling resident subjects of other Allied nations, liable to military duty in their own countries, to enter the French service. Americans resident in Great Britain are not as yet required to perform military duty by the British Government.

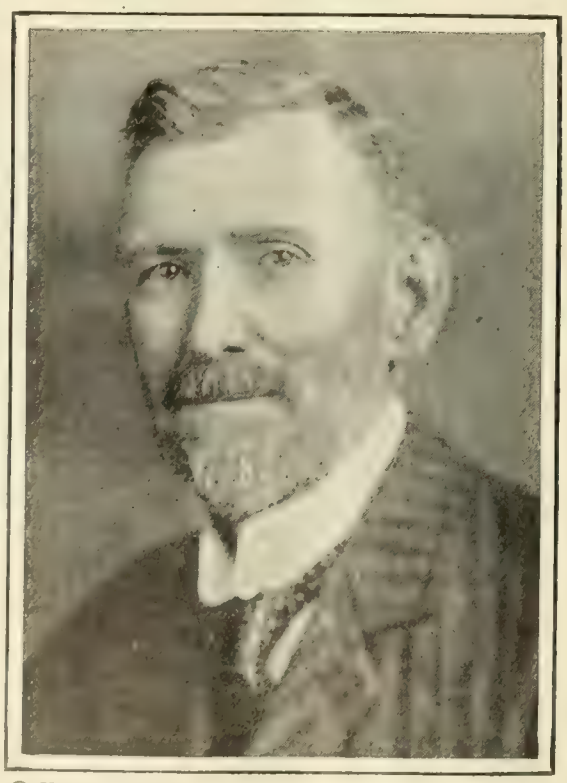
Texas Governor Indicted Impeachment charges have been filed against Governor James E. Ferguson of Texas for alleged misappropriation of public funds. Speaker Fuller of the state House of Representatives submitted the charges and issued a call for a special session of the legislature to consider them. The legislature had been summoned in the first place for the purpose of repassing the appropriation bill for the support and maintenance of the University of Texas which Governor Ferguson had vetoed a few weeks earlier. One of the counts of the indictment is that the Governor sought to defeat the constitutional requirement for the state support of a university and only resubmitted the appropriation bill which made the existence of the university possible after impeachment proceedings had been instituted. Other charges are that he failed to pay money into the state treasury as required by law but kept it in his own possession and spent it at his pleasure, that he placed public funds in his own bank without interest, and that he sought to bribe and coerce members of the state Board of Regents and the Speaker of the House of Representatives in order to influence their political actions. Governor Ferguson denied all of the charges brought against him and pointed out that many of the acts for which he was criticized had been done as a matter of course by previous executives whose conduct was never questioned.

Lynching in Montana Frank Little, an organizer and agitator associated with the Industrial Workers of the World, was lynched on August 1 at Butte, Montana. Mr. Little had come to Montana for the purpose of organizing a strike in the metal mines of the state. In Arizona he had taken a leading part in the strikes in the copper mine districts where the I. W. W. terrorized the community until, as in Montana, the mob rose against the trouble makers. In Butte he distinguished himself by denouncing the army and the Federal Government, declaring, it is charged, that "if the mines are taken under Federal control we will make it so hot for the Government that it will not be able to send any troops to France." The authorities were considering prosecuting him for treasonable utterances, but the mob struck first. Seven men went at night to Little's lodgings and carried him in an automobile to a railroad trestle on which they hanged him. Pinned to his clothes was a warning for others to take notice of his fate. Signed to this note were the figures 3-7-77, the old sign of the Montana Vigilantes, irregular tribunals who made and executed the law in pioneer days before the establishment of regular law courts. The city officials, considering the lynching a disgrace to the name of Butte, promised the arrest and conviction for murder of the lynchers as soon as they could be detected. A thousand dollar reward was voted for the arrest and conviction of any of the mob, and the I. W. W., which had just been defying the Montana authorities, promised funds to aid them in bringing the lynchers to justice.



ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

Between battles with the Austrians the Italian army in the Alps has found time to act for the movies. This spectacular photograph of a perpendicular advance is taken from "The Warrior," a remarkable film made by the producers of "Cabiria" and endorsed by the Italian Government



© *Harris & Ewing*

A UNANIMOUS VOTE FROM THE IRISH

The convention of ninety-five Irish delegates, meeting in Dublin to draw up a program of Home Rule to please all parties, agreed in one —perhaps in only one—respect, their choice of a chairman, Sir Horace Plunkett, founder of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society

In many other parts of the country there have recently been conflicts between the sowers of sedition and infuriated mobs of loyalists. In the Michigan iron district several I. W. W. leaders were arrested for fomenting disorder, and the Arizona copper mining industry is still demoralized by their activity. In fact, a quarter of the copper production of the United States has been stopped by strikes. Sporadic cases of crop burning have been reported in California. In Davenport and Lowden, Iowa, a number of anti-war agitators have been arrested and held for investigation and partly to secure their safety from the anger of loyal but hot headed Iowans who have in several instances shown a tendency to forcible resentment against the propagandists.

A Lady Mayor in Florida Moorehaven, Florida, has the distinction of being the first town in the old South to have a woman mayor. Such elections are not uncommon in the woman suffrage states of the West, but in the non-suffrage states are rare enough for each incident to be something of a landmark of the march of public opinion. Mayor Marion N. Horwitz at first refused to think of public office, but was persuaded to accept by a petition of a majority of the town's voters; a clear case of the office seeking the man, or, in this instance, the woman. Her program, as announced to the new town council, includes a nonpartizan administration, a referendum on municipal legislation, and various improvements in public sanitation, schools, policing and local finance.

The War on the Water During the week ending July 30 the British lost twenty-one merchant vessels, eighteen of them being of more than 1600 tons each. The report is an encouraging one as it shows a tendency toward a decrease in losses. During the same period the French lost three merchant vessels and the Italians four. The comparatively small toll of destruction credited to the submarine during the past four weeks does not, however, seem attributable to any decrease in the number of submarines. American estimates place the total number of German U-boats now active in the blockaded area at not more than two hundred. But this number seems to be increasing, for it is doubtful if more than one submarine is put out of action for each week and Germany is known to be able to launch new ones at three or four times that rate. The destroyer, a type of ship originally designed for use against torpedo boats, is doing most of the work of destruction in the anti-submarine campaign and the Navy Department will probably use a considerable part of the appropriations at hand to build warships of this type.

Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Block-

ade, places the present shipping of British registry at more than 15,000,000 tons, including prizes captured from the enemy and new ships built since the opening of the Great War. In 1914 the ocean going merchant craft of the British Empire had an aggregate tonnage of seventeen or eighteen millions. This does not appear, at a superficial glance, to be a very serious blow to British trade, but Lord Cecil pointed out that some 6,500,000 tons have been diverted from their normal trade routes to the use of the army and navy, the British colonies and the other Entente Allies, not including a further million tons taken from the export trade. Imports into Great Britain have decreased during the war from 58,000,000 tons yearly to less than 43,000,000. The British export trade has fallen off about one quarter and would show a much greater reduction if the shipment of war supplies to the other Entente Allies were excluded from the total as not a part of normal trade. Many distant trade routes, once followed with profit by British vessels, have been abandoned to neutral shipping lines. Premier Lloyd George announces a building program for next year of four million tons or double the average rate of British ship construction.

Among the losses of the week was an American schooner, the "John Hays Hammond," sunk by the gunfire of a German submarine. An old British cruiser, the "Ariadne," of 11,000 tons, was torpedoed and sunk with a loss of thirty-eight members of the crew.

The Big Blow in Belgium

The greatest battle of the war, unless some future conflict wrests away the title, is now being waged in Belgium. The preparations for the drive were of unexampled thoroness, and its early stages caused comparatively small loss to the attacking forces. The British artillery kept up a bombardment of the opposing trenches so heavy and continuous that it literally swept away the German defenses. Even in London, over a hundred miles away, people insisted that they could hear the thunder of the guns. With such a degree of artillery preparation it was impossible for the Allies to keep their intentions a secret from the Germans, and the only surprize possible was the uncertainty as to just what day the attack would be delivered. On the morning of the last day of July the long expected attack came at last.

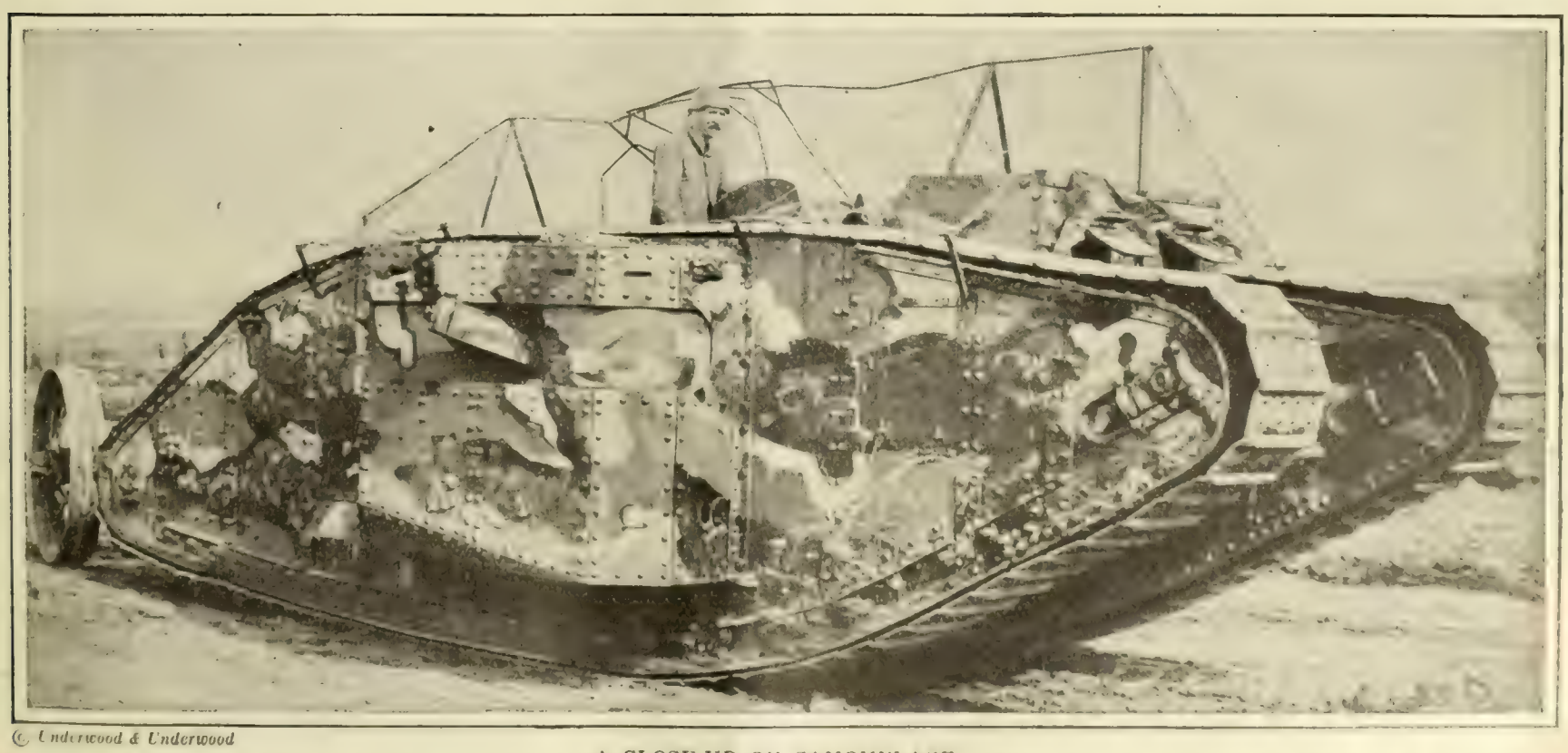
British and French troops coöperated in the drive, as a considerable portion of the French army had been moved to Flanders north of the British positions. This change in the distribution of the armies on the western front had not been made generally known to the public before the present battle. The first attack was on a line of twenty miles from the town of Dixmude to Warneton, a town south of Ypres. Except Verdun and the Somme Valley, no sector of the western trench line has seen so much hard fighting as this, for it was at Ypres that the Germans made their chief attempts to break the British line and reach the ports on the English Channel. The advance of the Allied troops was protected by "barrage" fire, which kept a curtain of shot and shell immediately in front of them as they charged. In taking one underground fortification known as the Menin tunnel the British were so eager that they charged thru their own barrage fire to reach the foe. The first day's offensive resulted in the occupation of all the towns and villages within some two miles of the old trench line and the capture of about five thousand prisoners.

On the following day the Germans made a strong counter-attack, regaining a little ground near Warneton and the town of St. Julien opposite Ypres. At the same time the Allied armies consolidated the gains they had already made and even extended them at some points. No very decisive action on either side marked the first of August, since the heavy rains had made the ground almost impassable. The trenches and shell craters were flooded with the rainwater and the plains became one great sea of mud. In such weather the lowlands of Flanders are a greater obstacle to the advance of an army than mountainous country would be. On the second of August the British regained the positions they had lost in the German counter-attack and both sides announced further captures of prisoners.

It is surmised that the main purpose of the Allied drive was to force the Germans to a general retirement in Belgium which would cut them off from their hold on the Flemish seacoast. This would greatly restrict the facilities for submarines by limiting their bases to the narrow German coast and might mean a decrease in the intensity of U-boat warfare which would be decisive in the war.

Peace Talk from the Central Powers

At the beginning of the fourth year of the war the weariness of the people of Germany and Austria-Hungary is unmistakable. The German press expresses unanimous confidence in the military situation and still treats American intervention as a wholly negligible factor, but there is less talk of victory and conquest and more emphasis on merely "holding out" than at any previous time during the Great War. Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has voiced this sentiment more clearly than any other spokesman of the Central Powers who is in a position of authority. He did not, it is true, specify the desired peace terms more exactly than to say that Germany and Austria-Hungary repudiated the idea of forced conquests and insisted only upon an "honorable" peace. But he declared further that common sense and morality were revolted at the thought of a further



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A CLOSE-UP OF CAMOUFLAGE

When it stops to have its picture taken this looks like a tank, but moving along toward the enemy trenches it makes itself a part of the landscape, for the entire surface has been painted in map-like patches of green and brown and yellow that render it practically invisible from any distance

continuation of the war, that the Entente nations could never hope to crush the Central Powers and "in our position of defense we have no intention of crushing the enemy" and that the war would come to an end by a peace based on a common understanding. After the war he hoped that all the powers would enter into an agreement to prevent the recurrence of such wars in the future. He said that the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments were willing to make the constitutions of their respective countries more democratic, but that they would refuse to listen to any demand from their enemies concerning the internal affairs of the Central Powers. Count Czernin's speech may be summarized in the phrase "peace without victory" invented by President Wilson.

Germany, which has perhaps more to gain by a decisive victory and less to lose by a decisive defeat than her ally, is not showing quite such eagerness for an immediate peace as was revealed by the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. But the peace overtures of the Reichstag showed the strength of the growing demand for a compromise settlement and the tone of the Kaiser's proclamation reveals a more conciliatory attitude on the part of the government toward the popular demand. In his address to the German people the Kaiser says that they "may rest assured that German blood and German zeal are not being gambled with for an empty shadow of ambition or schemes of conquest and subjugation, but in defense of a strong, free empire in which our children may live in security." His nearest approach to a discussion of definite questions of peace is in the sentence "The enemy is stretching out his hands toward German territory, but he shall never have it." Thruout his annual address to the people and also in a second proclamation to the army in the field he stresses the note of defense, of being content with the avoidance of defeat. The German Government is known to be in consultation with Austria-Hungary on the general question of the possibility of peace, tho what the upshot of these diplomatic deliberations may be it is yet impossible to say. The one thing that appears certain is that while the Central Powers might now accept a peace based on the map as it existed in 1914, they will not consider making any territorial concessions of importance until they have further tried the fortune of arms.



Raemaekers, Cartoon in Philadelphia Public Ledger

KAISER (TO PRESIDENT WILSON): "YOUR PICTURES MAKE YOU LOOK SMALLER THAN YOU ARE!"

Entente Socialists and the Peace Question

The Socialist parties of Great Britain, France and Germany seem to incline to the now familiar formula of "peace without annexations and indemnities" and to favor an international Socialist conference at Stockholm on that basis. The conference will probably convene on the third of September and will be attended by such representatives of Socialism as are permitted to attend by their home governments. The British Labor Party seems to wish to be represented at the conference, but Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, threatened to withhold passports from any one desiring to attend it. What makes the question a difficult one for the British Government is that the Labor Party is officially supporting the present administration, and Arthur Henderson, a leader of the party, is also a member of the supreme War Council of the Empire. To break altogether with the Labor Party would make it necessary to reconstruct the ministry and even the War Council, which is at present a kind of cabinet within the cabinet, replacing Labor men by Conservatives or Liberals. This no one wishes to do, as it would create a certain breach between British labor and the so-called "ruling classes" which would imperil the unity of the nation. On the other hand, to permit British representation at the Stockholm conference might seem to commit the British Government to some measure of approval of the meeting and its results. Mr. Henderson has already been criticized for continuing, while a member of the Government, his political association with violently anti-war Labor men such as J. Ramsay MacDonald.

Premier Ribot, on behalf of the French Government, scored his compatriots of the Socialist Party for thinking that anything could be gained from a conference with German socialists of the Scheidemann group who were only the tools of the Kaiser. He secured the reindorsement of a previous resolution of the Chamber of Deputies demanding as the conditions of peace the evacuation of French territories, the payment of just reparation for damages done by the invaders and the return of Alsace-Lorraine.

In the United States also the question of representation at the Stockholm conference is a live one. President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has sent a telegram to the secretary of the conference asking for information.

German Chancellor Denounces French Imperialism

In a statement to a number of journalists Chancellor Michaelis of the German Empire related what he believed to be the plans of France for conquest of German soil, as revealed in negotiations with the Russian Government and in secret debates in the Chamber of Deputies. According to the scheme as it was outlined by the Chancellor, France was to get the whole of Alsace-Lorraine, Saarbrücken, and "vast territorial modifications on the left bank of the Rhine."

Responsible statesmen of France, Russia and Great Britain promptly gave the lie to the German allegations. Premier Ribot denied that France sought any European territory beyond Alsace-Lorraine, but he admitted that there had been some discussion with the old Russian Government of the possibility of making an autonomous state of German lands to the west of the Rhine as a buffer to protect France and Belgium from another invasion. Foreign Minister Terestchenko of Russia denied that his Government had protested against the French war aims and added that the whole subject of the Entente peace terms will shortly be determined by a conference of the nations concerned. Foreign Secretary Balfour said Great Britain should support a French demand for Alsace-Lorraine, but he did not allude to plans for further conquest. Many newspapers have rebuked Sir Edward Carson for his careless phrase about compelling Germany to retire beyond the Rhine. As practically all of Germany west of the Rhine, with the exception of Alsace-Lorraine, is purely German in language and sympathy the evident intention of Chancellor Michaelis was to convict the Entente Allies of insincerity in their claim to stand for the rights of nationality. But the prompt denial of the French Government robbed the German accusation of its political effect.



Pele-Mele, France

WILHELM: "IF I COULD ONLY GET UP HIGH ENOUGH TO PUT OUT THAT LIGHT!"

YOUR BOY IN CAMP

An Answer to the Mothers at Home

BY HILTON HOWELL RAILEY

Mr. Railey's Work

IF you have a boy in camp, your sharpest anxiety will be not for his food or his comfort or the ordinary details of life, but for his safety from those insidious dangers which infest our cities and towns and, terribly reinforced by the circumstances of military life, are waiting to taint body and soul. Because the moral atmosphere of the encampments where a million young men will soon be preparing themselves for war is the most critical element in a situation already full enough of anxiety and unhappiness for those who are left at home, The Independent has arranged with a competent investigator to study the whole problem and report to Independent mothers and fathers. Hilton Howell Railey, a careful student of social conditions, has traveled thru much of North and Central America; has served the Government in the Canal Zone; has fought vice in New Orleans as assistant managing editor of the New Orleans *American;* has been associated with the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger;* is now writing for the New York *Evening Post* a series of articles on the subject; and is highly endorsed by the American Social Hygiene Association and the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense. The following letter from the chairman of that Board provides valuable endorsement for The Independent's plan to meet the anxieties and fear of mothers and fathers about their boys in training camps.

"Washington, July 22, 1917."

"I am in receipt of your letter of July 21st announcing that you have selected Mr. Hilton H. Railey to write for an early issue of The Independent a comprehensive article on the plans contemplated by the Government in connection with training camp activities for the moral protection of young men entering the Army.

"Mr. Railey has had experience in writing in this field and has used good judgment in his methods of presenting the subject. There is great need at this time of national crisis for informing the public in accordance with the plan which will be followed out by Mr. Railey under your supervision. There is probably no more effective way of formulating public opinion than the right kind of publicity thru responsible publications which reach the homes of representative citizens thruout the United States. Conversely, there is nothing more harmful than the wrong kind of publicity, and your entrance into this field will do much to combat this evil.

"Mr. Fosdick, chairman of the Commissions on Training Camp Activities of the War and Navy Departments, is absent from Washington, but I have talked over your plan with him and it meets with his hearty approval. Rightly conducted, your 'Question Box for Mothers' should prove of great service. The Council of National Defense, the Training Camp Commissions and other governmental agencies are daily in receipt of just such inquiries as you will doubtless cover in your replies. It is the consensus of opinion of federal and state authorities and representative citizens thruout the United States that there is opportunity now to develop policies and administrative measures of far-reaching influence in the protection of our military forces and civil population from commercialized vice and venereal diseases."

(Signed) WILLIAM F. SNOW, M. D.



ONE OF THE TEN MILLION

AMERICA'S finest men are wearing the uniforms of the army and navy in answer to the order for mobilization. Some of them are already on the far-flung battle lines of France, Belgium and England. But the great national army is just being called into the sixteen cantonments provided for it. Selected primarily from the youth of the nation, the young men who will bear arms are leaving their normal environments, the protection of sheltered homes and home influence to enter an unaccustomed state. Thus mobilization becomes the word of the hour.

To young men it is a command; to older men and children, an inspiration; to mothers and sweethearts, a sacrifice; to the nation *against* which it is issued, a challenge; to the nation in *defense* of which it is issued, a call for the performance of a stern duty. Under every form of civilization from prehistoric tribes to the highest democracy of the present day, all men of all races have heard—and answered it!

The training received by those mobilized will result in presenting to the world a composite, human standard of our national ideals. Therefore it is of the highest importance that we afford every facility which will aid in the development of personal efficiency and the awakening of those qualities of manhood which necessarily lie dormant in civil life.

THE NATION'S CHARGE

THE responsibility of the nation to its citizen soldiery has been fully established. In Secretary Baker's letter to the governors of all the states it was clearly set forth that "our responsibility in this matter is not an open question. We cannot allow these young men, most of whom will have been drafted to service, to be surrounded by a vicious and demoralizing environment, nor can we leave undone anything which will protect them from unhealthy influences and crude forms of temptations." It may be realized, then, that the young manhood of the country is to be guarded zealously, not alone when on military duty, but also when in intimate contact with the civil population. Secretaries Baker and Daniels have provided a way by which they can keep in touch with the life of the men in order that their environmental conditions may be made thoroly normal and wholesome.

A mother told me not long ago that she felt more concern for the moral welfare of the boy she had "surrendered in the cause of democracy" than for the physical dangers he may some day encounter in France. She was particularly anxious to know what the Government proposed to do to guard him against the venereal peril—the immediate danger both to his health and

morals. There are a great many mothers like her, mothers of the ten million young men eligible for service in the draft army, who are asking similar questions. Their appeal echoes from shore to shore, across mountain peaks and lowlands, in every city and hamlet in this great, broad land—and it must be answered!

So let us put all else aside and take up immediately the broader aspects of the situation. Presently we shall draw conclusions.

The draft, or national army, will be sheltered in sixteen cantonments, located in the following places—I shall name them in the order of divisions: Ayer, Massachusetts; Yaphank, New York; Wrightstown, New Jersey; Annapolis Junction, Maryland; Petersburg, Virginia; Columbia, South Carolina; Atlanta, Georgia; Chillicothe, Ohio; Louisville, Kentucky; Battle Creek, Michigan; Rockford, Illinois; Little Rock, Arkansas; Des Moines, Iowa; Fort Riley, Kansas; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; American Lake, Washington.

National Guard units will be stationed at Greenville, South Carolina; Spartanburg, South Carolina; Augusta, Georgia; Montgomery, Alabama; Anniston, Alabama; Waco, Texas; Deming, New Mexico; Houston, Texas; Fayetteville, North Carolina; Palo Alto, California; Alexandria, Louisiana; and Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

Training establishments for reserves and national naval volunteers will be located at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Bumkin Island, Boston Harbor; Newport, Rhode Island; Bensonhurst, Long Island; Pelham Bay Park, New York; U. S. S. "Iowa," "Indiana," "Massachusetts," Delaware River; Cape May, New Jersey; S. S. "Bulgaria," Norfolk Navy Yard; Key West, near Navy Station; New Orleans Navy Yard; Municipal Dock, Los Angeles (San Pedro Harbor); State University Grounds, Seattle, Washington; S. S. "Commodore," and Grant Park Camp, Chicago.

WHEN war was declared on April 5, 1917, the Government realized that aside from definite military preparations it was absolutely necessary to take effective steps toward the repression of prostitution and alcohol, and the prevention of venereal infections. There were stern facts to face, and theories were out of place. The Government was determined that vice should not imperil the efficiency of the millions of young men who may eventually be called to the colors. Accordingly, Secretary Baker and later Secretary Daniels decided upon the creation of Commissions on Training Camp Activities, under the chairmanship of Raymond B. Fosdick. These bodies have two distinct functions which may be briefly summarized here; we shall discuss the details further on. First, they are charged with the responsibility of keeping the Secretaries of War and Navy informed as to conditions in training camps and the zones surrounding them. Second, it is their function to operate as clearing houses to eliminate the waste and competition of overlapping organizations, at the same time stimulating rational recreational facilities. The machinery of both has been put in order and both are now fully under way. It may be well to point out here that tho the functions of the two commissions are the same, there is a sharp line of demarkation between them.

MR. RAILEY'S QUESTION BOX FOR THE MOTHERS

Mr. Railey will devote his time, probably for the duration of the war, to a thoro study of training camp activities and the moral conditions which will surround American youths as they prepare to become a part of the new army. He will be glad to put the results of this first-hand investigation at the service of mothers or fathers of boys in camp. A letter addrest confidentially to The Independent Question Box for Soldiers' Mothers will be answered in the fullest possible detail in accordance with his intimate knowledge of the situation.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

THUS far, without attempting even a summary of the agencies which have participated in bringing about the result, there are ten outstanding facts indicative of great progress. These were summed up and outlined to me by Dr. William F. Snow, secretary of the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense, as follows:

1. The President of the United States, by direct authority of Congress, will endeavor to protect the military forces from the evils resulting from alcohol.

2. Congress has empowered and directed the Secretary of War to establish and regulate such zones about military places as may be necessary to protect soldiers from prostitution.

3. The Secretary of War has created a Commission on Training Camp Activities for the purpose of suppressing vice in military camps and zones surrounding them and of counteracting harmful influences by a constructive program of entertainment, education, recreation, physical tests, athletic contests, and social activities participated in by both military and civil populations under auspices approved by the commission.

4. The Secretary of the Navy, thru a similar commission, has taken steps to safeguard the officers and men of the naval establishment.

5. The Council of National Defense has considered social hygiene questions to be of the first rank among problems of nation-wide preparedness for this war, and has adopted resolutions which clearly define its policy to be favorable to the carrying out of a comprehensive social hygiene program.

6. The surgeons-general of the Army, Navy and Public Health Service have endorsed the program outlined and have planned administrative measures in accordance with it.

7. The General Medical Board of the Council is devoting every effort to the study and solution of unsettled questions bearing on the details of this program.

8. The American Red Cross, thru its director-general of Military Relief and the personnel of its hospital unit, is planning coöperation, particularly in the foreign field.

9. The International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, thru its own far-reaching activities, including sex education, and its leadership of other correlated national agencies working under the supervision of the Commission on Training Camp Activities inside the camp and designated zones, is exerting a powerful influence in maintaining the moral tone of camp life and standards of conduct of the individual soldiers.

10. The American Social Hygiene Association, thru its coöperation with the departments of Government on the one hand and the civil authorities on the other, is serving as a clearing house for social hygiene societies and allied agencies, particularly in the medical and hygienic phases of the work and in organizing public opinion in support of the complete program.

By an analysis of the activities of both the Army and Navy Commissions, with a slight interpolation of thought beforehand, we may derive for the mothers an exact knowledge of what is to be done by these important bodies.

THE nine members of the Army Commission on Training Camp Activities and the members of the Naval Commission are men who have had wide experience in the control of vice and who have studied the problems which arise when large, heterogeneous bodies of troops are assembled under conditions of enforced intimacy. They know that it is necessary to occupy lonely hours with virile activities, that active recreational agents must be provided—even in the face of great difficulties. They know, too, that many organizations are volunteering to assume the solution of this problem, that it is necessary to coordinate and supplement the tasks of these bodies in order to avoid overlapping and to eliminate waste and competition.

I shall present a few concrete examples of work already accomplished by such agencies. The Play Ground Association of America has placed thirty-seven experienced directors in thirty-one centers. These men will form an administrative board to coördinate the operations of local organizations and committees in cities within camp zones. The Young Men's Christian Association has appropriated $3,000,000 for the construction of recreational huts in the different cantonments and it has commissioned five secretaries to supervise this work in the training camps of the National Army and among the National Guard units in Federal service.

It has been estimated that thirty-five per cent of the men in military service are of Catholic faith. To care for these the Supreme Council of the Knights of Columbus has raised more than $1,000,000 for the provision of similar facilities.

When young girls and women come

to the camps to visit relatives or friends there are often no reception tents where they may be comfortably and properly housed during their stay. So the Young Women's Christian Association plans to provide huts for this purpose, altho its exact intention in this regard has not yet been made known. Regardless of relationship of women visitors to the men in camps it is not likely that they will be permitted to visit the tents.

The American Library Association is to coöperate with the commissions by furnishing in each camp a building to be used as a library. These are to be built by the Government.

Sex education is held in high regard on the training program. This vital work will be under the direction of two well known authorities, Dr. M. J. Exner of the Young Men's Christian Association and Dr. William F. Snow of the Council of National Defense. The American Social Hygiene Association has ten experienced field secretaries working under its direction, and other affiliated organizations have collectively as many more on duty.

The General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense is now in conference with the Government authorities concerning plans for appealing to each drafted man before he leaves his home. It is planned to write asking him to protect himself from vice and disease while en route to his military post. Similarly, plans are being developed for safeguarding the men while on furloughs, no matter to what part of the country they may go.

THE moral safeguards of the men—with which so many mothers and wives are concerned—are assured. With the coöperation of the men themseves the tremendous immoral influences which have corrupted army life in times gone by can be effectively wiped out. Secretaries Baker and Daniels spread a vast corps of investigators thruout the country. These men are personal representatives of the commissions. Wherever complaints of vice arise the conditions reported will be investigated.

Vice will not be tolerated in zones surrounding the cantonments. The sooner this fact dawns on those who promote it, the better it will be for all concerned, for the Government is going to deal them a mighty blow without official warning other than *this*!

Both the Army and Naval Commissions are not only to eliminate the sources of evil, but are to take up and act on definite policies of recreation that will permanently supplant the cruder attractions of civil life.

Everything possible will be done to inspire the officers and privates in the National Army to maintain a standard of intelligence commensurable with the ideals of the American public. They will be supplied with daily papers and other periodicals which will aid them to keep abreast of the times, in pace with the trend of modern thought. They will have access to substantial libraries, attend lectures and be kept in constant touch with men who will lead them first of all to understand themselves and master their minds and impulses. They will be taught that their national duty lies primarily in the development of personal efficiency.

This shall be part payment of the nation's debt to its soldiery. When they return after the war is over they will be better citizens for having served their country in the period of national peril.

IN FRANCE

GREATEST of all the inescapable responsibilities of the Government is the sending of our men into concentration camps in France, where for many weeks they will be isolated from all but their own society and social responsibilities. It is there that the suspense of waiting for their baptism of fire will prove the supreme test of character. The fact that for a long time only one-fourth of the men so stationed will see action at the front but adds to its gravity. So far as possible, the Government proposes to follow its soldiers abroad to aid them in this time of special trial.

There was an enormous amount of waste and loss of time, money and energy when France, England and Russia attempted to deal with this problem. However, the United States, benefiting by the experience of its allies is prepared to cope with the situation.

In each concentration camp moving pictures will be shown and theatrical performances staged, and the activities of the many smaller organizations which furnish amusement to the men will be enlarged and encouraged.

As a part of this program athletic contests will aid the men to resist the lure and bright lights of Parisian cafés and similar attractions in other French cities. The highest type of athletic leaders, men like Walter Camp, Coach Stagg and Tad Jones, will be on hand to direct this work. A course of intensive athletic training is being carried to completion in the Officers' Training Camps here in order that the future commanders may themselves be able to act as directors of such activities.

Educational measures, in addition to those on the military program, will be fostered by the Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Columbus. These organizations will provide facilities for and supervise the studying of French and various other subjects of value to the soldiers. This will increase the efficiency of our men for foreign service. It will keep their minds refreshed and active.

IT will be seen that it is the intention of the Government not to adopt a single definite plan for the various communities, but rather to assist each locality to develop for itself individual sources of activities. In some cases the responsibility placed upon the smaller communities will prove great indeed, but from present indications there is no fear that the issue will not be met squarely and disposed of efficiently.

Now I have presented to the mothers a broad outline of the Government's plans for the general welfare of their sons. All in all, the outlook is most reassuring. The causes which have placed an unavoidable stigma on life in our armies of the past have been or will be removed before the danger becomes imminent. This should encourage the mothers of the nation to give their sons with a strong sense of security, at least for their moral welfare.

The cornerstone of the American home is laid by love and harmony. It has heretofore been the lot of our mothers, in times of national crisis, to remain within that home, to bear the brunt of the subsequent confusions and discord and misunderstanding; to give their all and suffer, heroically resigned, amid the silent ruins of their hearts. But no more of this. The American mothers of today are not only to give their sons to a just cause, but they will march with them to aid the Government to the utmost in making the grim business of war as free from pain and sorrow and disease and regret as is possible thru human effort.

New York City



DISCIPLINE AND THE CHILD

ONE MOTHER'S EXPERIENCES WITH THEORIES AND WITH FACTS

WHEN theory and practise in the discipline of a child agree, the results are disastrous.

That child fares best who falls between the two, or rather, who springs up independently between his parents' theories, intellectual and reasoned, and their instinctive human understanding of him.

I never knew but one man who was able to line his practise up with his theory, and then line his children up under both. His theory was based upon a cosmic philosophy. Among other practises by which he hoped to instil into their minds the dignity of human life was the ringing of a bell every quarter-hour to remind them of the swift passing of time.

I knew these children when they were grown. They were remarkably well educated. They knew all the languages, dead and living, philosophy and science. They had remarkable manners; might have belonged to some long-forgotten aristocracy. But they were three absolutely different temperaments, quite as different when grown as when they were born. And it seemed to me that their characters had matured, not by reason of their father's theories or of his practises, but solely by virtue of the discipline which life had given them.

And *character* is the one aim of discipline; of the training in the home; and of the unconscious training outside the home. Life has a way of escaping parental bounds and being larger than the four walls of the house.

I have a child, not yet three years old. I have not yet discovered a theory on the basis of which I could train him. And this, in spite of the fact that at college I not only studied pedagogy, but was one of the teachers in John Dewey's experimental school. In my class I had perfect discipline. But on the occasion of a visit by Ella Flagg Young, that teacher of teachers, I discovered that I obtained this perfect discipline by what she called "hypnotic influence."

WE were allowed no rules and regulations by which to keep the children in our classes quiet. We were supposed to study each child, and help it to work out its own salvation. In some unconscious way I had found a cross-cut. My children sat rigidly upon their little chairs, with their eyes fixed upon mine, eagerly drinking in my words of wisdom.

I was overcome with shame when I found what I had been doing—shackling their little free souls, as it were; imposing the weight of my grown-up personality upon the tender, budding growth of their ten or twelve separate individualities. But, before I could work out another method, I stopped teaching school. I am not sure but that it was the many occult pitfalls which frightened me away.

Those children are avenged. I might gaze sternly for an hour upon my one child, not yet three years old. The only effect would be to amuse him more and more. I defy any person, parent of either sex, to gaze sternly upon a grinning child and not be baffled, utterly and completely, by the mystery of human development.

Before he could reason, I had recourse to chastisement. A spanking had at least a momentary effect. Paddy-whacking the little blossom-like hand did sometimes keep it from upsetting the ink-well. But I was brought to book. The editor of a great daily newspaper explained to me that the reason the Japanese child knew no fear was because no one ever lifted a hand against it.

It was months before I got the answer to that. In this individual instance, the answer is that my child knows no fear—in spite of having been spanked. The second answer is that it might be well for the nations if the Japanese in their childhood could be taught a little fear.

HOWEVER, we have now reached the age of reason in our house, and my son has evolved his own method of punishment. Quite without seriousness I said to him one day, upon some slight misdemeanor:

"You had better go into that little room and shut yourself up."

To my surprize, he did. As soon as he had closed the door upon himself he began to howl. Anger melted into remorse. His sobs quieted. He said plaintively that he would be a good boy if I would let him come out. I gave him permission. He opened the door and emerged, much chastened.

That was several months ago, and it has worked like a charm ever since. It was only yesterday that I saw a cloud come over his face when I had asked him to do something.

"I don't like to be good," he said. "I'll go shut me up."

And without word from me, he disappeared.

At once the mournful howling behind the door began, and then the announcement that he felt like being good, could he come out? He knows that that door is not locked; that my hand never touches it. But that in no way affects his sense of being ostracized, and helpless, once he is within, until he shall have reconciled himself with the forces of good.



Jessie Tarbox Beals

IS THIS THE AGE OF REASON?

I do not advocate this method, whose success depends not at all upon any theory of mine, but merely upon the temperament of my son. But it does suggest the possibility of a child falling upon its own best sort of discipline, if the parents are sensible enough and humble enough to watch it solve its own problem.

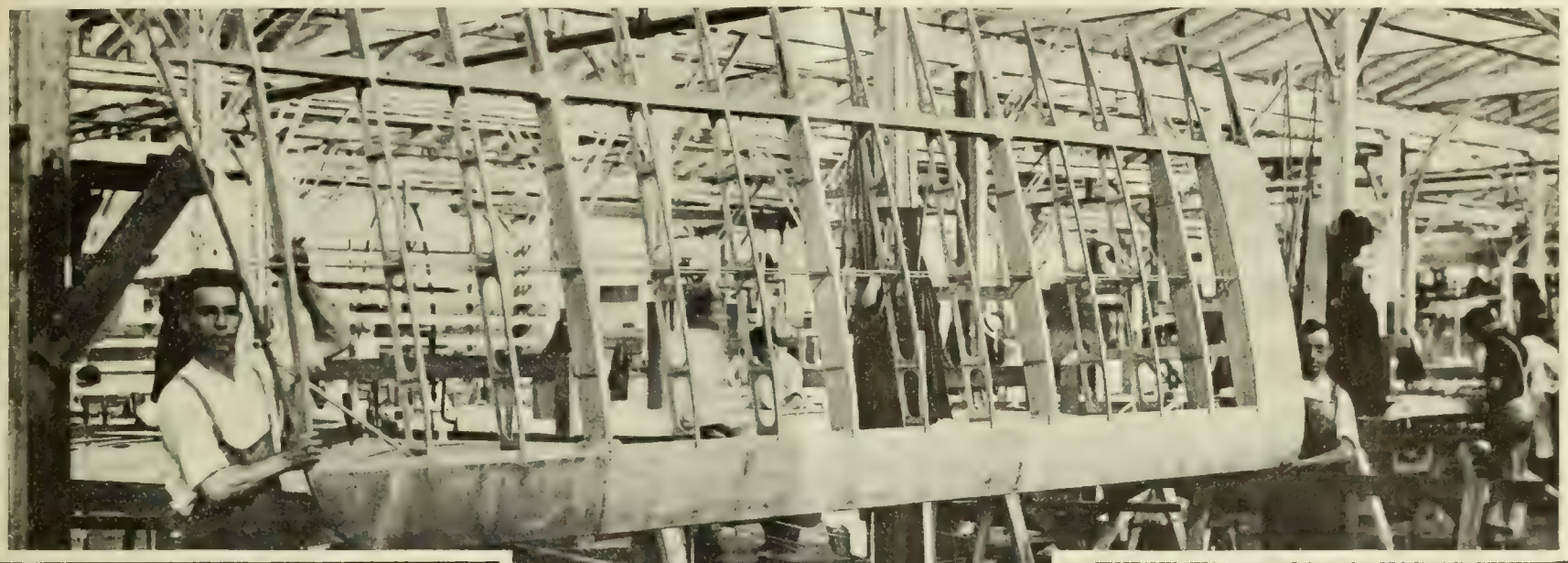
Since life is to be the teacher, and since, as soon as the child leaves the nursery, each day holds its own discipline, I do believe that the mystery of life should in some way be brought home to it. Bertrand Russell says that today our human relationships are very trivial. And I believe it is because we ignore the mystery of mere existence. Prayer, however simple, is an admission that the visible, tangible world about us is not the great fact. But the rolling over the horizon each morning at dawn of a day's hidden possibilities is to me a wonder which will never cease.

Can I communicate this wonder? I do not believe it possible to do so unless in some way I can pass on to my child my own heritage of belief in God. And since we deal in symbols whenever we speak, I am not afraid to pass on, as well, the idea, the symbol of God, as a personal, a loving and a just Father.

RESPECT for mystery, for that which is powerful and unseen, will never hamper the freedom of any human being. My respect for my child is for that which is mysterious and unfathomable in his being. If I can make him respect the same sort of mystery in me, so that he takes my word that there are still greater mysteries, whose grandeur lies not in our ability to solve them, to analyze them, to make them tangible and measurable, but lies in the very fact that they are beyond human conceptions, I shall have given him a staff upon which he can lean, as he goes up and as he goes down the path that is before him.

How can one force such a desire into a theory of discipline?

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL

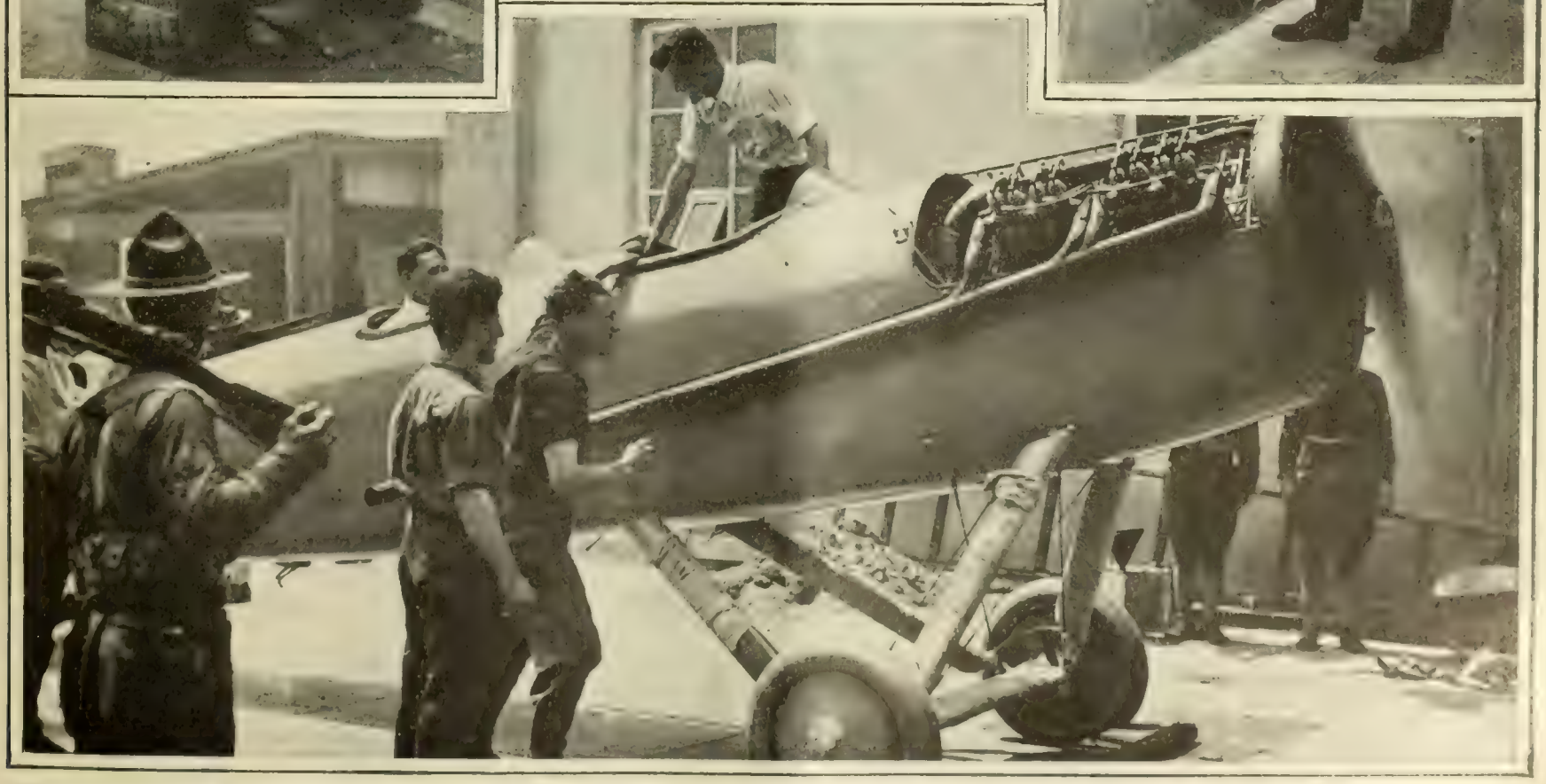




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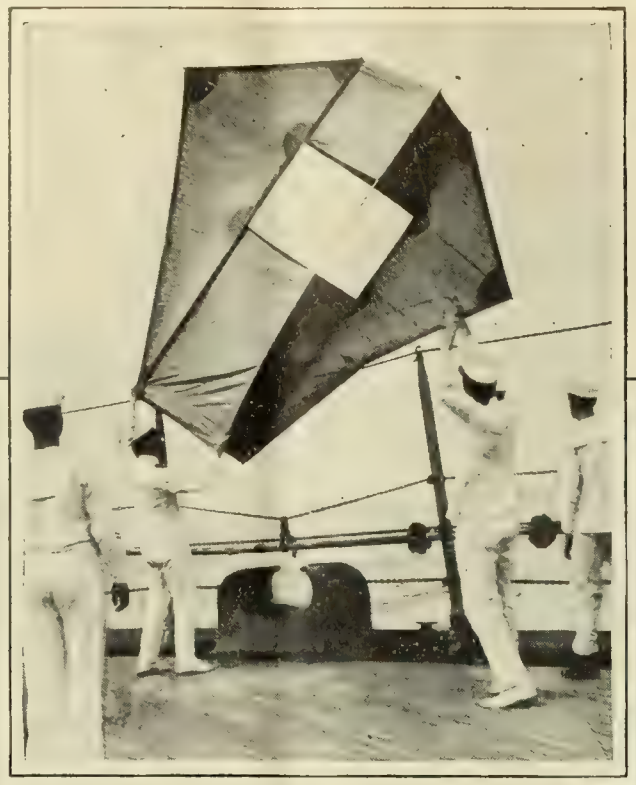
That we must win this war with wings is rapidly coming to be accepted as an axiom, but the construction of the wings is a costly and complex business. Every part must be carefully examined and tested. The picture below shows a machine being rolled out to have its engine tried. The men above are constructing a frame. The boy on the left is stitching the linen which is to be stretched over wings and frame. On the right is the finishing touch, painting on the emblem of the United States





No wonder that it has ever been one of young America's highest hopes to run away and join the Navy! Even the routine work on board a battleship looks like fun—here's evidence to prove it!—and it is always seasoned by the zest of outdoor living and no lack of new adventures. Wouldn't you like to be one of the sailors, for instance, "hooking a ride" on Jack Tar's favorite elevator, the net of ship's supplies being swung on board by a big derrick? It's not so different from the days when you were dared to hang on to a bale of hay being hoisted into Father's barn! Perhaps grown-up "boys" aren't entirely past the pleasures of kite-flying, either, tho in this

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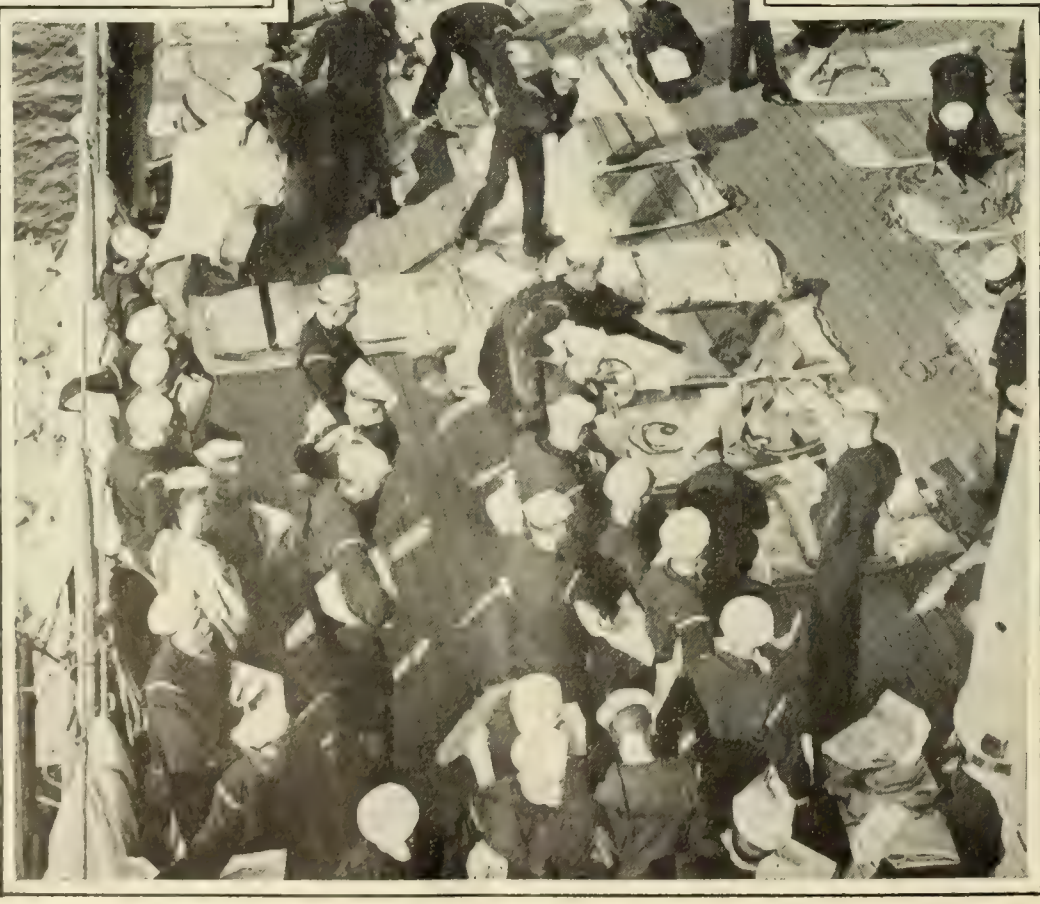


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case they are putting up the kite for business reasons; it will furnish a target for fractise shooting from the ship's anti-aircraft guns, a phase of fighting in which the Navy under Uncle Sam has proved particularly proficient. The group of men on the bridge are in a strategic position to "see the world!" At the end of the bridge are electrically manipulated semaphore arms, fitted with red and white bulbs and used at night to send messages in the Morse mode. There are a couple of man-power semaphore arms at that end of the bridge, too. Most seamen are taught both wig-wag and semaphore (wig-wag is signaling with one flag and semaphore is with two). Don't try too hard to make out what letter this man is sending—it's probably just the upstroke of an "Attention" call. The sailors photographed on deck seem to be packing up their troubles—if they have any—along with all their other luggage, to pass inspection before going on shore. Don't you envy their emancipation from all the tedious details of traveling with a trunk?



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The Great War was forced down to second place in last week's headlines; "Terrific heat wave takes huge toll" was the chief news item all over the United States. In New York—so any New Yorker will tell you—the hardships of heat and humidity reached their climax! When the mercury found 98 degrees and stuck there, thousands of city dwellers left home to sleep in parks and on beaches till the hot spell broke. Coney Island resembled a subway jam—the photograph above shows just a sample of the record-breaking crowd—during "the hottest day in forty-three years," the first of August, more than one hundred thousand people took to the ocean at Coney, and a fair percentage of them stayed there till a thunderstorm shattered the heat and made houses and city clothes endurable again. The photograph at the left shows the happy inspiration of some city youngsters who called out the Fire Department to cool them off. Their plan worked so well that the firemen took turns playing the hose on the crowd that gathered all day long

ROLLING-PINS, FRUIT TREES AND SHOES

THE FIRST COLLEGE WOMEN'S UNIT TO WORK IN FRANCE

BY HANNAH HASTINGS WHITE

WHEN I went back to 'Hamp for reunion last June I leaned halfway out of the car—it's the thing for an alum to do—listening to catch the first strains of "Fair Smith." But the music that dominated campus wasn't "Fair Smith" at all. I heard instead college girls singing the "Star Spangled Banner!"

Not ten minutes later I was explaining to an earnest classmate that my present earnings didn't exactly warrant my pledging a whole motor truck, but that whatever I could do to help I'd do.



Kadel & Herbert

"Il fleurit quand-même!" This apple tree was cut down by the retreating German troops last spring, but its flowers kept on blooming bravely all the same—a heartening symbol of the spirit that is rebuilding France

And then I began to find out all about the Smith College Relief Unit for France.

The Unit was started—that is, it was first mentioned—in April 1917, when Mrs. Harriet Boyd Hawes, Smith '92, speaking at a luncheon of Smith alumnae in Boston, told of the work she had been doing in Serbia, distributing Red Cross relief, establishing a diet kitchen, getting barracks built for troops on the island of Corfu and caring for refugees. She emphasized chiefly the need of beginning the work of reconstruction. "There's a big chance for college women now in France," she said. And before the luncheon was over the plan of a Smith College Relief Unit was well under way.

From April till June the idea spread naturally. Smith alumnae began to apply for permission to join it. Contributions began to come in. The American Relief for French Wounded, consulted as to needs and methods, offered its cooperation and suggested definite lines of work.

SO when Smith alumnae gathered at 'Hamp in June everything was ready to put the idea thru. Mrs. Hawes was formally appointed director of the Unit; eighteen Smith women were chosen as members from the many who applied; and about $22,000 was contributed. A committee of organization under Mrs. Lucius Thayer, a director of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association, took up the general work of providing equipment, arranging for passports and so forth.

It is a very real tribute to the Smith Unit that it is the only unit of this sort officially recognized by the French Government as unaffiliated with any big organization, such as the Red Cross or the American Fund for the French Wounded. In its work the Smith Unit will coöperate with both those organizations, of course; but its passports have been issued directly under the name of the Smith College Relief Unit.

Early in July the Organization Committee had purchased and shipped about $6000 worth of supplies: three motor trucks, six portable houses, hand-sewing machines, industrial tools, farm implements, food, clothing, bedding, kitchen utensils, furniture, fruit trees. The wilful devastation of France during the Hun retreat has left nothing whatever there to help rebuild civilization. What the Unit hopes to do is to help the refugees who are coming back remake their homes, to set in motion again the machinery of normal living, to teach the children and to encourage the old people—there are neither men nor women between the ages of fifteen and forty left anywhere in France now to carry on the duties of civilian life.



Underwood & Underwood

The youngest member of the Unit, Miss Margaret Ashley, '14. When she was at college Miss Ashley was president of the Student Council. Her place in the Smith Unit is that of chauffeur and mechanician

In a sense it seems like a problem of making bricks without straw. Six thousand dollars' worth of supplies is almost negligible in comparison with the need. But somehow one doesn't for a minute doubt the ability of the Unit's determination and resourcefulness to magnetize straw. Perhaps after all making bricks without straw may be one of those never-defined assets of a college education! I remember an occasion in my junior year when a couple of us were given three hours to construct realistic scenery for "The Great Divide" in a room about twelve by twenty feet, and told to leave plenty of room for the cast and spectators, too! That's the spirit that the Smith women who are going to work in France have translated in terms of real life.

MEMBERSHIP in the Smith Unit requires, first of all, ability to pass a rigid physical examination and to speak French, a minimum age of twenty-five, practical experience in some phase of organized social service, readiness for plenty of hard work, and a pledge to stick to it for at least six months. At the end of that time Smith hopes to be sending over a second unit. And unless all signs fail Vassar and Wellesley and perhaps several other woman's colleges will each be sending them, too.

"The tremendous potentialities of a unit such as this can hardly be realized," says Mr. Henry P. Davison, head of the American Red Cross. "It has taken a big step in the right direction for women's war work."

Dean Comstock of Smith paid a similar tribute when she said that she thought of the Unit as "Pilgrim Fathers, faring forth across perilous seas to make homes in a wilderness." (Wherefore the Unit is probably doomed to be known in undergraduate conversation

hereafter as "The Pils.") A luncheon given in New York to the Smith College Relief Unit was the occasion of these compliments. Several hundred of us Smithites pretended that we wanted a chance to sing to the Unit, when what we really wanted was a chance to see what they looked like in their new service uniforms: soft gray felt hats and dark gray, many-pocketed suits that prove the compatibility of good looks and utility. We stood each member up on the platform for approval while Mrs. Thayer, the chairman of the Organization Committee, told us—time permitting—the reasons for taking her on.

The director of the Unit, Mrs. Hawes, is of course exceptionally well equipt for the work she is to do. She was in charge of relief work during the Cuban War and in the Balkan Wars. She established a hospital and directed Red Cross work in Serbia in 1916.

The head physician and assistant director of the Unit is Dr. Alice Weld Tallant, who has been for some time connected with the Women's Collegiate Hospital in Philadelphia. Her assistant, Dr. Maude Kelly, is really part of the Unit, too, tho there's no getting round the fact that she was at school in England when she should have been at Smith. The Unit has one skilled wireless operator, Miss Lucy Mather. She has also had executive experience in Red Cross and in relief work for children. Another member, Miss Marie Wolfs, is a Belgian girl who was living in Liege when the Germans bombarded it in the first weeks of the war. After Liege was taken Miss Wolfs escaped to this country.



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What home-coming means to the people in northern France

The girl who taught the people of a shiftless North Carolina town to cobble their old shoes—thereby interesting the boys and girls in a trade and the grown-ups in an economy—Miss Elizabeth Dana, is taking her cobbling kit and a generous supply of extra tools and old shoes along with her to France. There is a carpenter in the Unit, too, Miss Alice Leavens; and a farmer, Miss Frances Valentine.

The four chief chauffeurs are Miss Marjorie Carr, Miss Florence Hague, Miss Ruth Joslin and Miss Margaret Ashley. Miss Margaret Wood is a kindergartner and an expert at planning camp cooking—there's no doubt of her versatility, she used to play Macbeth in Senior Dramatics at college! Miss Marion Bennett is a teacher of domestic science; Miss Ruth Gaines has had several years' newspaper experience. The members whose training in social work is preëminent are Miss Anne Chapin, Miss Millicent Lewis, Miss Elizabeth Bliss and Miss Catharine Hooper.



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Here they all are—the Smith College Relief Unit—looking as pleasant as they could in gray woolen service uniforms on one of New York's hottest summer days. Left to right, in the front row, are Miss Lucy Mather, ex-'88, wireless operator; Mrs. Harriet [illegible] Hawes, '92, director; Dr. Alice Weld Tallant, '97, head physician; Dr. Maude Kelly, assistant physician; in the second row: [illegible] Rooke, a member of the Italian faculty at Smith, who is to be with the Unit two or three months; Miss Ruth Joslin, '1[illegible], [illegible] Miss Margaret Ashley, '1[illegible], chauffeur; Miss Florence Hague, '09, chauffeur and social worker; Miss Marjorie Carr, '09, [illegible] Miss Catharine Hooper, '11, social worker; Miss Millicent Lewis, '07, trained executive in work with girls; Miss Marie [illegible] registrar (she escaped from Belgium to this country after the capture of Liege); Miss Elizabeth Dana, '04, cobbler; in the [illegible] row: Miss Marion Bennett, '06, teacher of domestic science; Miss Anne Chapin, '04, social worker; Miss Elizabeth Bliss, [illegible] tive in Consumers' League; Miss Alice Leavens, '03, carpenter; Miss Margaret Wood, '12, kindergartner; Miss Ruth [illegible] [illegible]



Answering the Nation's Call

IN this "supreme test" of the nation, private interests must be subordinated to the Government's need. This is as true of the telephone as of all other instrumentalities of service.

The draft for war service which has been made upon the Bell System is summarized in a recent Government report.

Government messages are given precedence over commercial messages by means of 12,000 specially drilled long distance operators all over the country.

The long distance telephone facilities out of Washington have been more than doubled.

Special connections have been established between all military headquarters, army posts, naval stations and mobilization camps throughout the United States.

More than 10,000 miles of special systems of communication have been installed for the exclusive use of Government departments.

Active assistance has been given the Government by the Bell System in providing telephone communications at approximately one hundred lighthouses and two hundred coast guard stations.

Communication has been provided for the National Guard at railroad points, bridges and water supply systems.

A comprehensive system of war communication will be ready at the call of the Chief Signal Officer, and extensive plans for co-operation with the Navy have been put into effect with brilliant success.

As the war continues, the demands of the Government will increase. And the public can help us to meet the extraordinary conditions by putting restraint on all unnecessary and extravagant use of the telephone.

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Just off Fifth Avenue on one of city's quietest streets
One of New York's most beautiful hotels. Much favored by women traveling without escort. Within four minutes walk of forty theatres. Center of shopping district.
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Rooms, private bath.....$2.50 and upwards
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A. I. THAYER, M.D., Ballston Spa, N.Y., near Saratoga Springs. Refined, homelike, well equipped. New bath house, swimming pool. Electric and Nauheim baths. Booklets.

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Seventeenth year. Tennis; golf. Write for booklet and monograph on climate.
Address, Ross Health Resort, Brentwood, N. Y.

WILLIAMSTOWN
BERKSHIRE HILLS, MASSACHUSETTS
THE GREYLOCK
At the Western end of the Mohawk Trail
Now Open
Send for Copy of "Williamstown the Village Beautiful"

New Text Books

Reading in the Grades

FIFTY years ago reading in the elementary school meant the intensive study of one reader of well-chosen literary selections for a year, or perhaps two in the upper grades. Everything, technique, oral expression, literary appreciation, and sometimes spelling, was taught from this one volume. Of course, many of the pieces were memorized by constant repetition, and became a vital part of the pupil's after life—a benefit not possible in the changing work of the present. Today the term reading has broadened to include many books on many subjects. In the lower grades, where technical training predominates, the reader used in the basal work generally follows the old type. It presents the best literature for that grade, and still keeps the name of reader. In the upper grades this literary reader holds the foremost place in expression training. Of this type only one book, *The Natural Method, Fourth Reader*, appears this year. By its well-chosen selections, fully adapted to the broadening view of the pupil, this book maintains the high standard of the series.

The first special subject to be added to these literary readers was history. Educators learned that biography appealed to the child of the primary and intermediate grades more than the dry histories of the earlier days. The first attempts at teaching history by biographies were poor enough from an historical point of view, but the interest aroused in the child proved the expediency of the method. Today the confusion and choppiness of the older books have disappeared and the primary histories are largely biographical and of this class. *Forman's First Lesson in History*, part textbook and part reader, is one of the best. It combines the historical accuracy of the higher book with the simplicity and vividness necessary for primary work.

From teaching primary history by biography to supplementary readers giving the main incidents in the life of the great heroes of our own and other lands was a short step. Of this group, two books of the Little Folks Series, *Little Folks on Thrones*, stories of French and English sovereigns of the fourteenth century or later, and *Little Heroines*, five fascinating stories of English, Dutch, Russian and American girls, furnish charming readers for the fourth and fifth grades. *Old Settler Stories* of Everychild's Series provides interesting pioneer and Indian tales of the Middle West for fourth grade.

Pioneer Days, a good library book for sixth grade, gives the adventures of many unknown heroes of the Eastern Rockies. Except for a boy's love for Indian adventure, the similarity of the stories would be monotonous. A similar book, *Heroes of the American Revolution*, for seventh and eighth grades, is a good reference book where others of the same period are not found. Its list of patriots is better chosen than in many books. McBrien's patriotic reader, *America First*, offers splendid opportunities for training the boys and girls of the eighth grade in love and honor for their country. The dramatization of the First Continental Congress would arouse

deeply the patriotism of the lads, while in the short selection of poems are found some of the best for reading and memorizing.

Next in the development of supplementary readers come the geographical and few are the children who have not some knowledge of the children and people of foreign countries. For the first and second grades, *Nursery Tales from Many Lands* is a jolly little book. The skilful teacher could arouse in the children much interest in the fourteen lands from which the tales come. Such a book, correlated with the simple geographical readers of these grades, would make both more interesting. In *Swiss Stories and Legends* of Everychild's Series, much charming material in a new field is furnished the fourth grade. If in this connection Spyri's "Chel" and, a little later, "Heidi" could be read, the sturdy qualities of the Swiss would find admiration and imitation among the children. Too little has been known of this patriotic, loyal people. Fitted to the more serious study of geography in the fifth and sixth grades is *The Building of Cities* of the same series, an allegorical tale in which the Past, Present and Future discuss the causes of city location, their growth and improvement. In the same grades and the seventh belongs *New England* truly a book of human interests as the author describes it. It tells admirably the history, industries and noted places of each state, while thru all the descriptions runs a personal touch that appeals to children. The pictures are most helpful.

Only within the past ten years have the nature, science and industrial readers been prominent in the elementary course. One of the most fascinating of the nature readers is the *Boyhood of a Naturalist*. Surely John Muir's thoro enjoyment of the wild life in the Wisconsin woods would open the eyes of other boys to the beauties around them. Equally interesting is *Happy, the Life of a Bee*, as fascinating as a fairy tale, and scientifically true to the facts. Its value to the children is as great as is Maeterlinck's book to the elders. *Keep Well Stories for Little Folks* solves the troublesome questions of how to teach third grade children hygiene. Not only are such stories attractive but they firmly fix the facts in the pupil's mind. Miss Tappan needs no introduction to either pupil or teacher. Both value her work highly. In her four industrial readers, *The Farmer and His Friends*, *Diggers in the Earth*, *Makers of Many Things*, and *Travelers and Traveling*, she presents a series of articles on some common features of everyday life which most children take as a matter of course.

The last group of supplementary readers, now in the process of development, are the moral and religious books. The rush of our American life, the large foreign element with radically different ethical standards, and the lack of religious home training even among Americans have compelled the school to take up, reluctantly in many instances, the question of ethical training. The difficulty of such teaching has been enhanced by the necessity of avoiding all sectarian points and teaching purely ethical principles. Prominent among these books has been the King's Highway Series, two more of which are published this year, *The Way of the Gate*, for children of six, and *The Way of Green Pastures*, for those of seven. Both furnish excellent stories, from the Bible and other sources, for moral training either in the home or school.

In some schools, tho probably not in all public schools, *St. Paul the Hero* could wisely be added to the group of Washington, Lincoln and Stanley. Certainly as many

Rejected!



One in Four Was Sick And Didn't Know It.

They were the pick of the nation who applied for admission to the Officers' Camp at Plattsburg.

They came confidently forward—each sure that his health was perfect—and out of every four one had something vitally wrong with him, of which he did not know.

He was perhaps facing failure—disaster—death—in the serene confidence that he was perfectly well.

That is your great danger—the insidious illness that creeps on you and saps your vitality day by day, and leaves you a wreck—too late for help! Be on your guard while you can.

Take advantage of the great movement started to help you.

It is because they realized that old age was reaching its hand into the ranks of the young, that men were dying at forty and forty-five who had no right to die, that the people of this country were missing a full—complete—joyous life—that a distinguished group of men joined to form the

Life Extension Institute

Ex-President Taft is the Chairman of the Institute—Professor Irving Fisher of Yale is the Chairman of the Hygiene Board, to which technical matters are referred and on it are such men as General Gorgas, Dr. William J. Mayo, Dr. Harvey Wiley, the famous food expert, and nearly a hundred others of national reputation.

To get to the hundreds of thousands who could better their condition, the benefit of the judgment of these eminent men through personal contact would be impossible. A new department of the Institute, the Health Study Chapter, does this work through the mails.

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Chairman Hygiene Reference Board
Prof. Political Economy Yale Univ.
Hon. W. H. Taft,
Chairman Board of Directors
Ex-President of the United States
Gen. W. C. Gorgas,
Surgeon General, U. S. Army
Harold A. Ley, *President*
E. L. Fisk, M.D., *Director of Hygiene*
Charles H. Sabin, *Director*

There are about 100 Hygiene Advisory Board Members in this country, Europe and Japan

Hundreds of prominent men and leading physicians are giving time to the work of the Institute without charge. Among the thousands who are consulting it—are not only individuals, but such organizations as Guaranty Trust Company of N. Y., Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Postal Life Insurance Co., Germania Insurance Co.

You are here Invited to Join this Chapter

The instructions as to your health, your life, your work, your play, on which these hundred eminent authorities agree, have been incorporated in fifteen simple, direct, stimulating lessons. They are to be studied and cheerfully practiced at home, and students will be inspired and checked up, through examinations, by a competent central staff. Each student of this full course is examined weekly by mail as to his progress, and receives answers to any reasonable questions on personal hygiene.

You are not asked to exercise wearily and monotonously,—or subsist on faddish foods—or give up everything you like.

You simply learn how to live, how to readjust yourself to a joyous good health in so far as modern science can aid you. Do not think you can dispense with living rightly because you are not absolutely ill. You ought to feel "fine" as a regular thing. It is your first duty and highest attainable pleasure to do so. You ought to get up in the morning feeling ready to do two men's work, and come through the day feeling fit. A majority of people do not have to have bad digestions or bad circulation or tired nerves. They can avoid them by learning HOW TO LIVE. They can learn how to live from this course of instruction.

In the past generation of swift, tangled modern life, the death rate from heart and arterial troubles, kidney and digestive maladies and nervous disorders has greatly increased—in some cases OVER 40 PER CENT.

Every day fifteen hundred Americans die who might have lived longer if they had learned and acted. Every day a thousand times as many are living and working inadequately, with too little joy and progress, who could certainly improve their lot by learning how to live. This course will enable you to do better than these.

How to Join the Chapter

Send the coupon below with $1.00 membership fee.

Upon receipt of it a long blank will be sent to you with questions regarding your physical condition.

You fill this in and mail it, and it will be analyzed and returned to you with comments and hygienic suggestions. At the same time, you will be made a member of the Health Study Chapter and receive Free—our 48-page book, "What to Eat," and complete information as regards the home study Course in Health and Culture of Body and Mind.

Find out some of the facts about yourself. Learn what they mean to your future health and happiness. Learn how to live as Nature intends.

Send this coupon now—while you have it at hand.

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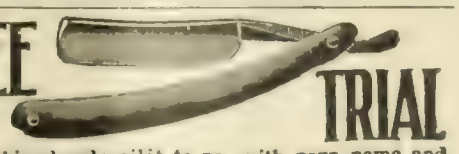
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boys as possible should have the stimulating influence of this stirring tale of the pioneer missionary, here well adapted to the understanding of the twentieth century lad. In the grammar grades and the first years of high school, the problem of ethical teaching is more difficult. Tho written for the pupil, *Talks to Young People on Ethics* would give better results when presented thru the medium of a skilful teacher. The arrangement is attractive and suggestive.

The Natural Method, Fourth Reader, by McManus and Haaren. Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents. *First Lessons in American History*, by S. E. Forman. The Century Company. 65 cents. *Little Folks on Thrones, Little Heroines*, by D. D. Calhoun. The Abingdon Press. 25 cents each. *Old Settler Stories*, by M. E. Fletcher. The Macmillan Company. 40 cents. *Pioneer Days*, by M. H. Carmichael. *Heroes of the American Revolution*, by O. Clay. Duffield & Co. $1.25 each. *America First*, by J. L. McBrien. American Book Company. 64 cents. *Nursery Tales from Many Lands*, by E. L. and A. M. Skinner. Charles Scribner's Sons. 60 cents. *Swiss Stories and Legends*, by F. M. Frolicher. *The Building of Cities*, by J. Harlean. 40 cents each. *New England*, by C. Johnson. 75 cents. The Macmillan Company. *The Boyhood of a Naturalist*, by J. Muir. Houghton Mifflin Company. 28 cents. *Happy*, by W. F. McCaleb. Harper & Bros. 75 cents. *Keep-Well Stories*, by M. D. Jones. J. B. Lippincott Company. 75 cents. *The Farmer and His Friends, Diggers in the Earth, Makers of Many Things, Travelers and Traveling*, by E. M. Tappan. Houghton Mifflin Company. 75 cents each. *Way of the Gates, Way of Green Pastures*, by Sneath, Hodges and Tweedy. 65 cents each. *St. Paul the Hero*, by R. M. Jones. $1. The Macmillan Company. *Talks to Young Folks on Ethics*, by C. H. Wilson. Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

High School and College Reading

TWO attractive textbooks of English literature are out this season. That by Professors Rankin and Akin is arranged rather with view to showing the spirit of the different literary periods and writers and the characteristics of the different types of literature than as a handbook. It has, however, chronological tables, many reading lists and a full index. A larger work is *Outlines of English and American Literature*, by William J. Long. This follows the usual type, but it is written with much vivacity and charm. Its first chapter, An Essay on Literature, starts the student with the idea of literature as one of the pleasures, not one of the tasks, of life. A paragraph on the history of the times introduces each literary period, and the writers are treated as living men. The latter third of the book is given to an uncommonly well balanced review of American letters, altho, of course, it is the right of a contemporary to cavil at some of the criticism after 1876 and to wonder why Henry James is wholly ignored.

A comprehensive, well printed and well arranged anthology is that of *English Poetry and Prose of the Romantic Movement*, edited by G. B. Woods. "The Romantic Movement" is inclusive, taking in practically all essayists and poets writing between 1798 and 1832 with selections from many writers of the eighteenth century who directly influenced the new school. A literary map of England, a glossary, a large index and bibliographic notes with charts of contemporary historic events and French and German writers complete an excellent reference work. A small but well chosen collection of *English Popular Ballads* has been arranged by Walter Morris Hart, of the University of California. This is prefaced by an essay of the ballad in its social significance and its development as a literary form. A collection drawn from a wider field is Guido H. Stempel's *Book of Ballads Old and New*. The short introduction is mainly historical. Descriptive comment and glossary are in an appendix. There are

fewer of the old ballads. altho much the same ones as those chosen by Professor Hart. But a number of American cowboy songs are borrowed from the Lomax collection, and a delightful group of ballads of the literary type are taken from nineteenth century writers and from Noyes, Masefield, Service and Newbolt. Among the many series of school reprints the Lake Classics are convenient and pleasant little books, and well edited. The introductory essays are interesting and the notes at the foot of the pages are carefully chosen to explain what surely needs to be made clear without loading the text with instruction. Four recent issues are the *Aeneid of Virgil;* and Reade's *Cloister and the Hearth; Mill on the Floss* with introduction and notes by C. H. Ward, of the Taft School; and Southey's *Life of Nelson*, edited by Professor Westcott, of the Naval Academy. Another edition of *Southey's Nelson* is edited by Frederick Houk Law, his notes being mainly historical and literary, while those by Professor Westcott are delightfully nautical in character. A. Marion Merrill's edition of *Ivanhoe* is very thoroly arranged for class work altho happily the novel is entire and printed without numbered paragraphs. A sketch of Scott's life, list of his works and map of the Ivanhoe country introduce the story. The long notes in the appendix excellently succeed in being informing without being dull. Thin paper and clear print make this a satisfactory reprint.

German students in high school read with pleasure *Minna von Barnhelm*. Heller's admirable translation, in idiomatic English yet true to the spirit of the original, now offers all pupils a chance to enjoy this popular comedy. Despite the persistent reading of the Greek and Roman myths in the grades, few pupils absorb enough knowledge of them to appreciate the classical allusions in their later reading. To aid these pupils Miss Tatlock's charming book, *Greek and Roman Mythology*, presents in clear and attractive language a short course for high school students on ancient gods and heroes.

The Macmillan Pocket Classics, little square brown volumes now numbering about a hundred and fifty, are excellent examples of inexpensive bookmaking. Of this year's issues *Richard III* is the twelfth Shakespeare play to be had in this handy form. The short introduction and notes are by Dr. Brubacher. Dr. Hoffsten has edited a group of *Lowell's Earlier Essays*, delightful, discursive, quaintly humorous papers mainly from the "Fireside Travel." Possibly a stupid collection of letters could be made but fortunately letters are easily destroyed and few but those of real value long survive their recipients. *Letters from Many Pens*, gathered by Margaret Coult, is a charming collection, chosen with the simple letter writing of the pupil in mind. Nearly all deal with everyday topics and all save the last dozen are by English or American writers of the nineteenth century.

Two of these little Macmillan Classics put together bring back from undeserved oblivion the beloved old "Sixth Readers" of a past day. These are Margaret Sprague Carhart's *Selections from American Poetry*, which includes the old favorites of our nineteenth century writers, and *Short Stories and Selections*, a prose collection arranged by Emilie Kip Baker. *Representative Short Stories*, a collection by Nina Hart and E. M. Perry takes in both classics and recent magazine tales. It is well varied, and attractive for class work and besides is just the tiny book needed for the traveling bag. *The Short Story*, a volume of the Academy Classics prepared by W. P. Atkinson, is the fruit

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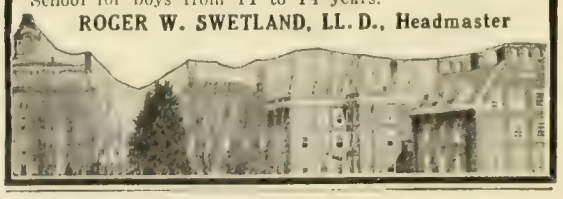
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of experience with high school classes and considers the modern short story as of American origin and development. The introduction is a somewhat technical analysis of the story form. An interesting local anthology is Maurice Garland Fulton's *Southern Life in Southern Literature*. Here are selections from "Swallow Barn" and "Horseshoe Robinson," from Simms and Timrod, Preston, Irwin Russell, Tabb, besides gleanings of popular verse beloved in Southern households two generations ago.

It is pleasant to find editors so enthusiastic in their topics as the two who have set out to interest their pupils in Boswell and Macaulay, the last two volumes on our list. A small book in Barnes's English texts holds Stella S. Center's abridgement of *Boswell's Johnson*, an abridgement that has managed to keep an entertaining paragraph at least to every page. *Selections from the Prose of Macaulay* is an excellent volume with an uncommonly interesting introductory essay, this by Professor Holt, of West Point. Several of the papers chosen are printed in full and the book is an attractive volume to any reader, being happily unincumbered by notes.

English Literature, by Rankin and Akin. The Macmillan Company. $1.30. *English and American Literature*, by W. J. Long. Ginn & Co., Boston. $1.40. *Poetry and Prose of the Romantic Movement*. G. B. Woods, ed. $3.25. *English Popular Ballads*. W. M. Hart, ed. 40 cents. Scott, Foresman & Co., Chicago. *Book of Ballads Old and New*. G. H. Stempel, ed. Henry Holt & Co. 60 cents. *Æneid of Virgil*. J. Conington, tr. 40 cents. *Cloister and the Hearth*. A. B. de Mille, ed. 50 cents. *Mill on the Floss*. C. H. Ward, ed. 45 cents. *Southey's Nelson*. A. T. Westcott, ed. 40 cents. Scott, Foresman & Co., Chicago. *Southey's Nelson*. F. H. Law, ed. The Macmillan Company. 25 cents. *Ivanhoe*. A. M. Merrill, ed. Allyn & Bacon, Boston. 65 cents. *Minna von Barnhelm*, O. Heller, tr. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25. *Greek and Roman Mythology*, by J. M. Tatlock. The Century Company. $1.50. *Richard III*. A. R. Brubacher, ed. *Lowell's Earlier Essays*. E. G. Hoffsten, ed. *Letters from Many Pens*. Margaret Coult, ed. *Selections from American Poetry*. M. S. Carhart, ed. *Short Stories and Selections*. E. K. Baker, ed. *Representative Short Stories*. Hart and Perry, eds. The Macmillan Company. 25 cents each. *The Short Story*. W. P. Atkinson, ed. Allyn & Bacon, Boston. 60 cents. *Southern Life in Southern Literature*. M. G. Fulton, ed. Ginn & Co., Boston. 80 cents. *Boswell's Johnson*. S. S. Center, ed. A. S. Barnes Company. 25 cents. *Selections from the Prose of Macaulay*. L. H. Holt, ed. Ginn & Co., Boston. $1.25

Languages

THE German books of this year are largely reprints of popular books of previous years with the addition of some supplementary work to aid in the direct method of teaching. For beginners, Heath publishes *Progressive Lessons in German*, an excellent beginner's grammar with the technical work in German; *Märchen und Erzählung*, a good, simple reader for the grades; *Immensee*, a delightful reminiscent story of boyhood days as seen by an old man; *Höher als die Kirche*, a simple rather sentimental story, but illustrative of the effort toward individual thinking; *Germelhausen*, an attractive story of a sunken village, so often found in German myths; for intermediate work *Die Journalisten*, a comedy next to "Minna von Barnhelm" in popularity; and for the advanced students, *Die Burgkinder*, a novel studying modern German thought. Ginn also has an excellent reprint of *Höher als die Kirche* with the usual addition of German questions for conversational work.

Of the three new books, *Gender and Declension of German Nouns* is an attempt to teach by the grouping together of nouns of the same gender, and the drawing or pasting of pictures opposite the lists the difficult subject of gender. As a book for young children, it might furnish a profitable exercize. The *Handy German Gram-*

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St. Louis, Mo., July 25, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) was this day declared upon the Common stock of LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY, payable on September 1, 1917, to Common stockholders of record at the close of business on August 15, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

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FIRST PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 12.

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The regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share upon the full paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, for the period commencing May 1, 1917, and ending July 31, 1917, will be paid by checks mailed August 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M. July 31, 1917.

A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice-President and Treasurer.

San Francisco, California, July 31, 1917.

mar is exactly what it claims to be, a concise handbook of essential facts of German idioms. By selections, prose and poetry, chosen from Heine's writings, *Die Harzreise* forms a biographical story of the author. It abounds in copious notes and the usual grammar exercizes.

A single Latin book is *Cicero* in the Rolfe and Roberts series. It is an excellent edition, planned to give the necessary help in one volume. It contains a full grammatical outline covering the points of Cicero, a set of sentences for translation, and an interesting and well-outlined life full of vivid touches which will make the times much clearer to the student.

Among the few French textbooks of the year is an attractive reader for beginners, *La Belle France*, a journey to France told in short stories by Adolphe de Montvert and well illustrated. *Colomba* has two new editions, one illustrated by Boardman Robinson and edited by W. S. Barney. This is a pleasant little book with an appendix containing notes, vocabulary and exercizes for translation. That prepared for class use by W. W. Lamb is a thoro textbook. It has a grammatical appendix, syntax drill, full notes, exercizes for translation, questions, and the lessons are printed opposite the text to which they refer.

The Knowles-Favard system of learning to speak French is the basis of an originally arranged *Grammaire de la Conversation*. The book is planned for class work wholly oral and in French, with written work at home and "self-corrected." *Soldiers' Spoken French* is a compilation of words and phrases that are likely to be urgently needed by every soldier going to France. These were chosen by Helen Cross from experience in lessons to the New Zealand contingent. It fits the uniform pocket.

A textbook which deals with the Spanish language as spoken in Hispania is the *Spanish-American Reader*, by Ernesto Nelson. It is a valuable addition to an already large collection, treating as it does of the difference between the idioms of Spain and South America. *First Spanish Course*, by Hills and Ford, issued by the same publishers, is a grammar for beginners, with exercizes. One of the most interesting books for him who already has acquired his first grammatical steps is *Lecturas Faciles*, by Wilkins and Luria, which gives short stories and articles based on customs, history and literature, instead of taking the student at once into the classics as is usually done. *Classroom Spanish*, by M. A. Solano, is a vest pocket edition of the phrases most necessary to a beginner.

The Spanish Reader of South American History is hardly the condensed history that its author, Supplé, modestly claims, but rather a thoro going-over of the principal historical events in such a related manner that practically all South American history is laid before one. A reminder of the grave fact that South Americans know more of us than we do of them is found in the *Spanish-American Composition Book*, by J. Warshaw. Every chapter contains names and allusions which are practically Greek to the average American student. Perhaps the elusive charm of Spanish is best caught and held in a series of articles on *Spanish-American Life*, by E. D. C. Morse. This author has succeeded in lively descriptions of every day occurrences, gathered from every possible source. It is in a fashion a trip thru South America, guided by sane and lively curiosity.

As it is the commercial side that attracts nine-tenths of Spanish students, perhaps it is fitting to end with *Spanish Commercial Correspondence*, by Whitten and Andrade. In this complete volume the man in business finds all sorts of contingencies disposed of. When we realize that it is commerce that opens the way for arts and sciences it is not amiss, surely, to give this little volume an important place.

Progressive Lessons in German, Part I, by Huebsch and Smith. D. C. Heath & Co. 75 cents. *Märchen und Erzählung*, by Guerber and Meyers. 65 cents. Storm's *Immensee*, Bernhardt, ed. *Hillern's Höher als die Kirche*, Clary, ed. Gerstacker's *Germelhausen*, Lewis, ed. Each 35 cents. Freytag's *Die Journalisten*, Toy, ed. 45 cents. Herzog's *Die Burgkinder*. Boetzkes, ed. 65 cents. All D. C. Heath & Co. Hillern's *Höher als die Kirche*, Eastman, ed. Ginn & Co., Boston. 30 cents. *Gender and Declension of German Nouns*, by C. T. Stewart. D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents. *Handy German Grammar*, by C. N. Gould. Scott, Foresman & Co., Chicago. 50 cents. Heine's *Die Harzreise*, R. P. Keep, ed. Allyn & Bacon, Boston, 75 cents. *Cicero*, Roberts and Rolfe, eds. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50. *Colomba*, W. S. Barney, ed. Allyn & Bacon, Boston. 50 cents. *Colomba*, W. W. Lamb, ed. Scott, Foresman & Co. Chicago. 96 cents. *Grammaire de la Conversation*, by Knowles and Favard. D. C. Heath & Co. $1.15. *Soldiers' Spoken French*, by Helen Cross. E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cents. *La Belle France*, by A. de Monvert. Allyn & Bacon, Boston. 80 cents. *Spanish-American Reader*, by E. Nelson, *First Spanish Course*, by Hills and Ford. D. C. Heath & Co. $1.25 each. *Lecturas Faciles*, by Wilkins and Luria. Silver, Burdett & Co. $1. *Spanish Reader of South American History*, by E. W. Supplé. The Macmillan Company. $1. *Spanish American Composition Book*, by J. Warshaw. Henry Holt & Co. 90 cents. *Spanish-American Life*, by E. L. C. Morse. Scott, Foresman & Co., Chicago. $1. *Classroom Spanish*, by M. A. Solano. 10 cents. *Spanish Commercial Correspondence* by Whitten and Andrade. $1.25. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.

English Spoken and Written

IN nearly all secondary schools today great emphasis is rightly placed on oral and written composition. *High School English, Book One*, out in revised edition, offers material for the first two years of the course. The study outline is simple, with abundance of theme work within the experience of the pupil. An unusually large portion of the book is devoted to grammar to be used either for reference or for thoro study as the class requires. *Practical English Composition*, a four book series, one for each year of high school, follows an excellent plan. Tho the four divisions of composition are treated in each book, the emphasis in the first is on description and letter-writing, in the second on narration and journalism, in the third on exposition and literary feeling, and in the fourth on argument and public speaking. Perhaps the most helpful parts of the books are the many models for the pupil's imitation, the large number of topics for practise, and the suggested time schedule.

Oral and Written English provides a satisfactory course in composition and grammar for the grades. Book One is attractive in its presentation of pictures, topics and outlines. To obtain a better allotment of time, Book Two groups the work of each chapter into three parts, composition, grammar and drills on good usage.

Not all high schools have special classes in oral reading and speaking, but for such as do Bassett's *Handbook of Oral Reading* provides good selections, a clear statement of principles, and a full outline for teachers. For high school pupils or business men who have missed high school training, the *Dictionary of Grammar* is a complete reference book of grammatical terms, well illustrated and alphabetically arranged. *Good Usage* is also a reference book for high school pupils or for teachers. Unlike similar books, it aims to give authorities on both sides, leaving the choice to the reader. It is a protest against the rigid rules of the purists in grammatical form. Still one strongly questions calling a poor form correct because it is found in the works of an excellent author. It is certainly better to teach young people to adhere to certain definite rules.

A study of technique and style in de-

scriptive writing, reporting, argument and criticism is to be had in *The Method and Practise of Exposition*, by Professor Rankin. It is a work for the college student, but is not technical. While thoroly clear and interesting in method, and drawing examples from the daily paper as well as the classics, it is a book for the thoro student not for the learn-to-write-a-best-seller class.

Professors Greenough and Hersey have prepared a most interesting textbook on *English Composition*. What they term "mechanics," that is troublesome points of grammar, punctuation, spelling are touched in short final chapters. The main chapters are on exposition, argument, description, narration, structure, with clear and suggestive discussion of the topics, and fine examples. The first chapter on gathering and weighing of material is especially to be noted, for it gives the pupil all sorts of practical, helpful hints that students must usually work out for themselves slowly at great waste of time or never work out at all.

High School English, by Brubacher and Snyder. Chas. E. Merrill Company. $1.20. *Practical English Composition*, by E. L. Miller. I, II, III, 35 cents each, IV, 45 cents. Houghton, Mifflin Company. *Oral and Written English*, I, II, by Potter, Jeschke and Gillet. Ginn & Co., Boston. 52 and 64 cents. *Handbook of Oral Reading*, by L. E. Bassett. $1.60. Houghton Mifflin Company. *Dictionary of Grammar*, by J. A. Hennesy. Funk & Wagnalls Company. 35 and 65 cents. *English Usages*, by J. L. Hall. Scott, Foresman & Co., Chicago. $1.50. *Practice of Exposition*, by F. E. Rankin. *English Composition*, by Greenough and Hersey. $1.40 each. The Macmillan Company.

Civic and Economic Studies

ONE of the most interesting recent experiments in textbook writing is *Elementary Social Science*, by Prof. Frank M. Leavitt and Edith Brown, which aims to give children who have never studied high school civics or economics a general picture of the institutions and problems of our modern civilization. The attempt is a promising one and little fault can be found with the way in which it is carried out, except that the authors sometimes intrude their own opinions, on the tariff, for instance, in what should be a purely impartial study. A fuller, more judicial and equally attractive work is *American Government*, by Dr. Frank A. Magruder, which, altho primarily a text-book in civics, is unusually broad in its scope and devotes as much attention to the social reforms achieved by recent legislation and the conditions which these reforms were designed to remedy as to the structure and functions of the organs of government. Another happy blend of civics and sociology for high school students is *The New Civics*, by Roscoe Lewis Ashley, which lays special emphasis on the historical forces which have been making and molding our institutions. If books like these could be placed in every school it is no rash prediction that the electorate of the next generation would view political issues more sanely and thoughtfully than this. The teacher of civics will be interested in the discussion of his own problems in *The Teaching of Government*, by Charles Grove Haines and six associated writers, the report to the American Political Science Association by the Committee on Instruction, and will find a convenient handbook for reviewing elementary courses in economics in Prof. Harry G. Hayes's *Problems and Exercizes in Economics*.

Elementary Social Science, by Frank M. Leavitt and Edith Brown. The Macmillan Company. 80 cents. *American Government*, by Frank Abbott Magruder. Allyn & Bacon, Boston. $1.25. *The New Civics*, by Roscoe Lewis Ashley. The Macmillan Company. $1.20. *The Teaching of Government*, by Charles Grove Haines and others. The Macmillan Company. $1.10. *Problems and Exercises in Economics*, by Harry Gordon Hayes. Henry Holt & Co. 35 cents.

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THE WISDOM OF ACTING EARLY

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT INSURANCE SERVICE

IN 1882 an intimate friend and close associate of mine, who was then twenty-two years old, secured a whole life policy for $1000 at an annual premium of $18.35. By a "whole life," which is one of its designations, I mean a policy the premiums on which must be paid once a year until death, or if so fortunate, or unfortunate, as the case may be, until age ninety-six, at which age the reserve or cash value of every whole or ordinary life policy equals its face and may be withdrawn.

This man has never seen the time during the past thirty-five years when he has not actually needed the protection of life insurance. He has taken and dropt many policies during that period, but he kept the $1000 first mentioned and has it now. His fortunes have varied, ranging from moderate affluence to approximate poverty. Many children came—all girls. Theirs is an ideal home, a diminutive republic, in which love is the chief magistrate, under whose rule punishment is unknown. Mother is idolized, and there is no man in all the earth as wise and kind as father. And I agree with them; for as a friend, known to me during a whole generation, he has worn well—outworn all others.

At the time he took the $1000 policy at a premium of $18.35 a year it would have been just as easy to have made it $5000 at $91.75, and no hardship if it had been $10,000 at $183.50, for he was unmarried at the time and in receipt of a salary of $1000 a year. But he was twenty-two. Altho a youngster of unusual good judgment and hard common sense, he was not superior to the general mass in his attitude toward life insurance. As a matter of fact, in his money affairs he was under-average as to judgment and tho never a spender, a generous, and too often an imprudent, provider. There seemed to be no "rainy days" in his calendar; no years to come in which the vim and vigor of manhood and the capacity to struggle valiantly would be worn down by the continuance of days and the weight of the harness which every good man must carry.

This is not criticism, for I am able to point out my friend's mistakes only because the years have revealed them to me. And in what did his error as to life insurance consist?

Three years ago he came to me for advice on the subject. Things had gone wrong with him. He was not as resourceful in meeting and overcoming adverse conditions as formerly. Age was beginning to dull his energy and abridge his productive powers. He looked weary. I knew he was worried. He confest to me that he had been taking desperate chances for several years and that a part of his present trouble was due to the thought, which never abandoned him, of what would happen to "the girls," as he calls the family, if he should die. I asked him how much life insurance he then had, and was not astonished to learn that the entire line consisted of that old policy of $1000.

"Don't you waste another day," said I. "Get at least $10,000 more; and then you won't have half enough."

But how? Business was bad and had been steadily growing worse; living expenses had been mounting just as steadily. What would $10,000 cost? Here it was my friend was to learn, too late, one valuable lesson. There is no business in the world which gives so much point to the maxim: "Time is money." In its way it will tell you how much money time is worth. Here is what the rate book of the company which had issued its $1000 policy to him in 1882 told us:

"Your age is fifty-four. A whole life policy at that age costs $54.33 per $1000; therefore $10,000 will cost you $543.30 a year. Since you last needed our services thirty-two years have been taken from your stock, and the cost has risen 300 per cent. There is no power can alter the conditions. What you cannot give us in time, you will have to give in money."

"Just think," said my friend, "of what folly I have been guilty. Do you know, I have kept that $1000 policy out of sentiment. It was my first. I have taken dozens—well, at least a dozen—since, carried them a while, borrowed on them as I needed and rather than be inconvenienced let them lapse. Never even took any paid-up insurance. Had my cash surrender values every time. But I kept that little first policy intact."

"Yes," I replied, "and that little first policy is going to save you now if you can pass a satisfactory physical examination. And we are going to that same company for a $10,000 policy."

"Fine!" he exclaimed, "but how is that runt of a policy going to save me?"

"Can you put up a hundred dollars or so?" I inquired.

"Y-e-s," he answered, "but where's the $400 'or so' coming from for the premium on the $10,000?"

"Sometimes sentiment pays a substantial reward in hard money; and sometimes the small things in life, things like a little 'runt of a policy,' bulk large in emergencies. Do you know," I continued, "I am astonished that you haven't been ass enough to pull down the cash surrender value on that little policy long ago!"

"So am I," he confest, "I simply never associated that particular policy with a cash surrender; piece of sentimentality, I've told you. The truth is I never think of that policy except when the notice comes once a year asking for $18.53, less the dividend, and I have never been so hard-up I couldn't send that amount, $14 or $15, promptly. That done, I just as promptly forget it."

I found we could borrow about $400 on the thirty-two years' old $1000 policy, and we did it; and we secured an additional $10,000 in the same company; and paid the premium on it for a year; and the splendid fellow who had "fumbled" on life insurance matters, when he got that new policy, seemed to grow ten years younger, for he was thinking about "the girls" thruout the whole business. The specter born of fear had vanished from his soul.

While planning the loan on the small policy I requested that he make me a promise he would regard it as an accommodation loan and not as a permanent lien against the security. Here was an example of the beneficent nature of a policy loan, an instance in which it performed a legitimate office, a substantial service to an entire family; and I did not want the benefaction violated. This happens too often. When men borrow money on their life insurance they may be in fact borrowing from their widows and orphans—are doing it, indeed, if they die while the loans remain unpaid.

Circumstances continued narrow with my friend for more than a year, but by cutting an expense here and practising a reasonable system of self-denial there, all the household coöperating, at least $50 were laid away each month, some months a little more, as a sinking fund against the second premium on the big policy and a small amount in reduction of the loan on the other. When that day arrived, the premium was paid and the loan reduced by $100. Within six months following, due to the war, the line of business in which he was engaged experienced a revival, orders continued to multiply, profits increased tremendously and the end is not yet in sight. Faithful to the promise made, no time was lost in paying off the balance of the loan when a larger volume of money came to him.

Regarded as a piece of fiction, this narrative could be pronounced uninteresting, if not dull. If it finds salvation, it will be because in all its essentials it is true.

PERHAPS it is always useless to meditate over what might have been; it surely is if we can find no lesson in it, no warrant against future mistakes. Observation of life seems to indicate that men prefer to get experience at first hand—to buy their own, rather than profit by that of others. Young men look forward; old men, backward. The former, confidently, on the victories they will win; the latter, sadly, on the mistakes and defeats to their account. The modern world, particularly that portion of it of middle age and under, dislikes moralizing. Bacon's Essays are not popular. But a serious student and practitioner of life insurance—a tribe not over-numerous—sees so much of avoidable human misery as to make moralizing a sort of pre-occupation. To him it is as if men were drowning in waters that are strewn with life rafts; dying of a plague while holding the remedy for it in their hands.

Why should a man at twenty-two exercize less common sense in the consideration of a simple fact than he will thirty years later. To put the question naturally resulting from the story I have recited: Why should a man pay $54 for the thing—mark you, the same thing—he could have had for $18? Remember, the price of the thing itself has not advanced; the difference is due to the time at which it is bought.

True, not many young men can afford to take all the life insurance most of them will need later; but fewer of them take all they can afford. If one at age fifty-five needs life insurance for some years beyond that time, and the rate is $54, and he bought it at $18 when he was twenty-two, he has had a discount of 66⅔ per cent.

The value of these observations is not alone for young men. It means that every man should maintain now as much life insurance as his income will permit. Fathers should impress it on their sons; more, they should inculcate in them the indispensability of life insurance, impress on them the wisdom of buying it in the morning of life, and of increasing the line they carry as often as they can afford to do it. There is no money so wisely devoted to any object as that which is put into scientific life insurance.

This department will furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. Address all communications to the Director of The Independent Insurance Service.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1857

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THE NURSE'S CALLING

EDITORS are only human—tho sometimes if one were to believe the writers, they are merely inhuman—and from time to time they let creep into the publication under their charge things that ought not to be there. When such statements of mistaken verity or wisdom appear in articles signed by contributors, the editors can make a very plausible and reasonable disclaimer of responsibility.

In the case of a statement which has been called to our attention by the head of the Red Cross Nursing Service we are not willing to make any such disclaimer. If we had been more alive to the situation we should not have permitted a statement like this to appear even in a contributed article in The Independent.

The letter which has come to us in protest against the statement in question makes the following points:

In Mr. Heber Blankenhorn's article, "First Aid to the Allies," published in The Independent of June 23, a statement occurs that no member of the nursing profession can let pass unchallenged. He says, "Nurse work is not romantic, just disgusting. Unless some are killed, as were two on the way to the front by a freakish shell aboard the 'Mongolia,' the nation thinks little about the Red Cross nurses' achievements." The statement gives an entirely wrong impression of the attitude of the professional nurse toward her work. To the outsider, disease and suffering humanity bring no such reaction as they produce for her. She has been trained to apply the finest aids that modern science knows to combat disease and suffering. From the humanitarian point of view, she should know only patient pity. She is animated by the highest feeling for the art and science of her profession. It really does not matter whether outsiders see the reward, or notice her work: the work itself is a reward. To the lay observer nursing may be unromantic but no profession that deals so intimately with the critical moments of human life is ever dull or unattended by a constant sense of high usefulness. At this time in the nation's history, when it is important for us to build up the whole nursing profession and to recruit in its service the finest candidates from our high schools and colleges, it is important that no such slander on the nursing profession, as Mr. Blankenhorn's careless statement makes, should be accepted broadcast. No one knows how important it may be for the United States to have an undepleted supply of Red Cross nurses thru the next three or four years. It might be one of the critical factors in the future of our country. We need to be prepared to meet the emergencies of war, and to safeguard the national health at home in the interests of a vital and healthy peace. Young women must not be given false impressions. They must today be made aware of the spiritual returns and great satisfaction that the nurses of America feel in their profession, if that profession in the future is to have the numbers to meet the demands that will surely be put upon it.

We are glad to add our hearty endorsement of what is said here. To any trained nurse who is worth her salt, nurse work is very far indeed from being "just disgusting." We wish Mr. Blankenhorn had thought a second time before he made that unfortunate statement. We believe that when the matter is now brought to his attention he will wish so too. We are sure that he does not really believe what he inadvertently says there.—THE EDITOR.

THE FOOD FIGHT

Under this head, every week, The Independent will print some vital part of the information which is being circulated by the Department of Agriculture to aid American housekeepers in their patriotic and intensely necessary work of conserving food.

THERE is a very up to date version of "My Old Kentucky Home" which runs:

> "Wheat no more, my lady,
> Oh, wheat no more this year."

It wasn't written by the Department of Agriculture but it expresses its sentiments exactly. The Department of Agriculture, however, never stops with sentiments and theories; it follows them up with concrete, detailed suggestions for putting them into practise.

The first and most obvious substitute for wheat is corn bread. A newer and more interesting one is potato bread. England has for some time been mixing potato flour with her wheat flour and finding the results peculiarly delicious. Potato flour is not generally available in this country so the Department has devised recipes for bread made of plain boiled potatoes mixt with wheat flour. Economically it is a success, especially when you have potatoes in your own back yard as most people have this year. Use early perishable varieties and "culls," not the later varieties which can be stored thru the winter. The bread is not merely economical; it is palatable. Many people prefer it to bread made wholly with wheat flour. It has a rich brown crust, is tender and elastic. Also it has more moisture than ordinary bread and therefore keeps longer.

There are several recipes for making potato bread and potato rolls. Write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for them. They will be glad to furnish them on request.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

BILLY SUNDAY—I work too hard.

WILLIAM WATSON—Up and prepare.

ORVILLE WRIGHT—Flying is great fun.

J. EDGAR PARK—We love you, ye nations of Europe.

CLARENCE DAY, JR.—Kipling is an insidious devil.

ED. HOWE—Critics are becoming almost as crazy as poets.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE—The end of the war is very far distant.

HALL CAINE—Motherhood is the supreme power in the state.

J. OGDEN ARMOUR—In ninety-nine per cent of cases first impressions are correct.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER—I am a disciple of Theodore Roosevelt.

AMY LOWELL—My grandfather had the first greenhouse in America.

THE SUPREME COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS—Women are not people.

SECRETARY REDFIELD—None of you, I think, ever heard of the tilefish.

HELEN KELLER—Before my teacher came to me I did not know that I am.

DR. BEVERLY ROBINSON—Good whiskey and brandy are the oil of old age.

SENATOR TILLMAN—There are too many people practising law in the Senate.

A. M. MACDONALD—Croquet is Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's favorite form of exercize.

PAUL MILUKOV—Russia's aims are clear, but the way to get them is not clear.

MRS. GAP JOHNSON—There are four motor cars to every bathtub in Kansas.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—I can appeal to the natural fighting man in this country.

MRS. PANKHURST—We can never get the vote until we terrorize the politicians.

ERNEST RHYS—Tagore is one of the very few tale writers who can interpret women.

GEORGES CARPENTIER—I contend that boxing is vastly more athletic than aviation.

EX-AMBASSADOR GERARD — Woodrow Wilson will win this war for us if he is left alone.

CARDINAL GIBBONS—I do not believe in the national prohibition of light wines and beer.

P. CASPAR HARVEY—Morale is the factor which troops other than our own do not have.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN—Unless something is done, and done speedily, China will succumb.

"MA" SUNDAY—There is no difference between sin in trousers and sin in petticoats.

WALTER TALLMADGE ERNDT—The boss is apt to fight political innovation to the last ditch, but his keen eyes have become accustomed to reading the handwriting on the wall.

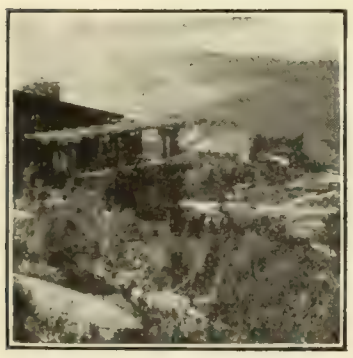
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"Sold my fruit farm at a satisfactory price in a very short time. Much pleased with your method."—*E. R. Lindsey, Kentucky.*



"Sold my business. Realizing the disadvantage of being off the railroad, I think your method has brought quick returns."—*W. W. Sanderson, New York.*



"Sold my property for cash. Think your plan the quickest I ever saw."—*Johnson String, New Jersey.*

The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

HARPER'S WEEKLY

THE ONE WAY TO PEACE

THERE is much talk of peace as the fourth year of the Great War begins. Premonitions, vague and elusive, of peace are in the air. The desire for peace has become a dull, torturing ache at the heart of the world.

Such a moment has its dangers, subtle, seductive, real. The longing for peace in the hearts of men is likely to steal away the judgment from their minds.

At this moment of the world's war weariness sundry well intentioned but muddy minded individuals and groups are demanding peace. They are demanding it not of Germany but of the Allies. They want peace, apparently, on any terms—or none. They hurl their demand for the cessation of war with a lordly gesture at the world, as who should shout at the storm wracked sky and the hurtling winds, "Be still." Then they descend to particulars and would have the United States announce in bold, clear tones upon what terms it will make peace. Or rather they insist that the United States shall lay down certain demands which it will not make on Germany, and, what is more, it will not countenance its allies' making on Germany.

Such outbursts as these must be very comforting to Germany. There is nothing Germany would like better than the adoption of sundry self-denying ordinances by its enemies, which of course would be binding on them but not on Germany—for what binds Germany save Germany's lawless will? But they only blur the issue and muddy the waters.

There is one issue in the Great War and only one. Until that issue is decided there can be no peace worth having. When that issue is decided, every lesser difference will fade away.

Shall German autocracy, German ruthlessness, the German will to power, the German blasphemy of a partnership between the Hohenzollern and Almighty God for the exaltation by force and frightfulness of the German nation, crush under the heel of German militarism the world's precious possessions of justice and humanity and democracy and righteousness?

Not the fate of the German colonies, not the possession of Italia Irredenta, not the destiny of Alsace-Lorraine, not the future of Poland or the status of Constantinople or the solution of the eternal Balkan problem, not who shall pay the piper, not even the freedom of the seas and the sacredness of a nation's word given on a "scrap of paper"—none of these is the matter at issue. These are corollaries; some of them may even prove to be irrelevancies. All of them come after.

The world must be made safe. It must be made safe against German autocracy, German aggression, German faithlessness, German frightfulness. It must be made safe for democracy. It must be made safe for humanity.

Then and then only will it be in order to consider collateral but inevitably minor questions. Then only can the world have a peace worth having.

LAZINESS: POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE

THE average man does not love work for its own sake. This is a truism, and a truism rather mildly worded. And yet we are convinced that real laziness, real disinclination to bodily or mental effort, is one of the rarest things in the world. Cases of it are unquestionably known to the medical profession and to the poorhouse authorities, but when the cause is not hookworm or anemia it is usually a too enthusiastic thermometer.

What we call laziness in a healthy human being is something very different. It has nothing to do with lack of energy or love of repose. On the contrary, the boy most inattentive to his lessons is frequently the boy whose inexhaustible energy wearies the life out of his parents and teachers. He hates the Fifth Reader but he will forget supper to finish his paper-bound copy of Dead Eye Dick the King of the Outlaws. He hates to write compositions in class but he finds it no labor to compose squibs satirizing his classmates for the school paper, tho the tax on his ingenuity is as great in the latter case as in the former. He does not like drawing lessons but he loves to draw. He grumbles about bringing in wood for supper but he will carry forests to build a bonfire. He finds gymnasium work a bore but he submits to more exacting discipline from his baseball coach than any teacher would dare to impose.

The child is father to the man. The clerk who watches the clock does not long for his day's work to end. He longs for his evening's recreation to begin. If there were nothing else for him to look forward to he would not mind clerking sixteen hours a day rather than face the awful gulf of boredom implied in the words "nothing to do." The business magnate who shuts down his desk at half past two does not love office work less but tennis more. The housewife sighs at mending stockings because she wants to sew some fine embroidery which is ten times as difficult. The farmer looks balefully at the garden patch not because he would rather sit in the hammock but because he would rather go hunting and tramp ten miles of muddy road to kill a rabbit. We ourselves, dear reader, are not so lazy as you might think. While we are sitting at our typewriter we are not thinking how unpleasant it is to write editorials. It is not unpleasant at all. We are thinking how nice it would be to play chess or go swimming or write a book of poems. But you would

CARTOON COMMENT

GERMANY AFTER THREE YEARS OF IT

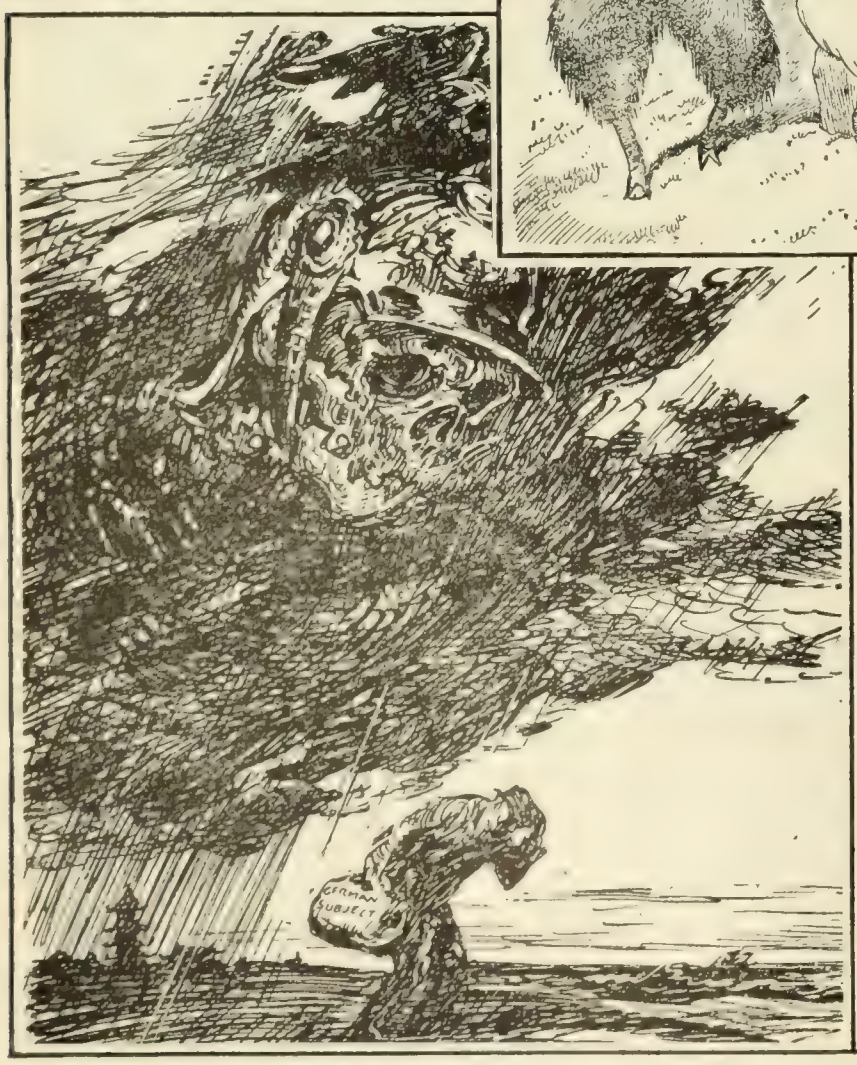


Ding of the New York "Tribune" pictures the Kaiser and von Hindenburg as whistling to keep up their courage while the London "Sunday Evening Telegram" shows the Great God Pan-Germanism at a discount with the Teutonic K-Nymphs





The Italian cartoonists seem to get a lot of fun out of their job. "L'Asino" enjoys "The Situation." Kaiserism and militarism are seen clinging desperately to the rope of popular ignorance which is being rapidly cut in two by the shears of evidence





China's declaration of war inspired Cesare's conception, in the New York "Evening Post" of the Wandering German expelled from yet another land. Kirby of the New York "World," sees the Kaiser ladling out spoonful after spoonful of the soup of promises

not buy the poems and we could not make a living writing them unless you did.

Work, then, is not distinguished from play because it involves effort. Were people naturally sluggish of body the manufacturers of sporting goods would go out of business; were they sluggish of mind the editors of puzzle columns in the papers would lose their jobs. Neither is work to be defined as effort for the sake of pay. The slave is not paid nor, at a higher level of work, the man or woman who gives free service for the welfare of the nation or the sake of humanity. Mr. Hoover will lose money by giving his time to the Government but he has enough work ahead of him to frighten a regiment. Work is purely a comparative term. It may be adequately defined as "anything that one does at a time when he would rather be doing something else." That "something else" may be more difficult, more dangerous, more exhausting, but it must be called "play" since it represents the free choice of the will. Mankind hates work not because it takes strength but simply because it takes time.

Of course there is a moral to all this. It goes without saying that you should do all the work that your conscience or the state of your bank account requires, especially at a time when the future of civilization depends upon the extent to which the American people put their backs into the war. But if you do get a chance to play don't turn it into work. There is work enough without that. The world is full of people doing what they don't want to do, not from economic necessity or moral obligation but simply from social servility. They fritter away their lives in paying calls or attending social functions or giving elaborate dinners when life would become a thing of wonder and joy if they ceased trying to "keep up with the Joneses" (to quote a justly popular contemporary) and spent their leisure as they secretly wish they had the courage and independence to do. College "games" are turned into extra tasks because students slave at them after they have ceased to enjoy them. If the gods have given you a vacation this summer, in the name of common sense do not waste it doing "what everybody does." It is work to go to the seashore when you prefer the mountains; to go to the roof gardens when you prefer sitting at home and listening to the phonograph; to read summer fiction when you would rather read metaphysics (were it not for the fear of being laughed at as a highbrow); to visit the Adirondacks when you would rather visit Kansas City. Don't fool yourself by labeling it play.

TRANSPORTATION IS CIVILIZATION

EVERY civilization that man has known grew up at the crossroads. The Egyptian civilization was the creation of the Nile, that great artery of traffic which stretched from the trade routes of the Mediterranean to the jungles of Central Africa. The civilization of Mesopotamia was the one break in the desert barrier that extended from the Red Sea to the plains of China. It was the natural link between Europe and the Orient. The brilliant civilization of Greece was wholly the creation of the Greek coastline, which is perhaps the most ragged and the best adapted to coastwise trade in the world. Good harbors and a long coastline have made western Europe, and particularly England, today the center of the world's densest population and intensest industry. The development of civilization far from the coast had to wait for the railroad. Had the ocean route remained the only highroad in the world, Siberia and western North America would have been condemned forever to barbarism.

The importance of transportation has been more clearly illustrated by this war than ever before in history. The Allies possess every other advantage over Germany. They have a preponderance of soldier power, a preponderance of munitions, a preponderance of wealth and resources, but they do not have a better organization of transport and supply. Had Russia been as adequately supplied with railroads as Germany, it is probable that the war would have ended at least two years ago. France and Belgium are well supplied with railroads, but the Belgian railroads are now advantaging the Germans. England and America are well supplied with railroads, but they cannot supply their troops at the front by this means. They are forced to rely upon the old main highroad of human travel, the sea, and here the German submarine enters the situation. Could the Atlantic be replaced by a broad plain and several good trunk railroads, the United States within two years could have five or ten million trained and equipt men constantly supplied with every necessity of warfare facing the Germans on the western front.

The very word progress implies a highway. It would be far more interesting and would tell us far more about the events of the next hundred years could we see a railroad map taken from an atlas of the year 2017 than to see a map showing the boundaries of nations at that time. All this has its lesson for the American people. It matters comparatively little whether the railroads are run by the nation or run by private corporations or whether, if run by private corporations, they are allowed to make a small profit or a large one. What does matter supremely is that the equipment of the railroad must not be suffered, under whatever management, to deteriorate. For every dollar that is absorbed in transportation, provided only that it is wisely spent, industry receives an increment of many hundred more.

RULES FOR DISLOYALISTS

THE INDEPENDENT has always preached the gospel of efficiency, and we have been deeply grieved to see how many persons have started out with the noblest intentions of hampering the prosecution of the war by the American Government and yet have failed to achieve an effect in any way proportionate to the efforts which they expended. Some have spoken too boldly against the nation which protects them and have had their period of usefulness ended prematurely behind barred windows. Others have fallen into the opposite error and have been too subtle and too "highbrow" to reach more than a small circle of pacifists or Germanized university men. To prevent such misdirected efforts, The Independent has compiled, with the utmost care and regardless of expense, ten rules which summarize in a nutshell the methods and experience of the most successful practitioners of disloyalty.

I. When driven to make an unequivocal statement protest your loyalty and then change the subject.

II. Assert on every occasion that "Wall Street" made the war. Never mind explaining when, how or why.

III. Get in all the sneers you can at any professions of ideal motives. If you can find any flaw in our democracy say that "we are just as bad an autocracy as Germany." Use the word "hypocrisy" at every opportunity. Place the war in as sordid a light as possible.

IV. It is dangerous to denounce the United States directly. But rake history from end to end for mud to throw at the Allies. Especially, twist the lion's tail.

V. Profess great concern lest sending food to Europe will starve America. Support every embargo movement that applies to the Allied nations and none that does not.

VI. If the President asks for any extension of power rave about "dictatorship" and the "overthrow of the liberties for which our fathers, etc."

VII. Spread rumors that the Allies are going to betray us or take advantage of us as soon as we are deeply enough involved in the war.

VIII. Accept conscription in principle but hamper its working in every possible way. One good way is to start scares about revolution and internal disorder as a pretext for keeping a large part of the army at home.

IX. Demonstrate that the enemy is unconquerable and

victory hopeless. Play the "candid friend" and act as a depressant.

X. Be very jealous to prevent "entangling alliances" and be much concerned about the Monroe Doctrine if we "mix ourselves in European quarrels." A permanent league of nations would embarrass your Junker friends if they remain in power after the war. Germany can only hope to conquer other nations if they act selfishly and in isolation.

MIXT ON CHAPLAINS

A Church of England chaplain somewhere in France writes to *The Church-Times* complaining that whenever he appears on the streets the children leave their play and flock after him shouting *"Bon jour M. Cinema!"* or what is still more humiliating; *"Au revoir, M. Charlie Chaplin!"* Now the spectacle of a preacher playing the part of the Pied Piper is truly gratifying to those who have been fearing lest the clergy were losing their hold upon the younger generation, but unfortunately it appears to be based upon a confounding of persons which altho excusable is nevertheless deplorable. The children were eager not to enter the church but to get free tickets for the cinematograph. It is naturally annoying that the French boys and girls should not be able to distinguish the clerical gait and garb from those that have made millions on the film and that they should believe that the man who officiated in canonicals at the altar took another role on the screen in the evening.

But such confusion is inevitable when an army chaplain —and many a home clergyman—is obliged to devote a large part of his energies to recreating rather than to re-creating his flock. We have no objection to a minister being as amusing as he can be and we are glad to see the church using the motion picture in its work. But after all, a pastor is not primarily an impresario and if he enters professionally into the amusement business he is likely to find it hard to compete with the nickelodeon over the way even tho he may give his show free. He may be sure that if in his absorption in his new avocation he neglects his duty as a moral instructor his rival will take it up. When the church is showing purely secular pictures and the theater is giving morality plays and scenes from the life of Christ it is no wonder that the public hardly knows which door to enter.

THE INCONSISTENT ANARCHIST

THE tract writers say that when the unbeliever lies on the bed of sickness, or does duty in the first line of trenches, or falls overboard in rough water he usually reverts to the faith of his childhood and calls on his God for help. Whether this be true or not, it is unquestionable that nine men out of ten who spend their lives denouncing the government and defying the law fly to it for protectiton at the first excuse. This is quite right from the standpoint of the law, since its fundamental principle is the protection of every human being within its jurisdiction regardless of whether this protection is accepted or repudiated. If today you say that the police force should be abolished and are robbed tonight the police are none the less in duty bound to find and punish the robber. But we have often wondered how the anarchist reconciles an appeal to the police power with his own first principles.

Out in Montana the very men of the I. W. W. who have threatened open revolution and have involved themselves in criminal conspiracies are demanding not only legal protection but legal retribution. They require of the community which they have defied the punishment of the mob which, appealing to their own boasted method of "direct action," lynched one of their number. They are justified in this demand. But in making it they prove how wrong they were before. They have found out, and should admit their discovery, that the policeman, the sheriff, the judge and the soldier are not mere "tools of capitalism" but are necessary to *any* society, whether capitalist or Socialist, where unjust or violent aggression may occur. Emma Goldman and other anarchists, who do not merely antagonize our government but deny the legitimacy of any government which the mind of man could create, are still more inconsistent when they fight conscription on technical pleas of constitutionality or legal definition. What have *they* to do with constitutions if all government is equally incompatible with the rights of humanity?

We admit a certain attraction in the anarchist ideal. Anybody with a spark of romance in him likes to read about the gallant criminal, a Robin Hood or a Raffles. But we have only contempt for the Robin Hood who whines to the sheriff that some blackguard is stealing his venison and the Raffles who calls up the detective agency when his own safe is blown open. If we have the right (and we all have) to demand the utmost measure of protection from the community we have the duty to join forces with the rest of the community in protecting the life and property of others.

THE KNEIPP CURE IN GERMANY

IT is many years now since Dr. Kneipp of Bavaria announced to the world that men might live a hundred years if they would walk barefooted in the snow and dew. The death of the discoverer of this elixir of life long before he had completed the promised quota put a damper upon the fashion, but now it is revived in Germany under pressure of the war, not as a fad of the overfed but as a measure of economy and necessity. The shortage of leather has been felt from the start, for the Germans, perceiving that they could not keep their stock and eat it too, took the latter alternative and have since depended largely upon the cattle which were fed on American fodder in the Netherlands and then driven over the line. But now the American Government, by a somewhat extreme extension of its Civil War doctrine of "continuous voyage," has shut off the exportation of foodstuff to the neutral neighbors of Germany and so the Teutons are left without leather. They reverted to wooden shoes and they invented paper shoes, but the former clattered on the stones and the latter mushed in the rain. So they decided that it was best to go barefoot after all and the professors, always ready to supply reasons for anything the Government deems desirable, have proved that the practise is conducive to health and beauty, for it will bring the body into a normal posture and relieve the foot from the deformity of its rigid encasement. School children, as we should expect, are rejoicing in the new freedom and university students, always inclined to eccentric attire, have also taken it up, but we are surprized to learn that bank clerks and government employees are going barefoot to their offices, for they are usually the most conservative of all classes in their costume.

If this goes on Berlin will look like a college campus when the track teams and the Greek dancers are exercizing, and the character that Maeterlinck introduced into his "Blue Bird" play, "The Joy of Running Barefoot in the Dew," will be familiarly seen on *Unter den Linden.* And who can tell how much farther the denudation movement will go? Cotton and wool are short as well as leather. Before the war a *Nackt-Kultur* had been added to the other forms of *Kultur* and certain parks near Berlin and Hamburg were devoted to the art of Edenic living. Since then, it is reported, the movement has spread and the Germans seem to be reverting to the habits of their savage ancestors in their manner of apparel as they have in their mode of warfare. When the Allies do break thru the line, if they are much longer about it, they are likely to find the inhabitants of Germany much the same as Cæsar found them—minus the furs they formerly wore.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Kerensky Rides the Storm

By reorganizing the Russian cabinet Premier Kerensky has strengthened the Russian Government without greatly changing the character of its membership. Both Foreign Minister Terestchenko and Minister of Agriculture Tchernoff have been retained, in spite of the earlier report that they had been finally dropt. M. Tchernoff has been cleared of the charges of pro-German intrigue brought against him by his political opponents. Several members of the Constitutional Democrats (a middle-class party of reform which before the revolution was excluded from the Cabinet as too radical but is now considered the conservative wing of the provisional government) appear in the new ministry. This gives the Kerensky administration a broader basis of support in the Duma and excludes the danger of a conflict between the Socialists and the moderates. Premier Kerensky, as the head of the coalition cabinet, exercizes the powers of a dictator with the full support and approval of his colleagues. It is impossible to say who could take his place if his present ill-health should compel him to resign.

General Korniloff is doing a work of organization in the army comparable to that of Premier Kerensky in the civil service. Discipline is, in general, restored, but the effects of previous indiscipline are not yet at an end. German and Austro-Hungarian troops continue to expel the Russian forces from Bukowina and are even threatening an invasion of the northern part of Rumania, which is still unoccupied by the armies of the Central Powers. The Rumanians are considering the removal of their capital, which is at present at Jassy in Moldavia, to some town in southern Russia. General Mackensen's army has captured considerable numbers of Russian and Rumanian troops. On the other hand, both Russians and Rumanians have been able to carry out vigorous counter-attacks and in some places have repulsed heavy German offensives. The military authorities have discovered that the Russian army which broke and fled before the Germans in Galicia was honeycombed with German spies who had systematically demoralized the soldiers with false news, bribery and strong drink.

THE GREAT WAR

August 6—Twenty-three British ships sunk during past week. New German cabinet ministers take office.

August 7—Mackensen attacks Rumanians. Canadians approach Lens. Liberia declares war.

August 8—Canadian Senate approves conscription. American food bill finally enacted.

August 9—Artillery duel renewed in Flanders. Canada announces food restriction program.

August 10—British Labor Party votes to send delegates to Stockholm. British take Westhoek Ridge.

August 11—Henderson leaves British cabinet. Germans make six counter-attacks near Ypres.

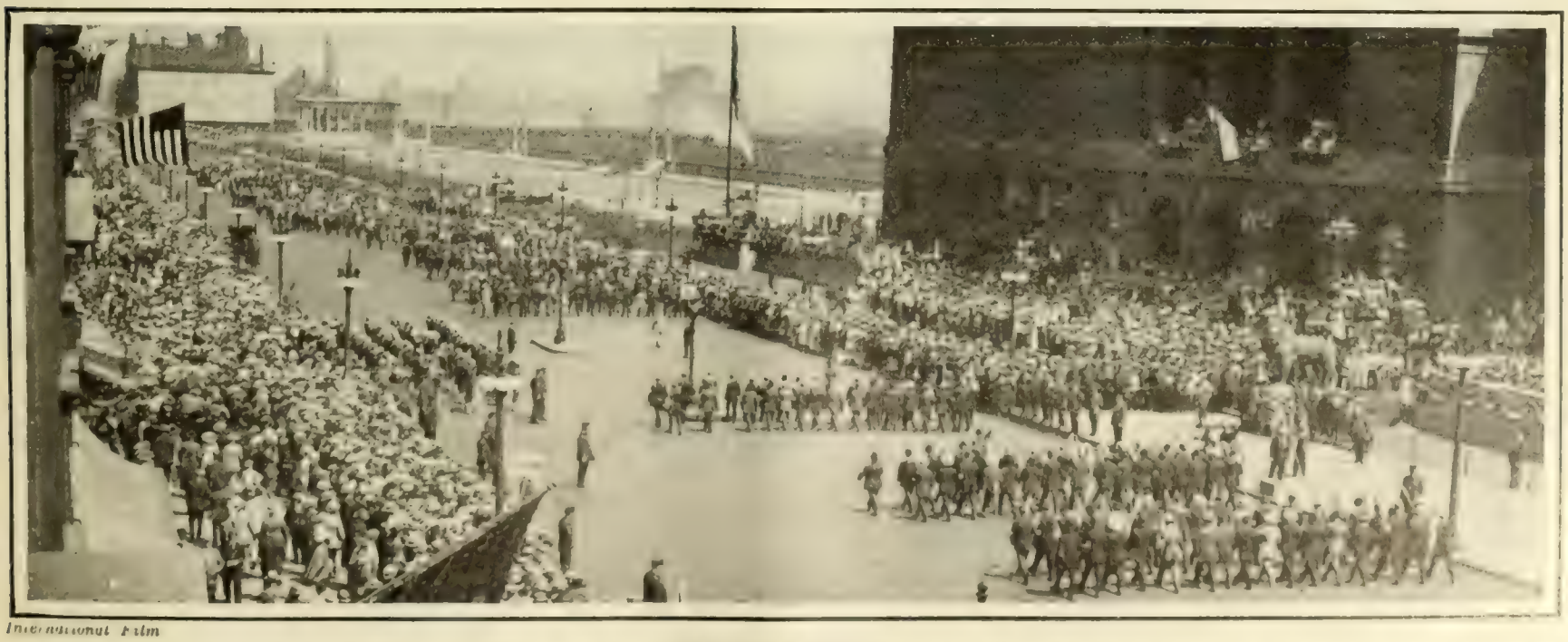
August 12—German aircraft raid English coast. Mackensen gains in Rumania.

Root Explains Russia

The Root commission which was sent to Russia has returned to Washington and reported on the conditions existing in that country at the time when the Americans were there. The commission is unanimous in the opinion that Russian freedom has come to stay, that the long years of revolutionary struggle and of local self-government thru the mir and the zemstvo (provincial council) had fitted the nation for stable government, and that the worst dangers from anarchy and German propaganda are already past. The greatest problem is the organization of transport and supply, and here American aid is most effective. Major General Scott, the military expert of the commission, asserted that the Russian army was still a factor in the war and would continue to be so in spite of every rumor to the contrary. Mr. Root admitted, however, the possibility of a German advance very far into the heart of Russia before it could be halted. Charles Edward Russell advocated sending American soldiers to the eastern front for their moral effect, but the other members of the commission seem to think that more effective aid can be furnished in other ways. The commission agreed that one of the most mischievous elements in the whole situation was the return of disaffected radicals, or paid German agents acting the part, from the United States to Russia. These men misrepresented the war policy of the United States and insisted that Russia take an independent line and refuse to become the tool of American capitalism.

British Labor Votes for Conference

By a vote of 1,046,000 to 550,000 the British Labor Party resolved to send delegates to the Stockholm Peace Conference. When the vote was announced at the conference of leaders held in Westminster one delegate declared that the Firemen's and Seamen's Union would refuse to transport the labor representatives, as they did on a previous occasion. Arthur Henderson, the Labor member of the British War Council, addrest the conference in favor of sending delegates to Stockholm. He said that at first he was opposed to



International Film

CHICAGO'S QUOTA

They haven't any uniforms and they haven't any guns, but wouldn't you know they were soldiers? Pretty nearly all of Chicago turned out to cheer them as they marched along Michigan Avenue—the men of the first draft, the front ranks of the National Army

the idea, but that during his recent trip to Russia he discovered that the Russians were so insistent upon a conference that they would be alienated by a refusal of British laborites to take part in it. "I concluded," he said, "that it would be inadvisable, perhaps dangerous, for the Russians to meet enemy and neutral representatives alone."

Arthur Henderson resigned from the War Council on the day after the Westminster labor conference. Lloyd George, in accepting his resignation, rebuked him severely for his conduct. He pointed out that Mr. Henderson had allowed his colleagues in the ministry to believe that he was opposed to the Stockholm conference, that he had behaved improperly in acting independently of the War Council of which he was a member, that Premier Kerensky had sent a letter to the British Government in which he denied that Russia's participation in the conference had his indorsement, and that Mr. Henderson had omitted all mention of this vital point when he spoke before the Westminster conference. Mr. Henderson did not deny these charges but intimated that he might later answer them in the House of Commons.

The resignation of Mr. Henderson is a serious embarrassment to the British War Council, since it now contains no representative of the Labor or Irish Nationalist parties and only one Liberal, Premier Lloyd George himself. Unless the idea of a balance of parties is wholly to be abandoned and the war waged by a frankly Conservative ministry, some Liberal or Labor member of Parliament must be put in Mr. Henderson's place. There are many Labor men who oppose the Stockholm conference, but if the party as a whole favors it, no such man would be considered as truly representative of the party on the War Council.

German Ministry Reorganized

Chancellor Michaelis has selected his new cabinet after accepting the resignations of four Imperial secretaries of state and five members of the ministry of the Kingdom of Prussia. Like all German Chancellors, Herr Michaelis is at once leader of the administration of the whole German Empire and also of Prussia, the dominant state of the Empire. In both capacities he is responsible only to the German Emperor and not to the Imperial Reichstag or to the Prussian Diet. By the character of the appointments which he has made Chancellor Michaelis shows his determination not to permit the introduction of Parliamentary government either in the Empire or in the Kingdom. Most of the new ministers are bureaucrats without known political affiliations. Dr. Peter Spahn, however, the leader of the Catholic Center Party in the Reichstag, gets a post in the Prussian cabinet.

By far the most widely discussed appointment both in Germany and in foreign countries was that of Richard von Kühlmann as Secretary for Foreign Affairs in place of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann. The new Secretary has had much diplomatic experience. He was



Paul Thompson

GERMANY'S NEW FOREIGN MINISTER

The appointment of Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, Ambassador to Turkey, to succeed Dr. Zimmermann is the most important of the recent changes in Germany's ministers. He has been a vigorous opponent of the ruthless submarine warfare and has advocated the policy of avoiding so far as possible the further alienation of Great Britain

born in Turkey and has served there as German Ambassador during the present war so he may be regarded as thoroly familiar with the situation in the Near East. He has also been Minister to Holland, and in both posts he devoted himself to the dissemination of very effective pro-German propaganda. Some German liberals are disposed to welcome the appointment of Dr. von Kühlmann on the ground that he did not favor the policy of unrestricted submarine warfare. Herr von Waldow, high bailiff of Pomerania, replaces Adolph von Batocki as head of the Food Regulation Board. No party in Germany, to judge by the comments of the press, seems very enthusiastic over the cabinet changes, but only the Socialists seem disposed to withdraw their support from the Michaelis administration on acount of them.

Germany's greatest internal embarrassment at present is in the occupied region of Russian Poland. Since the Russian revolution the Poles have shown more friendliness to the cause of the Entente Allies and fight less willingly in the German army. Several Polish officials have been sentenced to imprisonment by German courts martial for trying to incite the populace to disturbance. The greatest cause of difficulty is, however, not political but economic. There are reports of a famine in Warsaw which is causing an exceptionally high rate of infant mortality among both Poles and Jews. Hunger forces the people to riotous demonstrations which can only be suppressed at the cost of alienating the Poles from their German overlords.

The German Government is also in some financial difficulty. In order to buy from the neutrals Germany has usually been compelled to pay gold, and, in order to preserve the gold supply from exhaustion, has been forced to seek a loan from Switzerland. The allies of Germany, likewise, are placing heavy burdens on the nation. According to a Swiss report Germany has notified Turkey and Bulgaria that she will finance all expenses incurred by those countries in the 1917-18 campaign.

The Belgian Battle

The week was one of uninterrupted success for the French and British on the Belgian front, altho no territorial gains of great importance were made. The present war plan of the western Allies is to be content with small gains secured by first obtaining a local advantage in aircraft, thus "blinding" the enemy as to the tactical maneuvers of the army; then by sweeping away the enemy's earthworks and barbed wire defenses with a lavish expenditure of shell fire; then attacking and occupying a small but conveniently placed area of trenches and shell crater positions. This type of warfare is costly in time and ammunition but very economical of lives. Whether the present policy is wise or unwise depends upon whether "Time is one of the Allies," as military writers have generally assumed, or is really on the side of the Germans.

The Canadians again distinguished themselves by their attack on the German trenches near Lens. They gained only a few hundred yards, but they suffered very few casualties. In Belgium, after the usual artillery preparation, the French made a short advance north of Bixschoote, where the French and British lines are said to join. On August 10 the British captured the village of Westhoek and all the German positions on the Westhoek Ridge. The entrenchments taken were favorably placed and of some military importance. On the following night the Germans attacked the new British lines six times, but wholly without success. One reason for the absence of more extended offensives on either side is the state of the weather. Flanders has become a sea of mud, and the clouds are so heavy and continuous that aeroplanes are unable to direct the fire of the artillery since they cannot make observations except by flying dangerously close to the ground.

In France there has been comparatively little activity except in the neighborhood of Lens. The Germans have continued to hammer the French lines, but their only success was the capture of some yards of trenches north of St. Quentin and 150 prisoners.

Serbian King Avenged at Last

Tardy justice has overtaken several of the military conspirators who in 1903 assassinated the King of Serbia, Alexander Obrenovitch, his wife Queen Draga, and the leading adherents of the dynasty. Several high officers have been condemned to death and others, including General Popovitch, to imprisonment. These men owed their long immunity to the political complications in which the crime was involved. King Alexander's death closed the chapter of the Obrenovitch dynasty and put a rival line, the Karageorgevitch, upon the throne. The new ruler, King Peter, had, so far as is known, no part in the crime which gave him the crown, but he dared not attempt to punish the authors of it since they were not only the chief supports of his royal house but powerful and unscrupulous military leaders who would not hesitate at a *coup d'etat* against King Peter if they were molested. The conspirators therefore remained in positions of honor to the scandal of Europe and several nations refused for some years to send diplomatic representatives to the Serbian capital. But grown overbold from long security they plotted last year against Crown Prince Alexander and this gave the Serbian government both excuse and opportunity to act. Some forty high officers were arrested after the disclosure of the new plot and tried by court martial. In the list of persons tried are most of the men who had taken part in the murders of fourteen years ago.

China's Troubles

Acting President Feng Kwo-Chang has approved the unanimous decision of the Cabinet to declare war on Germany and Austria-Hungary. The Government is in touch with the ministries of the Entente Allies and may soon be expected to announce the details of its participation in the war, whether it is to be purely formal or active. China's entry into the war, taken in connection with the recent declaration by Siam, means that the whole continent of Asia is now in the war, not including the Dutch islands as belonging to the continent. Afghanistan and a few small native states in the mountains of central Asia are nominally neutral, but they are really British protectorates, and Persia is only neutral in theory, as the British, Russians and Turks have made it their battleground. With the entrance of the negro republic of Liberia into the war, Africa also becomes practically a belligerent continent. Only Abyssinia and the small Spanish colonies on the west coast are unaffected by the war. Liberia's declaration of war is the natural sequence of the break with Germany, which occurred some weeks ago.

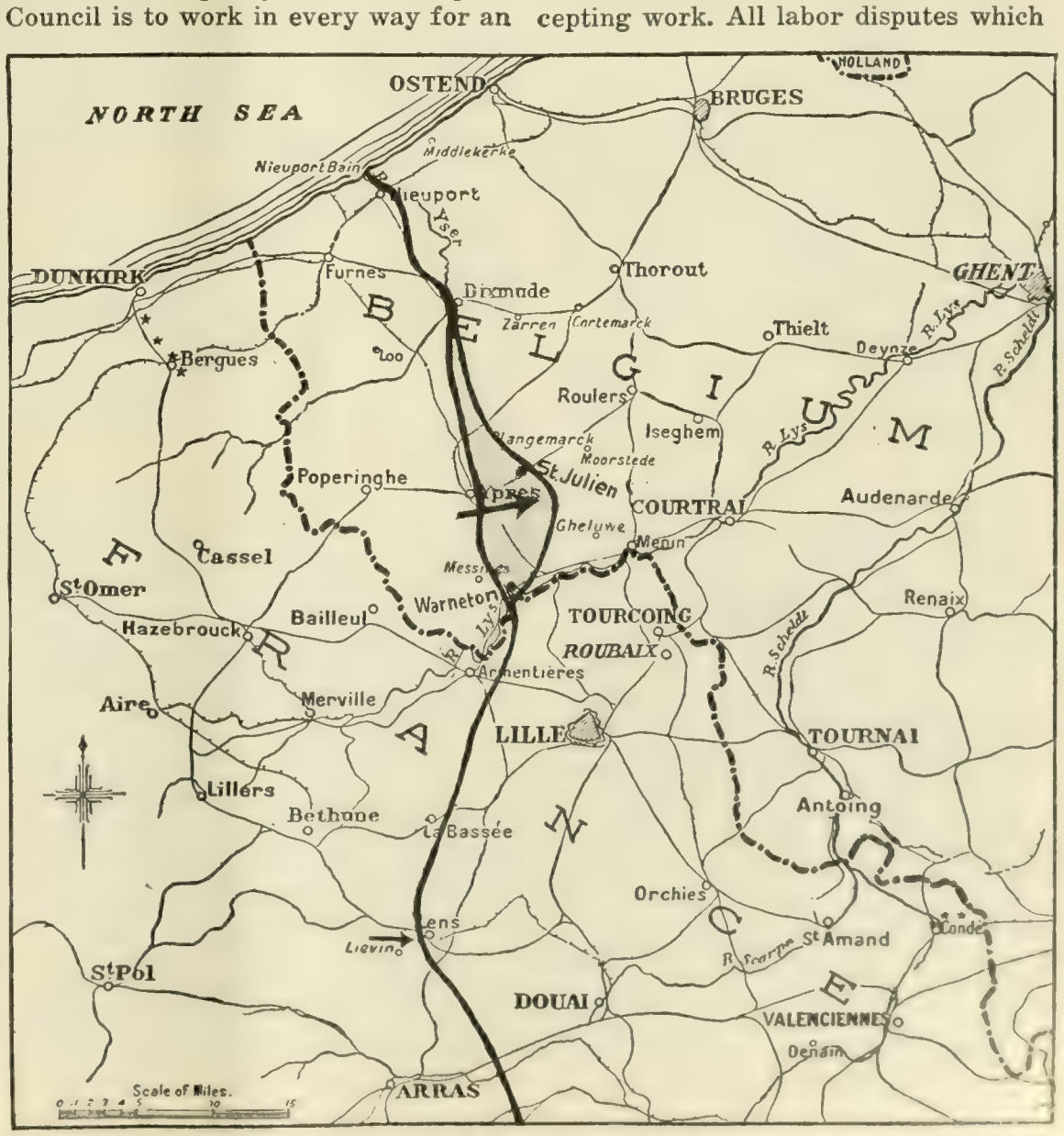
The new Chinese Government may have to carry on a civil war at the same time as its war with the Central Powers. Republicans of southern China are organizing to elect a new president and refuse to recognize the authority of Vice-President Feng Kwo-Chang, the head of the administration since the resignation of the Chinese President, and of Premier Tuan Chi-Jui. A portion of the Chinese navy, including fourteen cruisers, has espoused the cause of the rebels and Chen Pih-Kuan, Minister of the Navy, has issued a manifesto declaring the existing Government illegal. One cause for the outbreak may be dislike of participation in the war on the part of some of the republicans of the south. The adherents of the Manchu dynasty seem to be making no effort to recover power in spite of the division of the republican forces.

Labor and the War

The activities of the I. W. W. have called forth a response from the representatives of the more orthodox labor unions which is very far from sympathetic. A conference of leaders of the American Federation of Labor, with Samuel Gompers at its head, has organized an American Alliance for Labor and Democracy to aid in the prosecution of the war and to combat disloyalists who might appear within the ranks of organized labor. The Workmen's Council, which is the labor wing of the People's Council, considering itself aggrieved by the remarks of Mr. Gompers who criticized unpatriotic workingmen, issued a statement showing that many organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were also adherents of the Workmen's Council. The policy of the People's Council is to work in every way for an immediate peace "without annexations or indemnities."

The biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America, District One, denounced the Industrial Workers of the World for attempting to start strikes in the anthracite coal districts of Pennsylvania, and pledged themselves to do their best to keep up the coal supply of the country during the war. On the Pacific Coast organized labor is equally emphatic in its attitude. The Seattle Central Labor Council has made public the resolutions which it adopted several weeks ago condemning the I. W. W. for establishing rival unions against the interests of the American Federation of Labor and urging local unions to bar their members from joining the I. W. W.

In spite of the loyalty of the American Federation of Labor strikes continually recur in every part of the country and particularly in those industries which relate most closely to national preparedness. All carpenters engaged on Government building operations for the army, navy and aviation section in New York, which includes work on the new army cantonments, were ordered out by the delegates of the Building Trades board in order to establish the principle of the closed shop. In order to meet the situation the Council of National Defence has prepared an agreement which will hereafter bind all employers taking Government contracts and all men accepting work. All labor disputes which



THE BIG PUSH IN BELGIUM

The shaded area shows the gains of the French and British in their recent drive in front of Ypres. The arrows show the direction of the present offensives near Ypres and near Lens

cannot be adjusted by negotiation must be submitted for final decision to a labor adjustment committee representing the nation, the workmen and the employers.

The I. W. W. strikes in the metal mines of the Rocky Mountain states continue to hamper the Government in its effort to secure an adequate production of war munitions. Miss Rankin of Montana, the only woman member of Congress, has introduced a resolution demanding legislation to enable the President to take over the copper mines of Montana and Arizona. In the course of her speech supporting this resolution she named the "Copper Trust" as the party to blame for the strikes by forcing the miners to work under intolerably oppressive conditions.

Submarines to Specialize The report is current that the German U-boats will hereafter confine their activities to the Atlantic, the North Sea and the waters around Great Britain, leaving the policing of the Mediterranean to the Austrian submarines. Austria-Hungary now has submarines in sufficient number to harass Italian commerce without risking German ships on the long and perilous trip by way of Gibraltar. Apparently the Germans have found that they were scattering their submarines too widely for the maximum effect.

Prospects for a speedy conquest of the U-boat are not very good. During the week ending August 5 twenty-one ships of more than 1600 tons and two smaller vessels were sunk. This is practically the normal degree of submarine activity for the past three months. Neither belligerent is satisfied, for the Germans are unable to increase their total of destruction and the British unable greatly to reduce it. German dissatisfaction is shown in the reported decision to concentrate submarine warfare in British waters. British dissatisfaction is revealed in recent changes in the British Admiralty. Vice Admiral Wemyss succeeds Admiral Sir Cecil Burney as Second Sea Lord, and Alan Anderson, who has been a member of the Wheat Commission, takes the Controllership of Naval Construction, the post formerly held by Sir Eric Geddes, the new First Lord of the Admiralty. English official estimates show an increased grain and vegetable acreage of about six per cent or 347,000 acres. This figure does not include small market garden plots recently planted. This is England's answer to the threat of starvation by submarine.

Other belligerents and neutrals are suffering from the German war on the world's commerce. Four large French vessels and two of less than 1600 tons were destroyed during the week and three ships of Italian registry. During July Norway lost thirty-three vessels, aggregating 58,000 tons, and eighteen lives. The death of four Americans on the British ship "Belgian Prince" is reported. The crew of this ship were first made prisoners and then deliberately drowned. The Government of Peru has renewed its demand for indemnities for the sinking of the Peruvian ship "Lorton."

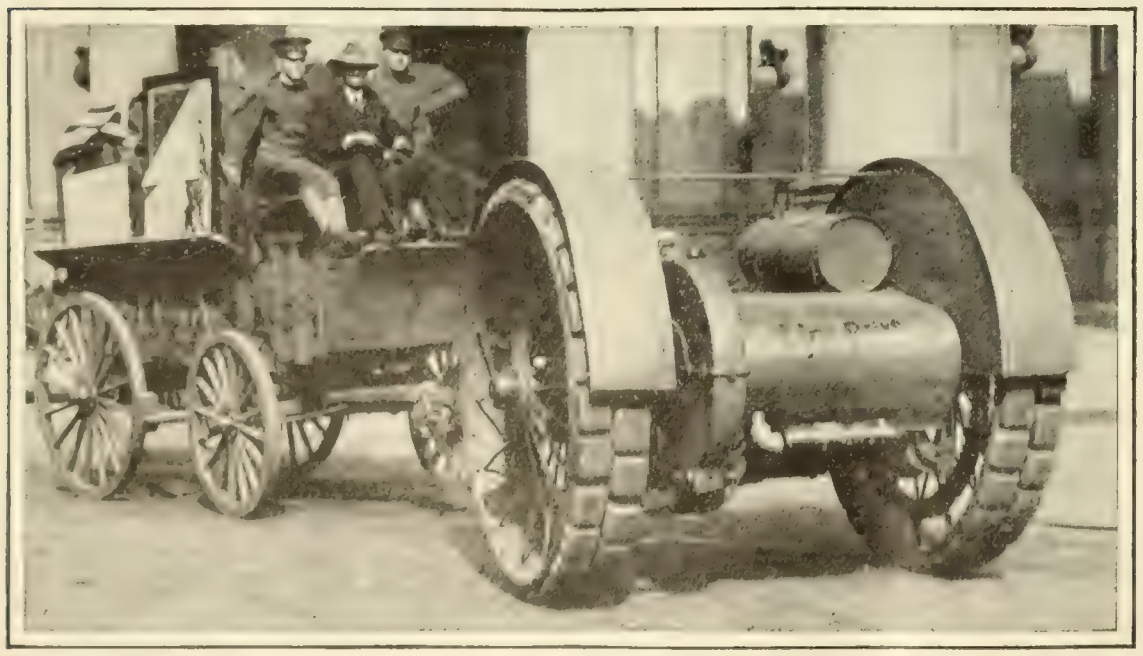
The Law and the Slacker Evasion of the draft law is coming to be classed as an extra-hazardous occupation. By the first of August some twenty thousand persons had been arrested for refusing to register on June 5. The majority of these were convicted and sentenced to various short terms of imprisonment. Of course many unregistered individuals escape the knowledge of the Federal authorities, but a surprizingly large number have been reported by private letters sent by their neighbors and acquaintances to the Department of Justice.

In nearly every part of the country the exemption boards are at work examining drafted men. It is too early to state what the percentage of rejections for physical causes and what the proportion of granted exemptions may be, but both are thus far larger than had been estimated before the numbers were drawn at Washington. The Government has issued instructions that no wife shall be considered "dependent" if she can live comfortably without her husband's labor, and the exemption boards have shown a tendency toward a stricter interpretation of the law. It has been pointed out that where a woman has married for the purpose of enabling a man to escape conscription both are liable to imprisonment for conspiring to evade the law. In few such cases, however, can intention be proved. Aliens of countries associated with the United States in the war against Germany are permitted, according to Provost Marshal General Crowder, to serve in the new National Army raised by the draft, altho not as yet compelled to do so. Congress is considering legislation which will place the friendly alien in the same position as the American citizen. There is some discussion at present whether the mere fact of being drafted places the conscript under army discipline and subjects him to martial law. If this is the case the man who persists in refusing to serve might be treated as a deserter and be liable to the death penalty. Of course such an extreme sentence, whether theoretically allowable or not, would hardly be inflicted upon any peaceable "conscientious objector."

Draft Riots in Oklahoma A local case of resistance to the draft, of little real importance but possessing certain features of interest, recently occurred in Oklahoma. A gang of very motley membership, having little in common but dislike of conscription, left their homes to join in a common resistance. The larger part of the confederated outlaws were poor tenant farmers whose resentment against their poverty extended to resentment against the Government which permitted it. These men were organized into several radical associations known by such names as the Oklahoma Working Class Union and the "Jones family." With them were associated a few negroes and Indians of lawless and adventurous type and some criminals. The center of disturbance was in and near Seminole County.

The citizens of Oklahoma organized posses of several hundred armed men to round up the outlaws and bring them to justice. Altho the draft resisters were armed they usually surrendered quietly to the larger forces brought against them. In a few cases only was there a conflict. Near Holdenville the posse raided a country schoolhouse occupied by draft resisters and killed one man and wounded two others, two men also being wounded of the citizens' posse. Within a few days two hundred anti-conscriptionists surrendered singly or in groups. Altho some Indians had taken part in the insurrection, a larger number of Indians took the side of the Government and assisted greatly in trailing the outlaws. The United States District Attorney announced that he would bring a charge of treason against the prisoners since they had levied war on the Government with armed force.

Apache Indians, near Globe, Arizona, are reported to have taken to the warpath. Forest rangers and sheriff's deputies have undertaken to quell the out-



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THE ARMY HORSE

Here is an automobile that you drive with reins. Its official title is line-drive tractor. Its speed is ten to twelve miles an hour and it will carry fifteen tons of field artillery and supplies up the steepest grade. It can be used for farming, too, and for recruiting. That is what this particular tractor is being driven thru New York for

break. According to the account of a forest ranger I. W. W. agitators have been attempting to stir up insurrection among the Mexicans and Indians employed in the asbestos mines of the district.

Food Bill Law at Last

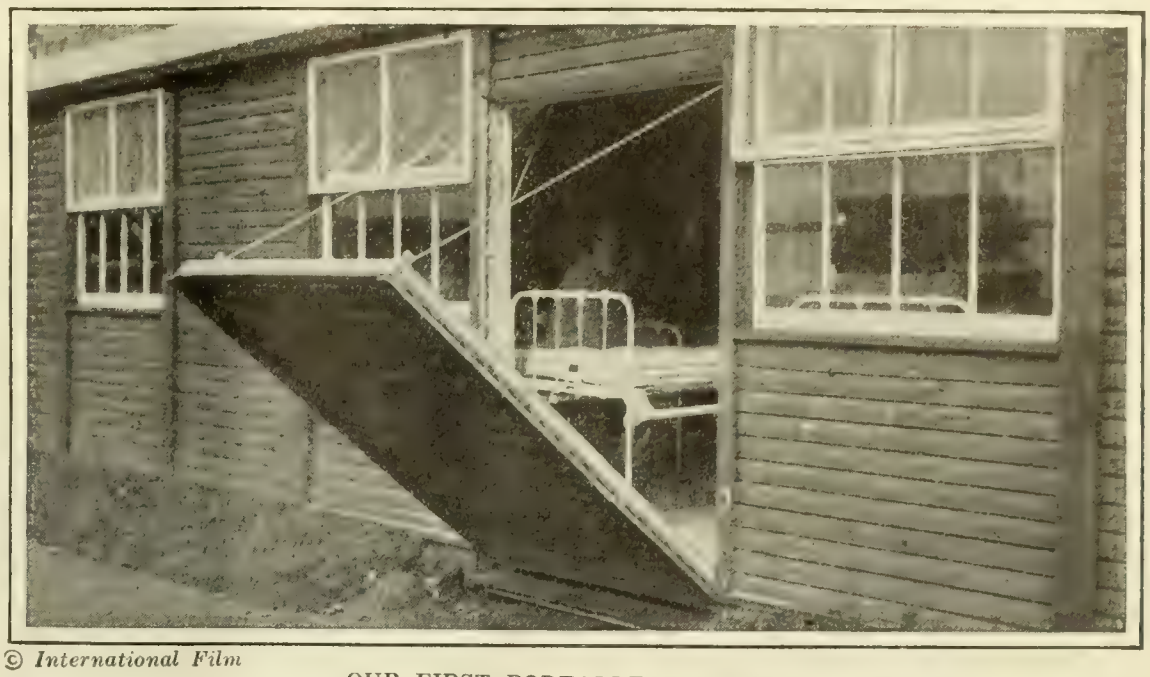
On August 8 the food control bill again passed in the Senate after having been approved by the joint conference of House and Senate and repassed by the House of Representatives. The conference report was adopted by a vote of 66 to 7. The only senators voting in the negative were Hardwick of Georgia, Hollis of New Hampshire, and Reed of Missouri, Democrats, and Gronna of North Dakota, La Follette of Wisconsin, France of Maryland and Penrose of Pennsylvania, Republicans. Senators Gore of Oklahoma and Sherman of Illinois announced their opposition but did not vote. Most of the absent senators would have voted favorably. Altho the final vote was so decisive no piece of war legislation has encountered so much opposition or been debated at such length.

In the House of Representatives the food control bill was received with much approval and very little opposition. Altho several representatives spoke against the measure as it emerged from conference no one ventured to vote against it. The most striking speech made during the course of the debate was Representative Heflin's attack on filibustering congressmen who impeded the progress of necessary legislation; a speech that called forth many protests. He said in part:

> The other day one member in another body, by his objections, held up for ten days the aeroplane bill, a very important measure. Would Germany have asked anything more? Another one praised the slackers and the traitors of Canada for resisting the selective draft. Would the Kaiser have asked more? Another has tried to discredit Mr. Hoover before the country. . . . And in this House a member from Illinois introduced a bill, which is now pending, asking that the selective draft law be repealed, and the German spy system is urging that petitions be sent to members to vote to repeal the law.

After the food control bill had been finally enacted the Senate took up the long delayed food survey bill which has been held up since June by the debate over the companion measure. This measure provides for an investigation, conducted by the President thru agencies designated by him, of the supply, consumption, cost, prices and distribution of food products, fuels and agricultural implements, and authorizes the President to purchase foods, fertilizer and agricultural machinery and sell them again to stimulate production should such a course become necessary.

The food control bill as adopted gives the Government power to administer the production and distribution of foods, feeds, fuel, fertilizer, farm equipment and every other agricultural necessity. It prohibits restriction of supply by hoarding or destruction of food and establishes a system of conditional licenses for those engaged in the business of food storage. In extreme cases, hoarded food may be condemned and seized by the Government. Power to regulate speculation in the commodities conservation of which is the object of the bill is granted to the executive. Power to fix prices is also granted, and a minimum of two dollars a bushel established for wheat. The manufacture or importation of distilled liquors for beverage purposes is prohibited during the war and the President is directed to commandeer such distilled liquor now in bond as may be needed for the manufacture of alcohol for military purposes. The compensation for liquor so commandeered is left indefinite. The production and sale of beer and wine is not absolutely prohibited but is made subject to regulations issued by the President. Federal purchase and sale of fertilizers is authorized. No food administrator is named in the bill, but the President is left free to give the position to Mr. Hoover without dividing the power among the members of a board, as the Senate had at first proposed.



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OUR FIRST PORTABLE HOSPITAL

At the Rockefeller Institute in New York City is a complete base hospital where Dr. Alexis Carrel is teaching surgeons the Carrel-Dakin method of treating wounds. This is one of the bomb exits. At every few yards a section of the wall swings outward on a pulley, forming a door of escape for patients and nurses in case the hospital is bombarded by German 'planes

The French Contribution

M. André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, has sent to Secretary Baker of the War Department a very important statement of what France has thus far contributed to the general cause of the Entente Allies. He states that France now has nearly three million men in the active army and sufficient reserves to maintain that strength for many months to come. He presented statistics to show that French losses have steadily decreased for each successive six months' period during the war owing to better understanding of the methods of training and tactics suited to the present war. The whole western front, according to his estimate, is 739 kilometers in length. Of this line the French occupy 574 kilometers (360 miles), the British 138 (85 miles), the Belgians 27 (17 miles). The Germans have about 42 army divisions opposite the English and 81, or almost twice as many, opposite the French. In less than three years the French increased the number of their heavy cannon from 300 to 6000 and their munitions output from 13,000 to 350,000 shells a day. In addition to supplying their own needs the French re-armed and re-equipt the Belgian, Serbian and Greek armies. Up to the first of January the French had borrowed six billion francs ($1,200,000,000) from foreign nations and loaned four billions ($800,000,000). During three years of war the French Government expended 82,647,000,000 francs, or more than $16,500,000,000.

Conscription Wins in Canada

The Canadian Senate has approved the bill for compulsory military service which had passed the House of Commons in July and now goes into effect. On August 4 the Canadian Senate advanced the conscription act to second reading. A motion to postpone the operation of the measure until after a general election was defeated by 44 votes to 34, only three supporters of the Borden administration voting in favor. Four days later the bill passed the third and final reading. By its terms the first class to be called, single men between the ages of twenty and thirty-two years, will be summoned for examination as soon as tribunals have been established to pass upon applications for exemption. The authorities hope to have a hundred thousand drafted men in training this autumn. Archbishop Bégin of Quebec has sounded the trumpet of opposition to the law. He exprest his fear that the Roman Catholic clergy and divinity students might be held to military service. A large part of the French speaking population of the Province of Quebec is ready to go to any lengths to prevent the compulsory service law from going into operation and will be greatly encouraged by this championship of their cause by their religious leaders.

The Market for Stocks

In the market for securities, on the New York Stock Exchange, the upward movement of the preceding week was not checked on Monday, the 6th. Net gains for a majority of the stocks were small, but there was an addition

of nearly 2 points to the price of Steel shares. Their strength was due partly to the recent report showing net earnings of $144,498,000 for the June quarter, altho the company in its statement estimated that $87,783,000 must be allowed for the new excess profits taxes in the first six months of the year. Gains far exceeding the average were made by shares of sugar and tobacco companies. On the 7th, however, the market's course was reversed, owing to the effect of news from Washington about the Government's plans for fixing or controlling prices, and to indications that manufacturers in the metal industries might be required to sell to all buyers at the reduced prices named for the Government and the Allies. Bethlehem Steel shares were exceptionally weak on reports that the company would borrow a large sum on account of the new taxes, and that it had declined an order from the Government because the offered price was too low. Sugar shares continued to advance, but motor stocks were not favorably affected by the Studebaker Company's reduction of its dividend rate from 10 to 4 per cent. There were slight gains for nearly all the railroad securities.

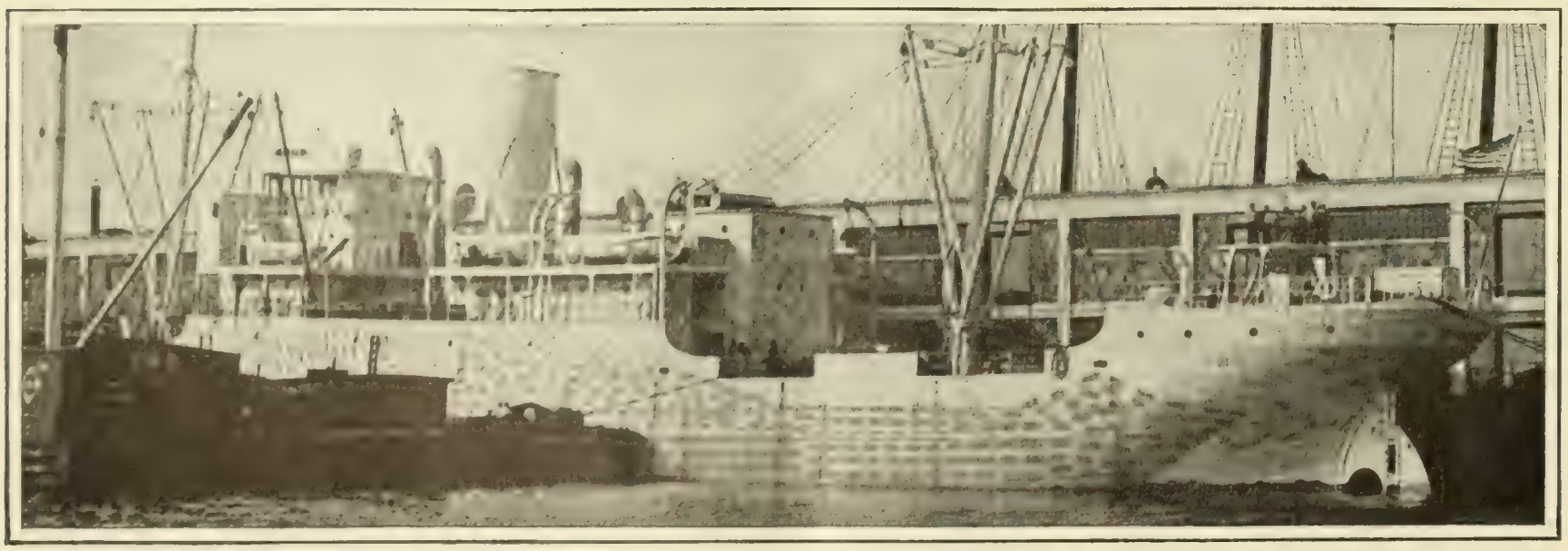
A sharp decline on the 8th, when the market broadened and 628,000 shares were sold, was caused by additional reports concerning the Government's price-fixing policy. The August crop report, highly favorable except with respect to wheat, seemed to be ignored. Net losses for industrials were large. From the price of Bethlehem Steel 9½ points were taken. The report that a Government order had been rejected by the company was denied. While the new War Industries Board did not say that prices for all buyers would be made as low as those paid by the Government and the Allies, it quoted these words of the President: "We must make the prices to the public the same as the prices to the Government." Investors and traders foresaw a great reduction of the profits which have raised the prices of many industrial stocks. Nearly one-fifth of the day's business was in Steel Corporation shares. For these the net loss was 4⅛ points. Almost half of this was recovered on the 9th, when prices turned again, altho the average advance was slight. Motor shares were weak. This recalled the recent depression, ascribed to the appeal of Mr. Bedford and the Council of National Defense to the owners of cars, urging them to economize in the use of gasoline because consumption of oil was exceeding output. Prices of sugar and tobacco stocks continued to move upward. For a majority of the railroad shares there were fractional gains. Some accounted for the persistent firmness of these shares by pointing to a recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, showing large increases of net earnings in June and the first half of the year.

Grain and Cotton

The quoted price of wheat at Chicago last week for September delivery was in the neighborhood of $2.25 with December corn selling at $1.17, but these reported prices are misleading, for 40 or 50 cents more must be paid if the wheat is to be delivered at once, and the cash price of corn has been about $2.40. The market was but slightly affected by the Government's August crop report, which reduced the expected crop of wheat to 653,000,000 bushels, or only 13,000,000 more than were harvested last year, while it increased the preceding month's estimate of the great yield of corn. Canada's Food Controller says the Allies hope to get 460,000,000 bushels of wheat from Canada and the United States. As our surplus under normal conditions would not be more than 35,000,000, it will be very difficult if not impossible to supply what is needed abroad, even if we sharply reduce the quantity consumed at home. Germany's crop is small, and unfavorable weather has cut down the yield in the Scandinavian countries, where stocks are nearly exhausted. In our Atlantic ports are scores of Dutch ships with grain on board, for the exportation of which licenses are withheld by our Government. Restrictions imposed by our new Exports Council and by Canada have reduced the weekly exports of wheat from the two countries from a recent average of more than 8,000,000 bushels to 1,678,000 in the third week of July and 2,782,000 in the fourth. The shipment of wheat and fodder grain to the northern European neutral countries has been prevented since July 15. The price of cotton, which advanced a few weeks ago to 27 cents a pound at New York, on account of drought, fell to 24¼ and then rose to 27½, on the 9th. A Government report indicates a new crop of 11,949,000 bales and shows that the planted area was reduced by 1,488,000 acres. Last year's crop was 11,511,000 bales.

The Metal Industries

Metal markets and the operations of many manufacturers have been affected by the Government's plans for fixing prices at the close of the inquiry now being made by the Federal Trade Commission; also by the restriction of exports since July 15 and the embargo on ship plates which will be in force after August 15. If low prices for the Government are to be duplicated for the Allies, it may be necessary to revise contracts involving large sums, and if the entire buying public is to have the advantage of the same low prices, great changes may take place in the metal industries. Thus far the high prices in the steel industry have been as a rule maintained, altho two or three reductions are announced. Restraint imposed by the Exports Council in the last three weeks has caused accumulation of iron at the ports; in the South 40,000 tons are waiting for licenses. The coming embargo on ship plates will not be satisfactory to Japan. That country for several months past has taken 50 per cent of our output, now has large orders on manufacturers' books, and is offering four times the old price for 30,000 boxes of tin plate, the shipment of which probably will not be permitted. In the copper and lead industries there is uncertainty on account of the price problem. There, as in the steel industry, private consumers are out of the market because they expect low prices fixed by official authority. These would give them an advantage over competitors who have paid the current rates for large stocks. Until the price inquiry is finished and decisions based upon it are made, many plans for construction will be delayed and the condition of the metal trades will be unsatisfactory.



Central News

CAMOUFLAGE AT SEA

Camouflage is as useful on the water as it is on land. When a ship is checkered, like this, in marine blue and gray it fades out of sight entirely at a distance of a mile or so, and even nearby it shimmers and glitters in the sun so that it is a very bad target for a submarine

FUSION'S FINEST MAKE GOOD

THE REGENERATION OF THE NEW YORK POLICE

BY FOSTER WARE

NEW YORK'S police force has had its share of ups and downs —perhaps a larger share than any other body of men of its size—but it has remained for the Police Department of 1917 to upset tradition not only by frankly accepting responsibility for failure in a particular case but by voluntarily setting about to rid itself of whatever defect that particular failure may have been the result of. Therein lies one of the oustanding differences between the New York police of 1917 and the force as it existed in the dear dead days of Tammany rule. To underestimate the importance of the Cruger case would be as dangerous as to overestimate it. The tendency perhaps has been in the latter direction. Nevertheless there have been no excuses, no apologies and—what is more to the point—no attempts on the part of Commissioner Woods and his deputies to shield any one upon whom suspicion may rest. That in itself is something decidedly new and reassuring to a city that has had nearly three and one-half years in which to forget the many shortcomings of former police administrations.

For over against one admittedly bad piece of detective work there is a record of actual performance which has gone far to impress both residents and visitors with the fact that New York has at last qualified as a well-policed city. Not that its police force is yet perfect. It isn't, and not one of its admirers pretend that it is. But that it stands heads and shoulders above the police organizations that preceded it, few whose memories are in good working order will deny.

Take the individual policeman—the patrolman you meet on almost any corner of crowded Manhattan. Observe his general appearance, the way he carries himself, how he "sets up," and what manner of man he is, mentally and physically. Run your eye along his front and side elevations and compare the result with the mental image you have of the "cop" who used to be outrun by all the small boys of the block and who could almost always be found on duty at the sign of the nearest dealer in Ales, Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Gradually, and scarcely realizing what was taking place, New York has said farewell to the old-time patrolman. What might have proved a fitting occasion to pay its respects to a dying race was lost when Commissioner Woods abandoned a plan to select the thirty fattest policemen, send them to the Police Training School, and put them thru a rigid course of gymnastics, "for the good of the service" as much as for their own good. The plan fell thru, not because of the sheer weight of the undertaking, but out of regard for the feelings of the thirty relics of a day when the dimensions of a Devery were distinctly *de rigueur* on the force. What it was intended to accomplish, however, has been brought about in a more effective, if less spectacular, way.



Police Commissioner Arthur Woods



Machine gun practise on a police boat

There are on the New York police force about 11,000 men, and the recruits number not more than 300 or 400 a year. Thus the personnel of the force today is much the same as it was when Mr. Woods took charge, save for about 1000 men. The change that has come about cannot, therefore, be explained by any wholesale rooting out of old-timers. But it can be explained in two words—gymnasiums and handball courts. Either a gymnasium or a handball court is now a regular part of the equipment of more than half the ninety-odd police stations in New York. They are provided in all the new stations and as many of the old ones as could be made over for the purpose. The station house is no longer designed for pinochle and loafing for men off duty. It is a training quarters. The physical fitness of the New York policeman may be traced to the fact that the city has provided him with a place where, by spending a few minutes each day, he may keep in trim—and he uses it. He is turned out of the Training School an athlete, and there is no longer any reason why he should break training and cultivate a waistline. Handball is now his salvation. If the battle of Waterloo was won on the cricket creases of England, it is equally true that the struggle of the New York policeman to conquer old General Adipose Tissue was carried to a successful conclusion in the station house handball court.

Another arch enemy of police efficiency—Field Marshal Politics—was defeated in a different way. This was a job that did call for rooting out, top and bottom. It was begun by Mayor Mitchel when he appointed Mr. Woods and gave him a free hand as Commissioner. It used to be said that the surest way to be out of a job within a year was to become Police Commissioner of New York. There was unfortunately a good deal of truth in that. New York mayors with Tammany connections could seldom get along without a "police policy" and for some reason their commissioners were seldom able to get along with it. If Mayor Mitchel has a police policy it is not working true to form. It was as if he said to Mr. Woods: "Here is the Police Department. Take it and do the best you can with it. It's up to you."



The policeman can turn being lost from a tragedy into an adventure with a happy ending



"You men don't want to get into trouble any more than we do. Use your eyes, drive carefully and help us make the streets safe. Make it easy for the police to handle the traffic and we'll make it hard for the man who tries to steal your truck or your goods and in doing so causes you the loss of a good job. You want that job? Meet us half way and we'll see your truck isn't stolen"

The plain intimation was that the Commissioner was to be the boss, and every policeman knows that it is the principle on which the department has been run for over three years. One of the first things Mr. Woods did was to issue an order notifying the force that any policeman desiring to "see the Commissioner" could do so by writing and asking for an interview. There was more than met the eye in that order. There never had been any rule against such a procedure, but no patrolman ever dreamed of going about it in just that way. If he wanted to get the ear of the Commissioner, he did so thru a friend-of-a-friend-of-a-friend of the Commissioner. He might have a just grievance against a superior, he might be in trouble or in debt and need help, he might—as was very often the case—be seeking promotion or a transfer to a different precinct, but he knew there was little hope of telling his story to the Commissioner so long as there were those who "stood in" with the powers at Headquarters and could "fix it up" for him. He knew, too, that it was important for him to stand in with those who stood in with the powers, and he took particular pains to do so. Commissioner Woods's order changed all that. The "cop" on the corner now knows that he can go down to Headquarters and see the Commissioner any time he pleases, and he doesn't have to do favors for any party of the third part in order to arrange it. When he issued that order, Commissioner Woods really drew up the New York policeman's Declaration of Independence—independence of the ward politician who had the power to make or break him and often used it.

The order has had a double effect. The very fact that the policeman *could* tell his troubles to the Commissioner automatically removed many of the causes of those troubles. The politician kept his hands off. On the other hand, many members of the force with real troubles, financial or otherwise, have gone to the Commissioner and received needed aid and advice. Mr. Woods gets about 1000 such visits in a year. The men appreciate the opportunity.

"What do the men think of it?" the Commissioner asked one of his veteran officers shortly after the order had gone out.

"Well," replied the other, "those who are *in right* don't like it—but all the rest do."

On the occasion of introducing another reform, however, the Commissioner did not get quite the same encouragement. That was when he decided to establish a Bureau of Statistics as a means of keeping tab on the number and also on the nature of both accidents and crimes as they occur from day to day and week to week and month to month in New York. Strangely enough, there had been no attempt to keep such a police record before, and some old-timers shook their heads.

"Look here, Commissioner," said one of the older officers when the Bureau of Statistics came into being, "this won't do. I'm for you and want to see you make good. But New York will never stand for this. Why, if you let the people know everything wrong that goes on in this town there'll be a howl and you and the rest of us will lose our jobs. Take it from me."

But the Bureau of Statistics was allowed to continue and performs a useful service; and no one has lost his job because of it.

Which is not saying that Commissioner Woods is unmoved by what the men on the force tell him. One of his earliest acts was to call for suggestions for improving the service. First there were suggestion contests, the man submitting the best suggestion receiving a commendation which counted in his favor when he took his examination for promotion. Later, policemen were permitted to submit suggestions at any time, and a number of these have been accepted and put into operation. One such suggestion from a policeman has proved of particular value. It was that, in certain classes of minor offenses, a policeman might issue a warning to the offender instead of serving him with a summons. This is being done in many instances where a warning is really all that is necessary and where a summons merely kept the police and the magistrates' courts overloaded with trivial offenses.

One inheritance of a previous administration was the "fixed post," over which there had been a deal of grumbling and dissatisfaction on the part of the uniformed men. Now from the point of view of the public, there was a good deal to be said in favor of the fixed post. If a citizen wanted to call a policeman he knew where he could find him. So far good. But unless some one did want a policeman the man on fixed post was as good as out of commission for practical police work. His job required him to take up a position at a given street corner and stay there six hours at a stretch. He was forbidden to budge from the spot unless called upon to do so. The citizen knew he was there and could be found if needed, but the drawback was that the man on fixed post had to *wait for trouble to come his way* instead of being constantly on the alert to detect mischief and, so to speak, nip it in the bud. A large part of his time was wasted.

Commissioner Woods introduced a system whereby the good features of the fixed post were retained and the bad ones eliminated. Where the fixed-post man had formerly taken his stand, he attached a green flashlight signal box to the lamp-post and set the patrolman free to patrol the neighboring streets. To call a policeman then became as easy as sending in an alarm of fire. The citizen merely ran to the nearest signal box and put in a call. The green light flashed out; the patrolman saw it and came to the citizen's assistance. It also enabled the station house or Headquarters to call a particular policeman to the telephone whenever



The Department's study of street accidents led to the establishment of play streets

he was needed. For each signal box is a direct telephone connection with the station or Headquarters and an alarm telephoned to either of these places can now be quickly relayed to the man covering the nearest post. This system has been introduced in the more thickly populated sections of the city and has been found to work well. In the outlying sections of the Bronx and Queens, where a much larger territory must be covered by each policeman, police booths with flashlight and telephone connections have been established at strategic points, and at each a patrolman with a motorcycle is in constant attendance. These booths are connected also with the public telephone lines so that a resident may call up the booth nearest him and get police assistance with far less delay than was the rule under the old fixed-post method. The present system, in other words, is an amplification of the old one, and it has been found to operate more efficiently.

Along with the fixed-post "cop" there disappeared another Tammany institution—the plain-clothes man, one of the most convenient mediums of police graft ever devised. The old plain-clothes man was, as his name indicated, merely a policeman in citizen's clothes. He was not a detective. Theoretically, he was partly an investigator of vice and partly a spy upon the uniformed men of the precinct. Actually, the plain-clothes man served as the "collector" for the precinct captain. Every precinct commander had his squad of plain-clothes men whom he could employ largely as he wished. It was an ideal arrangement to enable captains to levy taxes upon keepers of saloons and other resorts in return for lax enforcement of the laws. Needless to say, Commissioner Woods lost no time in abolishing the plain-clothes man. There are a few plain-clothes men today, but they are attached to the inspector's staff and are used largely to keep the inspector informed of vice conditions in his district. Police extortion and the "protection" which it was supposed to buy was pretty generally put out of business when the captain and his plain-clothes men parted company.

A reorganization of the Detective Bureau was part of this same reform. In place of the old Central Office, with its staff operating from Headquarters and trying to cover the entire city, there were established Branch Detective Bureaus, each with its own captain and working force and each with a separate district to cover. There are four of these bureaus in Manhattan. The branch bureau is really a step toward the absolute separation of the police and detective forces and as such is admittedly a good thing. The average New York detective is a policeman who has shown special aptitude for detective work. The difference is in degree rather than in kind. Yet the qualities that make a good policeman are not necessarily those that make a good detective, and there are those who believe that eventually New York will develop a Scotland Yard of its own and not be obliged to draft its detectives from the ranks of the uniformed force.

Until then there will always be the danger that a difficult detective job will suffer thru being entrusted to men who are not primarily detectives. The worst that has been said of the detectives who bungled the Cruger case is that they failed to show that degree of intelligence which a city like New York ought properly to expect of professional detectives. A young woman was murdered and her body hid in a cellar. No police force on earth could have prevented the murder; but it was their duty to find the body and capture the murderer. In both respects the police detectives failed. They searched the cellar but could find no hiding place. Detectives from at least two private agencies also searched the cellar and also failed to find the body. Men from the District Attorney's office and a delegation of newspaper reporters took up the hunt and they, too, found nothing amiss in the cellar. And so, for four months, the crime went undiscovered. Truly a bad piece of detective work—but what of the others who had searched and failed! The handful of police detectives who are blamed for the failure have this consolation, that there were plenty of others in the same boat with them.

But to conclude that this was a typical case is to shut one's eyes to the record. The police figures show that in the first six months of the present year 853 women and girls were reported missing and that of this number all but fifty-four have already been located—an average of ninety-three per cent.

When it is considered that months of the hardest kind of work were spent to prepare the police to meet a war situation—with all that that implied in the way of possible disorder in a city like New York—it is surprizing that the remaking of the police force has advanced at all beyond the initial stages. Yet time has been found to carry out reforms which even under normal conditions would have been considered notable. A study of traffic problems and street accidents led to the establishment of play streets and the opening of backyard playgrounds for children in the more crowded sections. A Bureau of Missing Property has been opened and is operating the most successful method yet devised to trace stolen property—more particularly automobiles and stolen jewelry in the hands of pawnbrokers—and restore that property to its owners. A strong-arm squad has tackled the gangster and the gunman and greatly curtailed their field of operations. Efforts have been made not only to suppress but to prevent crime. Policemen have been sent into prisons and institutions of correction to talk to the inmates and urge them to "go straight" when they come out and to drive home the fact that in going straight they will find that the policeman is not [Continued on page 1



"The policeman is your big brother—not a bugaboo. Do your duty by the city and the policeman will do his duty by you. He's put there on the corner to help you, not to chase you and scare you. Don't let them frighten you by saying 'The cop will get you.' Get that idea out of your head. If you're in trouble, you'll always find him your best friend." Just see how they listen!



These men are receiving instruction in effective methods of dealing with tough customers

"THIS RED-HOT MINUTE" AT NIAGARA

BY HERBERT REED

WHEN Colonel Miller wants anything done at Fort Niagara he wants it done "this red-hot minute." These training camp minutes were as fresh from the furnace as far as he was concerned in the early, shivery days of the encampment as they are in these final stages when the thermometer mounts to something like 96° or better in the shade and to unknown hights under the blazing sun on the range where is held the absorbingly interesting combat firing which the Pennsylvanians have been crowding into the last ten days or so. The pace, far from letting down, has been pushed up a few pegs in the last days of training, save that the officers, considerate of their pupils, have been able to insert a few extra rests now and then into the day's program. The men have suffered from the heat, beyond a doubt, but they are remarkably philosophical about it, and for that matter the mental training gives them little time to think of discomforts. The same old worry that troubled the Plattsburgers has been in the saddle here recently—the worry over the commissions, for recently there have been sizable squads dropt from the training.



© *International Film*

The obstacle race in the afternoon is the peak of the day's load

Here I think lies the real strain. I have thought so from the start. Worry, coupled with considerable digging in "book soldiery," takes it out of the men. The actual physical effort is not to be compared with that put forth by a squad training for an eight-oared crew. It is to be remembered, too, that crew squads have examinations to worry over, and this has troubled oarsmen just as it troubles the student-officers of today. The actual physical effort is really not excessive and has increased not a great deal since I held the stop watch on it in the second week of training at Plattsburg. It is a fairly full physical day, as days go, but it is an exceedingly crowded mental day. In any study of the physical work it is hardly possible to register the constant state of alertness which is the mark of the true soldier, and this no doubt will continue to be a strain until it becomes a habit, which, of course, it will become in time. Just as at Plattsburg I have found the athletes here less troubled by worry and the strain of study than those who have not learned coördination of mind and body.

The main point is that the men are thinking, everlastingly thinking about their work. The body can be made to lie down, relaxed to the full, but apparently not the mind. So the term "intensive training" seems to be a happy one. The reaction at the close of the camp, when the furloughs, no matter how brief, are in order, ought to take the tenseness out of the men.

Recently, in addition to the regular work, the rather stiff obstacle course of about two hundred yards has been added, and this I should consider the peak of the day's load, for it comes late in the afternoon, when the men are pretty tired. There is no particular strain about the conferences, it seems to me, and in many cases they offer a chance to snatch a nap. There are occasional casualties over the obstacles, for unless a man has had some experience in that work he is apt to be a little awkward, and to some extent unable to take the best care of himself in tackling, with rifle and pack, a six foot fence about a foot thick.

In any consideration of the work on the range considerable allowance must be made for the recoil of the rifle. If the rifle is properly held the shock will be well distributed over the frame, and should not prove excessively severe. There has been a great deal of discussion of the actual kick of the Springfield rifle. Purely as a guess, I should say that a day's field work with a large-bore shotgun would result in considerably more pounding than the work on the range with the Springfield. Of course, there is a margin for the penalization of carelessness, such penalization generally being a puffed lip or badly banged up nose. Such cases, however, are infrequent. The foot-pound energy of the Springfield bullet figures out to 3145, while the foot-pound energy of the recoil comes to 12.1. This recoil, 14 pounds, is the shock to be taken up by the human shock absorber.

With the active cooperation of Mr. Floyd A. Rowe, a representative at Fort Niagara of the War Department's Commission on Training Camp Activities, the accompanying table was worked out. The figures merely support my contention made at an early stage of the training that there was no actual physical "strain," but that there was a perfectly natural and in the main unavoidable mental stress.

Fort Niagara, N. Y.

HOT WEATHER HUSTLING AT FORT NIAGARA

The following condensed table gives the day's average physical work done while under actual command. The position of attention is included, together with roll call, as well as any other physical response to command. The averages are made up from several days of close observation, and with the aid of the stop watch, as accurately as possible under the conditions. In further explanation it should be said that the men were really occupied mentally at all times save in the course of very short "breathing spells."

	Hrs.	*Mins.*	*Secs.*
Reveille (roll call by squads)		4	3 3/5
Route step to mess		2	33 2/5
Company and battalion drill, bayonet drill, battalion battle drill, combat firing, trench digging, etc.	1	55	1
Route step to lectures and conferences		13	9 3/5
Marching to, standing at attention, and actual physical movement under count at physical drill		11	32 3/5
Marching to, charging over obstacles, and marching back to barracks *		10	25 1/5
Total	2	36	45 2/5

(*Each company does not necessarily charge over the obstacles each day. The company observed, however, did so on all days while under observation, and this item is therefore included.)

Added to the above time the following table of time on parade:

	Hrs.	*Mins.*	*Secs.*
Standing at attention		9	7
Standing at parade rest		5	31 3/5
Marching		5	4 1/5
Total		19	42 4/5
Average daily time on parade *		7	10
Average daily work (not including parade)	2	36	45 2/5
Total average daily physical exertion under command	2	43	55 2/5

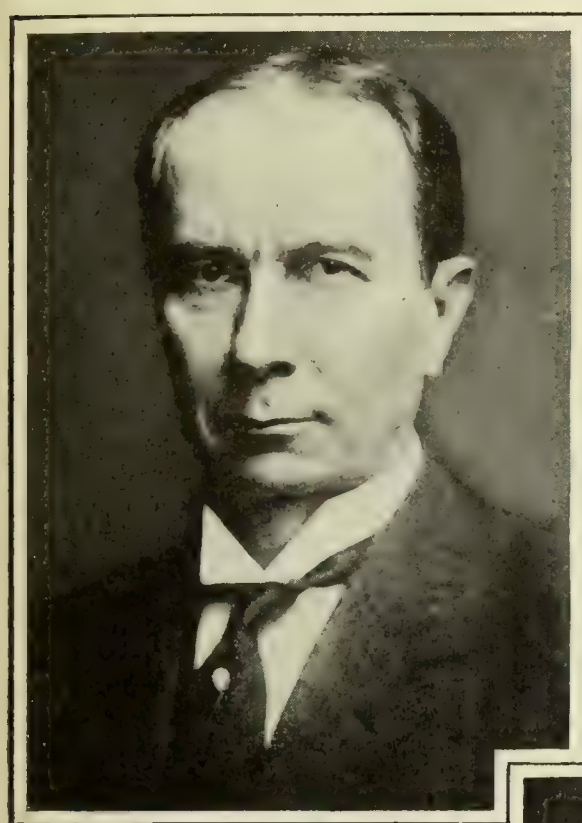
(*Each company parades on the average of twice weekly. Therefore, the average daily parade time is found by multiplying the parade time by two, and dividing by five and one-half days. The result is added as above.)

	Hrs.	*Mins.*	*Secs.*
Maximum day	3	23	32 4/5
Minimum day	2	17	59 3/5

(Difference simply the matter of parade or no parade.)

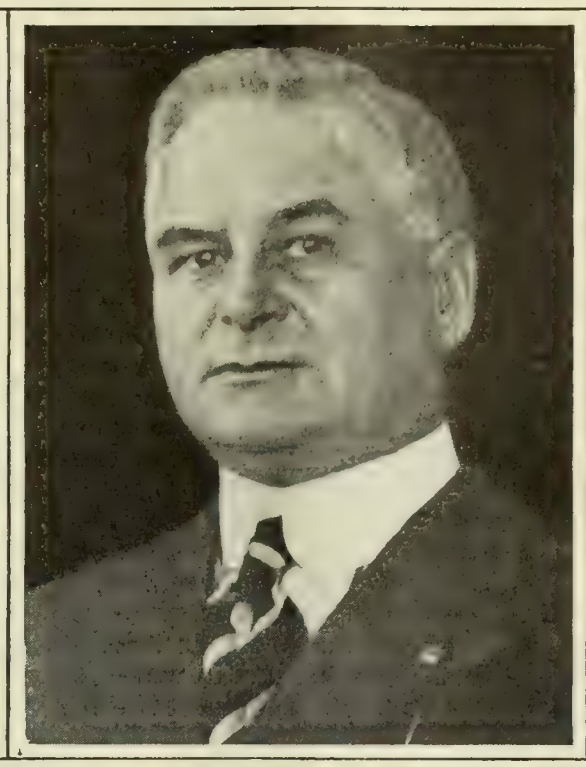
The Independent-Harper's Weekly

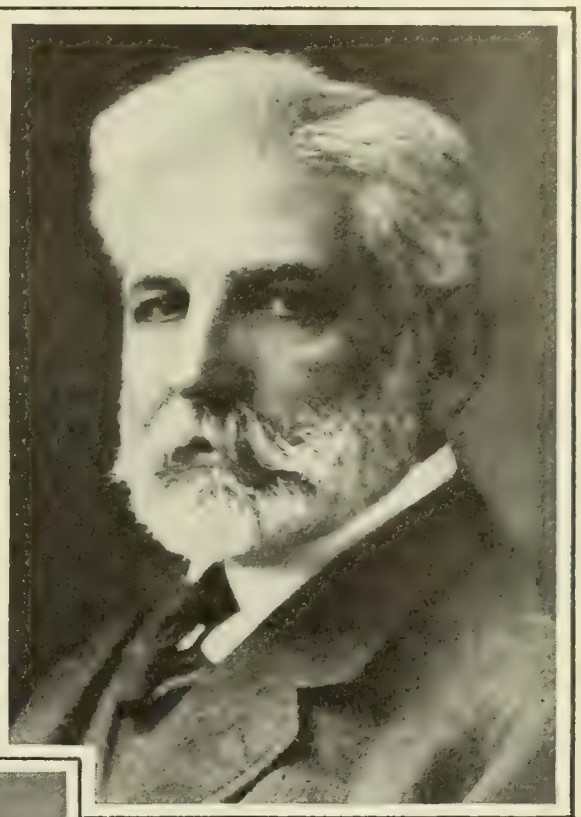
NEWS-PICTORIAL



Bain

The War Industries Board is to be of even more importance than was supposed when its formation was first approved by President Wilson. It is directly under the control of the Council of National Defense but it will take over a large number of the responsibilities and duties vested in the subsidiary committees of the Council's advisory commission. The seven members are to supervise the nation's buying of food, munitions and supplies of every character for the army and navy. In the best interests of efficiency it has been arranged to have food purchases made in consultation with Mr. Hoover



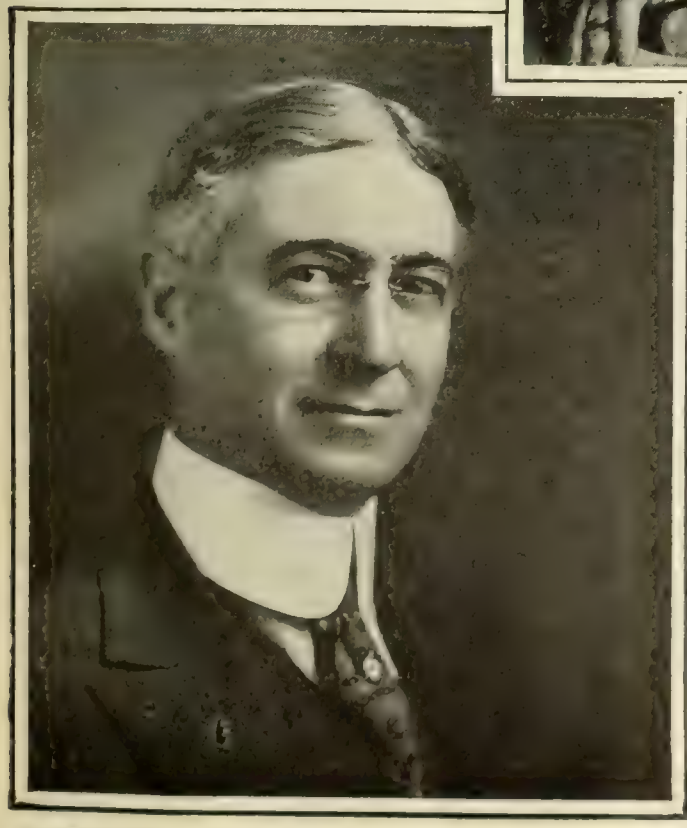




Underwood & Underwood

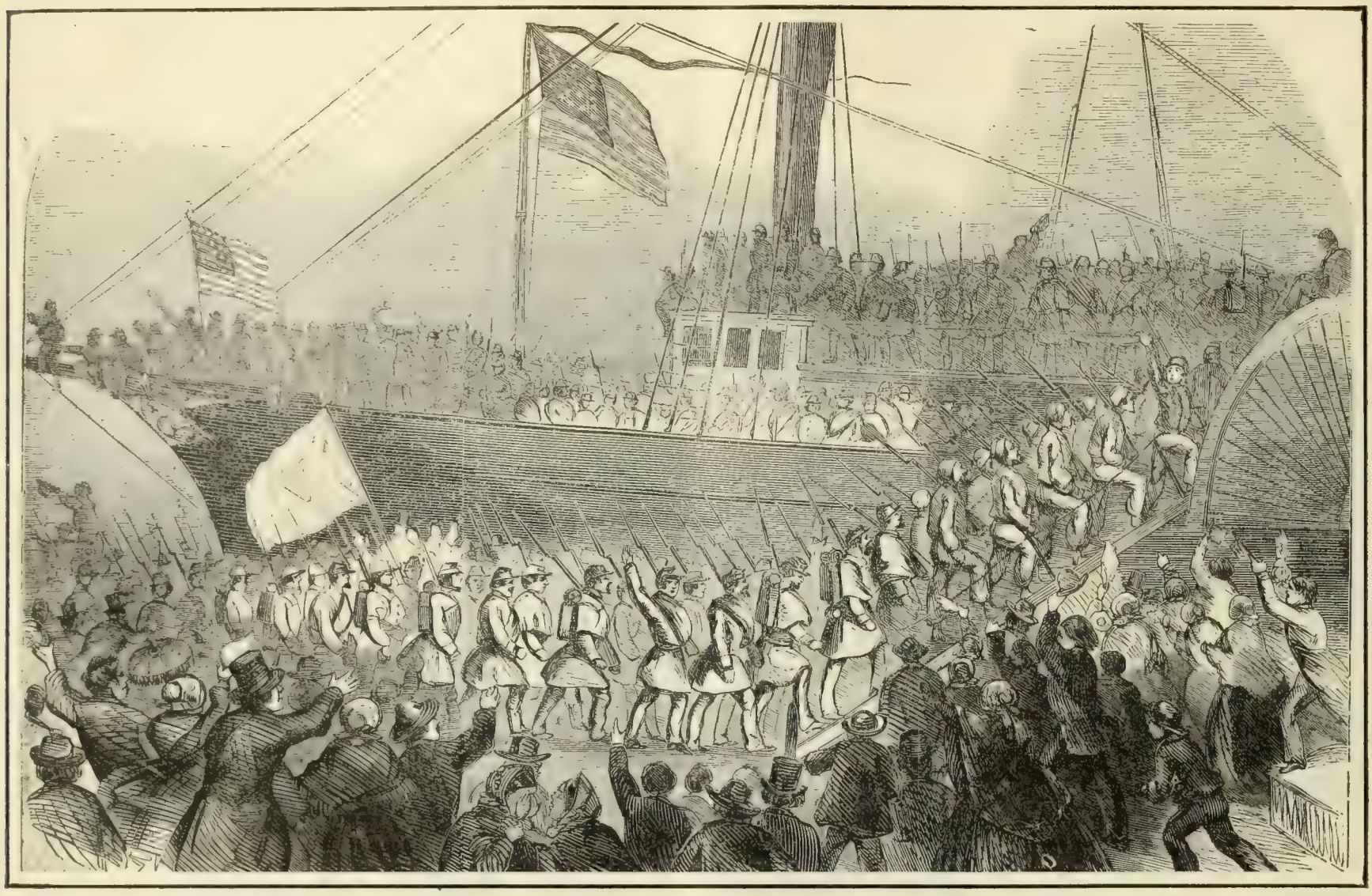
The chairman of the board is Frank A. Scott (center) who, before his appointment, was chairman of the general munitions board. The other members are (left to right above) Robert S. Lovett of the Union Pacific. Hugh Frayne of the American Federation of Labor, Robert S. Brookings, Bernard M. Baruch (below to the left), Admiral Frank F. Fletcher (below to the right)—who represents the navy. The seventh member is the army's representative, Lieutenant Colonel Palmer E. Pierce. Mr. Baruch, Mr. Brookings and Mr. Lovett are to have particular charge of the purchase of food supplies

Central News

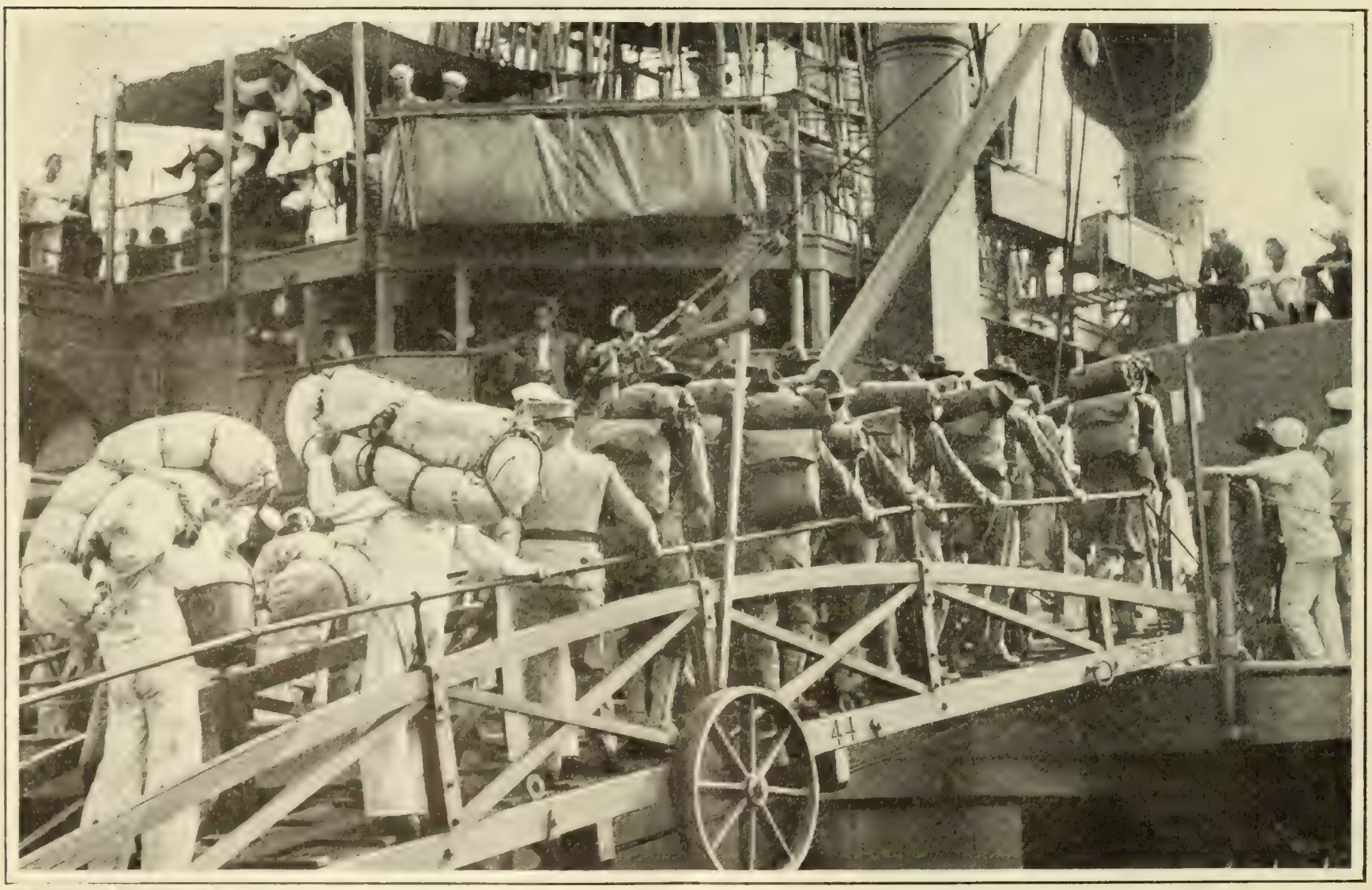


The importance of the War Industries Board is likely to increase as time goes on. The centralization of administration is one of the necessities of the successful prosecution of war on a large scale and the creation of this board is another and very significant advance in that direction. It controls some of the most important factors in the nation's whole campaign and its members are men of high and proved capacity and wide experience in their particular fields. They are part of that movement toward the socialization of business which the war is causing





We hear nearly every day how much the spirit of '17 is like the spirit of '76. It's like the spirit of '61, too, as the pictures on these pages show. Two of them were taken this year; the others are from two numbers of Harper's Weekly published during the Civil War



© Underwood & Underwood

Back in '61 the censorship wasn't quite so strict. The picture at the top of the page is labeled "Sixty-ninth (Irish) Regiment Embarking in the 'James Adger' for the War." The one below is just some American troops embarking on something for somewhere



Press Illustrating

This is what Harper's Weekly of 1862 calls "Woman's Influence," which starts a rather fascinating train of thought. Can a sock influence the course of battles? Could a dropt stitch have as far-reaching and fatal consequences as the missing horse-shoe nail?



Even a generation ago Sister Susie sewed shirts for soldiers as the box in the lower right hand corner proves. Apparently she also made comfort bags. She seems slightly more pensive than her 1917 counterpart, but perhaps that is because her skirts are so long

BUYING—WHAT, WHERE, WHEN, HOW

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

"ALL this talk about the high cost of living makes me smile. It is a bugaboo, like a ghost-story in the dark. Take it to the light and there isn't much left."

Hearing these strange words, I listened. Who could be denying so immovable and implacable a fact as the doubled price of things? But the speaker was a famous man, who had set unequaled records in the business world, and possest the confidence of the public. Wherefore, I listened.

"The high cost of living," he went on, "is in reality the cost of high living, large wasting, low financing, and little thinking. The purchasing power of a dollar is what *you* can buy for the dollar. The market price of certain commodities affects only indirectly the value of your dollar. I know a woman who can buy four good meals for a dollar. I know a man who is not satisfied unless he has paid more than a dollar for a single meal. Her cost of living, on this item, is about twenty per cent of his. He pays for his ignorance of the right methods of purchasing.

"The daily expenses of the average individual can be reduced a third to a half by the proper system of buying. We proved this last year in our own family. We spent about $60 for every $100 paid out the year before—and we enjoyed life more last year. It is astonishing how many thousands of good business men fail to apply to their domestic and personal expenditures the same rational, scientific, penny-saving cost-plan that they are proud of in their business dealings.

"Every American citizen should be taught what, when, where and how to buy everything he wears, eats, and uses. Here is the first step to the elimination of extravagance and waste. A good shopper is a real patriot—haven't we saved enough to buy a collection of Liberty Loan Bonds with the money we threw away last year? And our young folks are as proud of their new bank books as they used to be of their social extravagances.

"We made the experiment partly as a home game, partly as a war duty. The physical, mental and moral results have been as great as the financial. It is harder for people with a good income to learn how to buy than it is for poor people. If we could save forty per cent a year, any family can. If I had time I would elect myself a national home missionary of marketing, and preach it as widely as Pinchot does conservation or Bryan temperance."

Here I stopped listening and started investigating. The suggestions offered below are combined from the experience of the man just quoted, from the methods of buyers in large concerns, from the advice of economists, and from personal observation of examples of thrift. By adapting to your special conditions and requirements the general principles here outlined, you should save at least thirty cents out of every dollar in your expense account, while creating better standards of living. There are five main questions—Why, What, Where, When, How.

WHY BUY AT ALL?

Every science is based on rules, and every rule on a reason. The first rule in the science of finance is to have a reason. *Always think before you buy.* If you do, you will buy fewer things, and better things. At least forty per cent of the expenditures of the average person are made from habit, or impulse, or a superficial motive—no real thought is present. The way to make money go further is to mix thought with it. Crowds are brainless; buy with the crowd and be sorry. Note the following examples of brainless buying—remarks lately overheard in popular stores, where customers talked instead of thinking about their purchase.

In a grocery. "You recommend this rare fruit, imported from the South? Let me try some—it will tempt our jaded appetites."

In a butcher shop. "We really can't

MR. PURINTON'S CHART OF BETTER BUYING

TO REDUCE EXPENSES 15 TO 40 PER CENT BY MODERN METHODS OF PURCHASING

DIRECTIONS.....First read Mr. Purinton's article, "Efficient Buying." Then take a standard element or staple product frequently bought, and apply to it the following analysis. Where answer to question is Yes, write plus mark (+) in space opposite. Where answer is No, write zero mark (0) in space. Where answer is uncertain, leave space blank. When chart is completed, go over all zero and blank spaces, beginning with item you consider most important, and figure how to make every answer a plus mark. Any article bought, whether food, clothing, business materials, household supplies or personal incidentals, may thus be approximately standardized in a single operation.

.....

(Name of article bought)

Yearly amount..... Average price $..... Yearly cost $.....

Twenty per cent saving (probably the least you should try for) would be $.....

1.	Article absolutely needed?	21.	Bought on competitive basis? ....
2.	Thinking precedes buying?	22.	Weight or measure verified? ....
3.	Motive entirely good?	23.	Cost scale recorded? ....
4.	Article best for price?	24.	Budget plan followed? ....
5.	Amount least required?	25.	Budget plan approved by expert? ....
6.	Remnants all utilized?	26.	Cheaper equivalent as good? ....
7.	Qualifications standardized?	27.	Article used properly to avoid waste? ....
8.	Goods well advertised?	28.	Any Government bulletin applicable? ....
9.	Guaranteed by maker or seller?	29.	Other literature sought on subject? ....
10.	Certified by neutral authority?	30.	National thrift societies offer help? ....
11.	Cost less from mail-order house?	31.	Price reduced by community purchasing? ....
12.	Cost less from 5 and 10 cent store?	32.	Dealer your friend? ....
13.	Cost less from chain store?	33.	Store thoroly modern? ....
14.	Cost less from cash store?	34.	Personal shopping your habit? ....
15.	Cost less from store better managed?	35.	Enjoy saving money? ....
16.	Bargain season considered?	36.	Specific object for saving? ....
17.	Bargain day considered?	37.	Family thrifty? ....
18.	Bargain hour considered?	38.	Methods of finances compared? ....
19.	Stocked up at bargain prices?	39.	Read book on personal finances? ....
20.	Article bought for cash?	40.	Moral effect of economy put first? ....

.....

Numerals of answers to be changed to plus: zero answers.....

..... Blank answers.....

Suggestions for more economical and effective buying.....

.....

.....

.....

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afford such high prices, but my husband will have the choicest cuts of meats, and you know men must be humored."

In a millinery store. "Oh, what a darling of a hat! And you say the model is exclusive? Twenty-five dollars? That is more than I meant to pay, but—oh well, one must keep up appearances, and the hat is so becoming!"

In a haberdashery. "Guess I'll take this $1.50 cravat. You're soaking me a lot, but the tie sure is a swell-looker, and I've got to make a showing when we promenade the Avenue on Sunday."

In a drug store. "Give me a bottle of that stomach dope you advertise. Just read a testimonial from a feller I used to know. If the stuff cured him, guess it'll cure me."

The foregoing remarks indicate how many shoppers have no reason, or a bad reason, for buying. We mention a few bad reasons: Because a thing is new, or "cheap," or fashionable, or exclusive; because you have always bought this kind; because your acquaintances will note the costliness of the brand; because you buy a luxury without asking yourself whether it *is* a luxury; because you have loose change in your purse, and a nickel or dime is too small to count; because you imagine you need something when you don't; because your companions would vote you a "piker" if you don't spend; because the clerk would look down on you if he thought you couldn't afford to be extravagant; because tho your home is already too full of *things* you will go on getting more in a vain expectation that you will be happier; because you haven't learned that real equivalents may be bought for less money and larger satisfaction; because you haven't found the best place to shop and you won't look around; because you consider a knowledge of marketing beneath you; because you are of a generous nature and economy comes hard to you; because you have no big aim in life that impels you to save money for its accomplishment. A financial loss is generally the outcome of a moral lapse. And a wrong reason for buying what we buy raises prices automatically, that the moral balance may be restored to us thru deprivation.

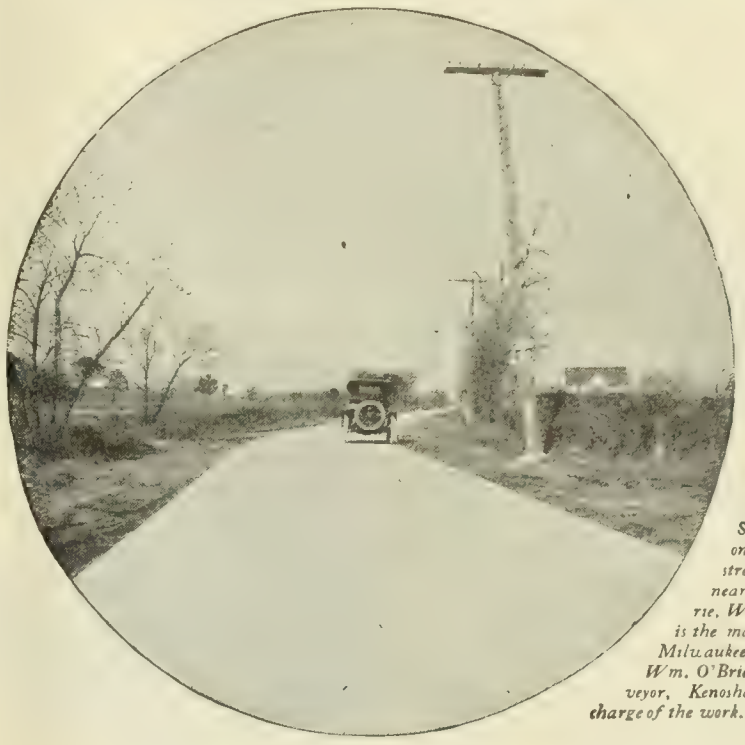
Efficient buying does not mean solemnness, pettiness or penuriousness. A little money—perhaps one per cent of our income—should be spent "foolishly." But we should be prodigal only when we start out to, not while making the ninety-nine per cent of our purchases that ought to be economical to the penny. Most of our unwise marketing would be prevented by the simple habit of asking ourselves these questions before making a purchase: Is it absolutely needed? Is it the best for the price? Will it all be used up? Would a cheaper equivalent serve as well? Could I put the price in a savings account, with nobody really worse off? Should I be glad to have my reason for buying published in the paper or announced from the pulpit? Would a financier make this purchase, as a good investment for a shrewd man?

WHAT TO BUY

A list of standard qualifications on every article bought should be in every household. This should be consulted prior to purchase, and gradually made a part of the subconscious judgment of the individual most concerned. Take, for instance, a man's collar. This should be four or five ply to guarantee wear; low enough for comfort yet high enough for appearance; factory-shrunk to retain exact size; made with ample tie-space to pervent destruction of cravat; measured by quarter sizes for a neat fit; rendered durable by patent-stitched buttonholes and in sets; cataloged as a permanent style for repeat orders.

CONCRETE ROADS

Are Becoming as Widely Used as Concrete Sidewalks



Sheridan Road, on which this stretch of concrete near Pleasant Prairie, Wis., is located, is the main road from Milwaukee to Chicago. Wm. O'Brien, County Surveyor, Kenosha, Wis., had charge of the work.

Concrete Roads are inevitable. Today when any one mentions sidewalks to you, at once you think of concrete. Concrete roads are becoming so general that soon you will first think of concrete when any one mentions improved roads. The hard, clean, rigid surface of concrete, unaffected by heat, frost or rain, is even more important for horse and motor traffic than it is for pedestrians. Greater loads must be supported. Swifter traffic must be borne. Heavier wear and tear must be resisted.

There is no known limit to the life of a concrete road. It not only lasts indefinitely under the hardest wear, but it lasts in perfect condition.

Concrete Presents an Unbroken Surface

to traffic year after year. The road itself does not wear out; it wears down. But that process is very slow indeed—almost imperceptible. In eight years, during which seven million vehicles have passed over them, the concrete roads in Wayne County, Michigan, have worn less than a quarter of an inch in the most traveled parts.

CONCRETE ROADS:
THEIR ADVANTAGES

No Mud—No Dust
No Ruts—No Holes
No Slipping
No Skidding
Easy Hauling
Smooth Riding
Long Life—Safety
Always Ready for Use
Low Maintenance
Moderate Cost

Communities are building permanent highways, and of all permanent construction, concrete is the least expensive. Let us give you some interesting facts about the cost of construction and upkeep of concrete roads—actual figures for various localities.

Write for Bulletin No. 136, and after reading it pass it on to your road authorities.

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CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE



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with KOR-KER PUNCTURE-CURE

(America's Standard Tire Treatment)

You can test our claims very quickly. You'll know *absolutely* that you can start on a long ride *free from puncture worry.*

Further Korker is a *preservative of rubber* and will give your tubes *threefold* life. We have analytical chemist's reports to this effect and our own seven years' tests besides. Inner tubes installed with Korker four years ago are still in use.

There will be no slow leaks and scant chance of blowouts.

If you want to assure yourself that Korker seals Punctures—

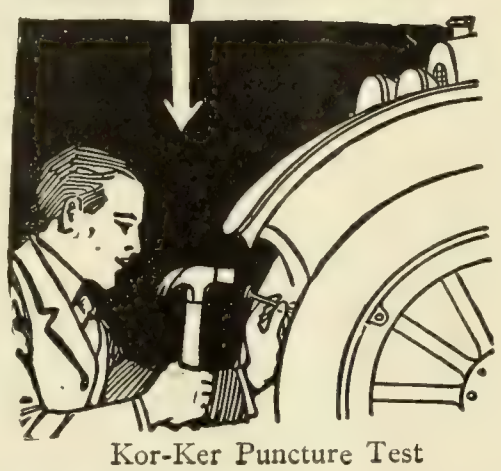
You can do this

Drive a nail into your tire. Pull it out and with one revolution of your wheel *the puncture will be permanently sealed.*



Your tires will always be at proper inflation—*no half soft tires that crack or break down quickly.*

No matter how skeptical you can't doubt after such a test, can you?



Kor-Ker Puncture Test

We Want Able Men

as Local Distributors for Kor-Ker Puncture Cure

Can make $150 and more a week. *We need the big man who can close the leads developed by our national advertising.* Car owners preferred. Must finance small initial order in return for exclusive selling rights. We are advertising in 25 magazines.

We invite most thorough investigation

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WHAT KITCHEN CONVENIENCES DO YOU LACK?

Tell us your problems—we may be able to help you more than you suspect.

THE COUNTRYSIDE SHOP - - - - 119 West 40th Street, New York

A Supreme Court Justice Emphasizes the Need of Trust Company Trusteeship

"BECAUSE the estate is so large, I deem it necessary to join with him in its management a responsible trust company. The practice seems to be now uniform among men of large properties to designate a trust company as one of their executors."

(A Supreme Court Justice made this statement when appointing a trust company to act jointly with an individual in the management of an estate.)



Bankers Trust Building

The Bankers Trust Company is designated as executor and trustee under will by many "men of large properties," as well as by many persons of only moderate wealth, who realize that under this Company's efficient management, the best interests of their heirs will be scrupulously guarded. The highly specialized service of this Company costs no more than the service of an individual. Write for information.

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Astor Trust Office
Fifth Ave. and 42nd St.

NEW YORK CITY

Every article from a store should be, in like manner, subject to a brief catalog of standard specifications. Don't burden your mind forever with such details; but look for a product that meets your reuirements, locate it, memorize it, ask for it by name.

Remember that a nameless product is generally a worthless product. Buy goods that are nationally known, perpetually advertised. Their quality is higher, their cost lower.

A recent tabulation by experts indicates that the average price of automobiles has been reduced, in ten years, from about $2000 to about $600. How? By the increased output and sharpened competition of national advertising methods. The same principle operates in all manufacturing lines. The customer pays for the mediocrity of the manufacturer who will not advertise.

Demand articles fully guaranteed, by the seller or the maker. The rule in all sales should be: Satisfaction—or money refunded or goods exchanged. College degrees, lawyers' pleas, and doctors' prescriptions ought to be sold on this basis. A man who will not guarantee what he sells is either a fool or a thief. Better buy elsewhere.

Learn to ask for a scientific, neutral guarantee by an impartial, authoritative source. This applies chiefly to all foods, drinks, drugs, medicines, household and toilet preparations. There are poisons on the shelves of nearly every grocer, baker, butcher, confectioner and druggist. Nothing protects you but the statement of a national authority that your purchase will be clean, pure, wholesome. You should have a list of guaranteed products, for comparison when shopping. (Names of authorities or lists of sanitary products given on request.)

Avoid substitutes—and the store that harbors them. Patronize the merchant who, when he hasn't what you want, promises to get it or tells you where you can get it. He is your friend.

Weigh the ultimate uses of things, buy to conserve. Choose the cuts of meat that may be good for a second meal, the colors and fabrics of clothing that will respond to a cleaning-up and making-over process, the kind of furniture that will befit common rooms when too shabby for the parlor. Buy with a purpose to waste nothing, but utilize the article to the last.

WHERE TO BUY

Other factors being considered, the store nearest you is best. Patronize home dealers first. But do not be limited to them, nor prejudiced by them. Demand that your favorite store be modernized and standardized. Every customer has a personal duty and civic responsibility; namely, to require of his dealer a combination system of hygiene, sanitation, quality, courtesy, fairness, promptness, reliability and economy. Do you know the twenty or more points of merit that characterize a good store? Do you make sure, particularly, that all the dealers who sell you foods and food-materials are up to the standard? (Further information on request.)

I have been astonished to find how limited is the marketing range of the average person. It seems that half the people who shop for themselves or their families never even heard of some of the best sources of supply. Among these are: the national mail-order houses; department and specialty stores in large cities; five and ten cent stores; chains of stores under one management; coöperative concerns; parcel agents; market lists and directories; trade publications and organizations. Permit a few suggestions.

Obtain catalogs of three or four large mail-order establishments, put in small trial

orders, note and compare results, find how much you can save by purchasing regularly lists of selected articles from one or more of these concerns.

Locate the leading five and ten cent store in your town, or a nearby city. Compare varieties, qualities and prices with goods in your neighborhood shops. Prepare a catalog of items you could purchase to advantage from the low-price store, and make a pilgrimage there to stock up as often as required.

Find the nearest branch of a big store system having a dozen or more branches. Grocers, tailors, druggists, butchers, dairymen, confectioners, others now have chains of stores in almost every city; they can sell cheaper because they buy in large lots; their goods are fresher on account of quick turn over.

See if a cash store operates in your neighborhood. A "basket" grocery should be first aid to economy. The average family pays about $40 a year for the doubtful privilege of having its groceries delivered. Take your basket once a week and go to market in a cash store minus costs of telephone, delivery wagons, high rent on a main street. The 25-cent tin of the beverage I drank this morning cost 18 cents, from a cash grocery.

Make a study of the *local* reasons for high prices; favor the dealer who is not forced to rob you by his own stupidity.

WHEN TO BUY

The expert buyer consults both the calendar and the clock before spending money. Real bargains usually rest on the time factor. The time of day, time of week, time of season, time of year should all be considered. I judge that seventy per cent of one's business appliances, wearing apparel, household utensils and equipment are cheaper when bought with regard to time values.

Housefurnishing and department stores and shops for men's and women's wear hold regular bargain sales at least twice a year when goods a trifle out of fashion or a bit shelfworn may be had with 10 to 40 per cent of the price knocked off. Learn when these sales are held, take an inventory of your personal needs and stock up for the year on all articles thus reduced.

Buy everything in season, and at the close rather than the opening of the season. Foods, particularly, are most healthful as well as most economical when most plentiful. Green bananas cost 30 cents—ripe ones 15 to 20 cents. The ripe ones have their skins a little blackened, so their prettiness is gone; but they taste better and are *better*. Squabs cost more than hens, but are worth less. Strawberries at 50 cents in January do not begin to equal strawberries at 15 cents in June. Baker's bread a day old is more digestible—and the price is down. All foods are cheaper at the flush of the season; every family should own a marketing chart, for the household and for individual members, to show precisely when the true buying season occurs for each article bought.

Make it a rule to shop in the early morning when possible. Clerks are fresher then, stocks larger, mistakes fewer; and you have time to select goods and be served properly.

HOW TO BUY

Pay cash. Credit costs too much for any but the rich—and they don't need it. When you buy on the instalment plan, you raise the price 10 to 20 per cent. You may not know it, but the merchant does; he has to meet the extra costs of bookkeeping, collections, investigations, bad accounts; he must increase prices to come out even. You pay the difference. Whenever you say

"A luminous story." *"Absorbingly interesting."*

CHRISTINE

By

Alice Cholmondeley

The second edition is now ready.
The third edition will be ready next week.

"Alice Cholmondeley deserves our congratulations and hearty thanks. She has written a book which is absorbingly interesting, with much in it of beauty and even more of truth." —*N. Y. Times.*

CHRISTINE

"A book which is true in essentials—so real that one is tempted to doubt whether it is fiction at all—doubly welcome and doubly important. . . . It would be difficult indeed to find a book in which the state of mind of the German people is pictured so clearly, with so much understanding and convincing detail. . . . Intelligent, generous, sweet-natured, broadminded, quick to see and to appreciate all that is beautiful either in nature or in art, rejoicing humbly over her own great gift, endowed with a keen sense of humor, Christine's is a thoroughly wholesome and lovable character. But charming as Christine's personality and her literary style both are, the main value of the book lies in its admirable and lucid analysis of the German mind." —*N. Y. Times.*

CHRISTINE

"is absolutely different from preceding books of the war. Its very freedom and girlishness of expression, its very simplicity and openheartedness, prove the truth of its pictures." —*N. Y. World.*

CHRISTINE

"A luminous story of a sensitive and generous nature, the spontaneous expression of one spirited, affectionate, ardently ambitious, and blessed with a sense of humor." —*Boston Herald.*

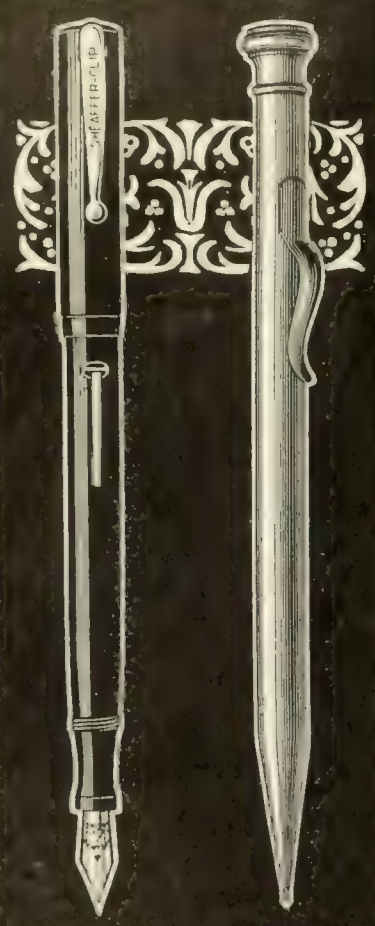
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The Macmillan Company, Publishers, New York

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SELF-FILLING FOUNTAIN PEN AND SHARPPOINT PENCIL



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STERLING SILVER $2.50

In every respect that makes for writing convenience and efficiency, you will find this pen the best you have ever used. The SHEAFFER does not blot nor leak. It can be depended upon to give satisfactory service at all times. With your favorite steel pen duplicated in a SHEAFFER, you will enjoy the utmost in smooth, unhampered penmanship. See our ARMY & NAVY SPECIAL

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SHARPPOINT PENCILS — The handiest, simplest and most practical lead pencil ever made. Will last a lifetime; is always ready for use and ALWAYS SHARP. Its simple construction makes leads and rubber eraser immediately accessible. Magazine holds 22 inches of extra leads. Get a SHARPPOINT today and do away with pencil troubles for all time.

SILVER-FILLED, STERLING, GOLD-FILLED, SOLID GOLD

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CHICAGO - - - - 1004 Consumers Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO - 875 Monadnock Bldg.

"Charge it," you run the risk of losing both money and morals.

Buy on a competitive basis. Try out a number of stores on the same article, as to quantity, quality and price. A dealer who specializes in certain grades or brands of goods can usually sell these on less margin.

Weigh or measure all purchases of staple merchandise from a given store, until you have thoroly proved the accuracy and honesty of the dealer. Apply to your federal bureau of weights and measures for methods of determining reliable scales and receptacles in local shops; then make certain that your dealer employs these.

Know what you spend. Procure a modern personal or family account book, and keep a set of business records of income and outgo. Financial experts agree that this is the first move in detecting and eliminating waste.

Follow the apportionment plan. Don't touch your weekly or monthly salary or allowance before you divide it up and parcel it out among your various groups of expenditure. Almost everybody makes the fundamental mistake of robbing a necessity to gratify a luxury. Put your income on a strict budget basis, keep your various accounts distinct, and you will find the expense problem greatly simplified. There is no more excuse for mixing up your food money and your clothes money than there would be for throwing the rent appropriation and the advertising appropriation of a business altogether in a hat, then paying a bill by letting the office boy shut his eyes and grab a fistful of money out of the hat.

Get your budget system approved by an expert. There are now available certain books, home study courses, and personal consultations by efficiency engineers, looking to the scientific and satisfactory conduct of personal and family expense accounts. Two or three modern books on the use of money should be in every home library. A person is not educated until he knows how to spend money wisely.

Put special thought on the science of equivalents. Why purchase meat every day when you can derive as much energy from six cents' worth of cheese or three cents' worth of peanuts as from fifteen cents' worth of the "best" cut of beef? Certain varieties of canned fish may be had for twelve cents a pound; have you ever tried bowfin, or sablefish, or atkafish, or grayfish? All are cheap and good.

Be friends with your dealer. Many little ways occur in which the dealer who likes and respects you can reduce the strain on your pocketbook (altho we do not consider this a good reason for being friends with anybody). Lately our grocer telephoned us that certain canned goods would shortly be twenty per cent higher, but he had a few cans left in stock and would sell them at the old price. Again, he frequently warns us not to buy goods from him that are shopworn, or otherwise below the grade we expect from him. Study the art of being a good customer; when you master it, you will find almost every dealer a good dealer.

Profit by the Government bulletins and other federal aids to efficient buying, utilizing and conserving of home products. Many of these publications are free, some are sold at cost. Every citizen may learn economy from the Government; and should do so, now that economy has been raised by the war to the pinnacle of patriotism.

Keep the *moral* aspect of thrift uppermost. Better buying leads to better living. The real object in adding to your savings is to add to your self-respect. Lowered costs mean lifted characters. And the final way to make your dreams come true is to make your dollars do as you bid them.

Is Your Life's Blood Trickling Away?

When you see red blood escaping you know that your vitality is escaping with it, and you promptly stop the flow.



Millions of people live on, indifferent to the loss of vital power even more serious than the loss of blood—the LOSS of NERVE FORCE.

The nervous system is the CENTRAL POWER of the human body, and when the nerves become deranged and depleted, every organ, every muscle, and every cell of the body becomes sluggish, weak and depressed, causing "that tired feeling," super-sensitiveness, nervous indigestion and scores of other troubles.

Wonderful Book on the NERVES

Paul von Boeckmann, the noted nerve culturist, has written a remarkable book which teaches you how to save your nerve force and care for your nervous system. It explains how to soothe, nourish and calm the nerves. It is his MASTER WORK as a health treatise, and is the result of over 20 years' experience with nervous people, whom he understands from the ground up.

What Readers Say

Send us 100 copies to give to our employees. It is the only real efficiency book.

I gained 12 pounds since reading your book, and I feel so energetic.

My nervous headaches disappeared as if by magic. I never knew I had nerves.

SLEEP is now my middle name, thanks to the advice given in your book. It is wonderful.

Your book did more for me for indigestion than two courses in dieting.

Stopping the leak of nerve force has cleared my brain. Before I was half dizzy all the time.

My Solar Plexus has been driving me mad until your book taught me how to calm it. My stomach feels so easy and relieved now.

Price of book is

25 cents

(coin or stamps)

Address

Paul von Boeckmann, R.S.
2021 Tower Building
110 W. 40th St., NewYork, N.Y.

CARBONA Cleaning Fluid



The white felt hat that is so becoming, *keep it white.* Rub it lightly each day with Carbona.

It cannot explode.

15c 25c 50c $1. At all druggists.

Shoes made with "F. B. & C." white, bronze and fancy colored kids are cleaned with Carbona Cleaning Fluid.

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are used nowadays by every modern up-to-date business man; they bring you in constant touch with all public and private wants, and supply you with news bearing upon any line of business. We read for our subscribers all the important papers published in the United States and abroad. If you have never used press clippings, drop us a postal and we will show how they can be of advantage to you. Write for booklet and terms.

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FUSION'S FINEST MAKE GOOD

(*Continued from page 253*)

their enemy but their best friend. Police lecturers have gone into the schools and talked to the children and into the settlement and talked to the mothers, preaching a gospel unknown in the past—that the bluecoat on the corner is not a thing to be dreaded but a servant and guardian of the community that put him there. Whatever "hounding" was done by the police in the past, it is no longer true that the ex-convict is forced to return to a life of crime by reason of the police attitude toward him. He is promised a fair chance and a helping hand so long as he keeps his part of the bargain and goes straight. How well this promise has been fulfilled will be realized when it is said that under the Woods administration more than 800 ex-convicts have been aided, thru the Police Department, to find employment and start life afresh.

How the New York police prepared for war—when it was evident that war was coming—and how, even before that, they prepared to meet all emergencies likely to occur under a state of strained neutrality; how every possible trouble spot and strategic point in the city was inventoried; how, thru the training camp at Fort Wadsworth in the summer of 1916, upward of 3000 policemen were taught what to do in case the city were suddenly called upon to feed and shelter and care for a large number of refugees or other homeless persons; how inventories were taken of every available site for a refugees' camp, of hospitals and homes where refugees might be taken, of doctors, nurses, automobiles, ambulances, trucks and countless other necessities in time of trouble; how all these were listed as auxiliary police facilities; how the food situation was studied and plans worked out for the provisioning of a refugee host; and how plans were prepared for the movement of large bodies of men quickly from one part of the city to another—all this is a familiar story to those who know their New York. Probably never before has such a thorogoing mobilization of the police resources of a great city been undertaken. Every conceivable situation was thought out and provided for.

These preliminaries, complete tho they were, would have been of little practical value had not Commissioner Woods established a Home Defense League to serve as a reserve police force. The League, which was the model for thousands of similar organizations in other cities, now numbers 26,000 men, of whom 16,000 have been equipt with uniforms. Each police precinct has its quota of Home Defense men who have been drilled under police and army officers and fitted for the task of patrolling the streets, handling crowds, regulating traffic and other more or less routine police work which would necessarily be neglected if the regular force were called upon to mobilize for emergency duty. Already the League has rendered good service by way of supplementing the regular police in connection with parades, mass meetings, and extraordinary duties such as the house-to-house checking up of the Federal draft registration.

But it will not be by the work of the Home Defense League nor the Detective Bureau nor any other single branch of the Department that the administration of Arthur Woods will be remembered, but rather by the sum total of the work of all branches of the force. And that constitutes a police record of which New York has good reason to be proud.

New York City

The Secret of Prolonging Life

Important Discovery: How to rejuvenate your body and mind, increase your brain power and rebuild and repair your nerve and vital forces.

SOME folks are accustomed to being ill. They think it's natural to have aches, pains and physical ailments. And it's hard for them to believe that they can get absolute relief, without medicine, merely by taking the right sort of food and drink.

As Professor R. von Walden, a scientist of national repute, says:

"Most of our physical ills come out of the kitchen. People eat sickness. For diseases are caused by the various waste products retained in the body, and can only be cured by proper combinations and quantities of foods, which dissolve and expel these impurities. Correct and adjust the diet and all disorders, with strikingly few exceptions, will speedily leave and health improve. Give to the run-down brain worker more of the brain-feeding and nerve-repairing vital foods—flesh, fish and fowl—and he will again be fit for brain work; and to the physical worker more cereal or muscle foods, and in each case the efficiency will be increased."

All of which is more plausible than it sounds.

Large consumers of vital foods rule the earth, whether among men or beasts. They are more active, progressive, and always more enterprising, than those living chiefly on a vegetarian diet, starches, cereals, etc., which produces stagnation, as in India and China.

Meat eaters are longer lived, the animal gelatine in meats keeping the body elastic and youthful.



Moses lived to be 120 years old, "and his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated." He and his people were meat eaters, and therefore longer lived than the present generation. The laws of Moses for the preparation of meat are still in use today.

Old age can be directly traced to an excess of starchy foods, which harden the body and stiffen the joints, as they stiffen collars and cuffs, because of the hardening limes they contain; these limes encrust and block up the arteries, like water pipes, causing Arterio-sclerosis.

People who live principally on white bread, pastry, butter, tea or coffee, have neither brains nor energy. These stupefying foods lack in brain-building material. They cause brain starvation, while vital foods produce brain power, vitality and longevity.

If you are subject to brain fag and nervous exhaustion, you can easily prove there are certain foods that nourish your brain and nervous system. For a week use very little or no starchy foods. Take a preponderance of vital foods, fresh lean meats, game, poultry, fish, oysters, curdled custard, with fresh green vegetables, tomatoes, lemon juice, and a small amount of fruit in correct proportions and combinations, according to the New Vital Diet System. Your brain power will soon be restored to full vigor.

By taking correct quantities of digestible vital foods, lean meats, etc., you can increase your brain power for any special stress of brain work.

Drugs may relieve temporarily. But to get permanent relief, you must remove the cause—wrong foods and combinations—which ferment, cause gases, poison and kill, or produce gastritis, appendicitis, paralysis, etc.

It is well known that an excess of fatty and starchy foods will make you sluggish and bilious. Such diet will give you dull, splitting headaches, and cause lack of memory, inability to concentrate, drowsiness and inertia. Change to a digestible vital diet. Note your improvement.

Catarrh, Hay Fever and bronchial-asthma sufferers have been relieved by abstaining from foods that form mucus or phlegm, and cause expectoration, which are cream, butter, cheese, fats, oils, yolk of eggs, salt, etc.

Here are a few curative principles of the Vital Diet System: Suitable meats generate vitality and nourish your brain and nerves. Starchy foods feed your muscles, furnish staying power and increase your weight. Tomatoes and lemons are solvents of retained impurities, foreign elements and waste matter—the cause of disease. Green vegetables purify your blood, dislodge and carry off your waste products, provided all other foods are properly selected and combined.

Many statements on file from business men testify that they have been permanently relieved through The von Walden Rejuvenating Vital Diet System of serious ailments which had forced them to retire from business and that, without using drugs and medicines, they were again made fit to return to work.

The identical instructions, which restored these sufferers, and for which cash fees of $500 and over have been paid to Prof. von Walden in his private practice, are contained in The von Walden Course of Scientific Brain and Body Building, which consists of 25 lessons in manuscript form.

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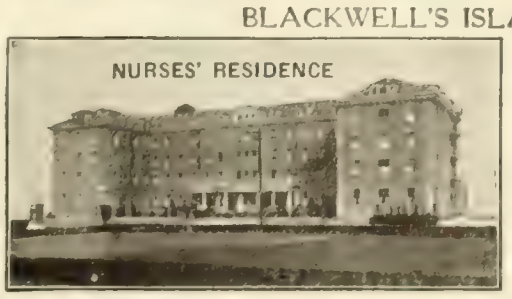
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New Text Books

The Sciences

IT is interesting to consider the change in the intellectual life of our country that is likely to come within another half century simply by the growing attention to science in our schools. At present we are in a transition stage. The fathers and mothers of the young men and women of the present had practically nothing in the way of scientific training. Today, while the place of science in the school curriculum is still unsatisfactory, nevertheless, youngsters of twelve and fourteen years are being taught to think in terms of cause and effect, to cultivate the open mind and intellectual independence and hardihood. It is not too much to assume that the liberalizing effect of this training will produce a flowering of intellectual life during the latter half of the twentieth century that would surprize even those who have seen the marvelous changes that have taken place in our ideas and institutions during the past twenty-five years.

Among the new science textbooks is an excellent *First Course in General Science*, by Barber, Fuller, Pricer and Adams. The authors are in line with the latest trend in the teaching of this subject and are on solid ground when they contend that "the primary function of first year general science is to give a rational, scientific understanding of the pupil's environment to the end that he may to some extent correctly interpret it. It must be justified by its intrinsic value as a training for life's work." In their choice of subject matter the authors have consistently followed their theory, and the result is a valuable addition to the literature of the subject. It should give pause to the science teacher who has been following the usual line.

Lyman C. Newell, professor of chemistry, Boston University, is the author of an excellent new *Laboratory Manual of Inorganic Chemistry for Colleges*. The experiments chosen have been selected from a large number performed in the author's classes during the last fifteen years. A thoroly revised edition of the author's well known text on *Inorganic Chemistry for Colleges* is also off the press. The portions dealing with the theory of chemistry have to a great extent been rewritten and many new problems and exercizes have been added. *The Laws of Physical Science*, by Edwin F. Northrup, is a full list of the general propositions of science, "prepared to fill an obvious gap in the literature of physical science." It includes an alphabetically arranged bibliography of all books and journals referred to and should prove a very useful reference book to science students. *Physics with Applications*, by Carhart and Chute, is an excellent text for a first year course in physics, very attractively illustrated. A special feature is the emphasis given to the practical aspects of physics and to many picturesque phases of the subject. Professor Venable, of the University of North Carolina, is the author of *A Brief Account of Radio-activity*, in which students of chemistry will find a fuller statement of the marvelous facts and deductions from their study than is given in the present textbooks. A revised edition

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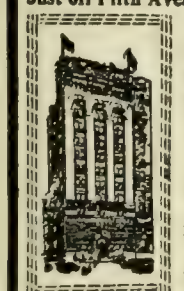
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of E. H. S. Bailey's *Sanitary and Applied Chemistry* is off the press. It is not only an excellent textbook, but is written in such a clear style that it should prove valuable to housewives wishing a work of general information and reference on their everyday problems. *The Magic of Science*, by A. Frederick Collins, is a book of scientific amusements which can be performed with simple apparatus. We are sorry for the boy who cannot own a copy of this fascinating book.

Elementary Agriculture, by James S. Grim, is a first rate textbook for children in country schools. It aims to make farm life attractive by pointing out the social and economic values and possibilities of country life. The illustrations are very attractive. *Productive Agriculture* outlines a stiff course in farming as carried on in the Middle West. As far as possible in the grammar grades, its training in grain and stock raising is thoro and complete. The book would fit admirably with the "Rural Arithmetic" reviewed under Mathematics.

There is a wealth of good textbooks on physiology and hygiene. One of the newest is by C. E. A. Winslow, professor of public health of the Yale Medical School. This book, called *Healthy Living*, is adapted for use in the intermediate grades. Grade teachers will also welcome the two companion textbooks, *Clothing and Health* for grades six and seven and *Food and Health* for grade eight, which furnish simple training in domestic science and hygiene. The former gives a history of cotton, flax, and wool, a study in the different kinds of cloth, and simple patterns and stitches. The latter, dealing with cooking utensils, simple recipes, and food values, is a practical book for a small school.

Practical Biology, by Smallwood, Reveley and Bailey, is an unusually simple treatment of the subject and will be of especial interest to teachers in New York State for the reason that it exactly covers the work indicated in the Regents' Syllabus. It contains both the descriptive text and laboratory directions. *Direct Method of Physical Development*, by Claus Seltz, contains practical suggestions on hygiene by a layman who writes rather vaguely about a mysterious life force which one can learn to control by adopting his system of exercizes. His ideas of hygiene, however, are good and his exercizes are to be performed without apparatus.

First Course in General Science, by Barber, Fuller, Pricer and Adams. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25. *Inorganic Chemistry for Colleges, Laboratory Manual of Inorganic Chemistry for Colleges*, by L. C. Newell. D. C. Heath & Co. $2, 64 cents. *Laws of Physical Science*, by E. F. Northrup. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $2. *Physics with Applications*, by Carhart and Chute. Allyn & Bacon, Boston. $1.25. *Brief Account of Radio-activity*, by F. P. Venable. D. C. Heath & Co. 50 cents. *Sanitary and Applied Chemistry*, by E. H. S. Bailey. The Macmillan Company. $1.50. *The Magic of Science*, by A. F. Collins. F. H. Revell & Co. $1.25. *Elementary Agriculture*, by J. S. Grim. Allyn & Bacon, Boston. $1.25. *Productive Agriculture*, by J. H. Gehrs. The Macmillan Company. $1. *Healthy Living*, by C. E. A. Winslow. C. E. Merrill Company. 75 cents. *Clothing and Health, Food and Health*, by Kinne and Cooley. The Macmillan Company. 65 cents and $1.10. *Practical Biology*, by Smallwood, Reveley and Bailey. Allyn & Bacon, Boston. $1.25. *Direct Method of Physical Development*, by Claus Seltz. R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.

Histories for the School

NOW that the Great War has made us all students of history it is impossible to draw a sharp distinction between history for the general reader and history for the student in school or college. Many books, especially those which carry their story down to the present time, might be placed in either class. Such a special study as Leon Dominian's *Frontiers of Language*

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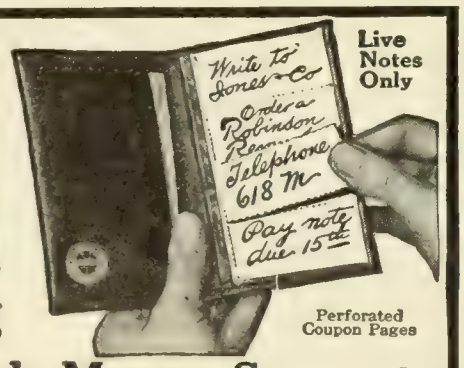
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and Nationality in Europe, would, ten years ago, have found a very narrow circle of readers in spite of its illuminating maps and attractive illustrations. Today no one can understand his daily paper without some knowledge of the problems discust in this work. The author, as a graduate of Robert College, Constantinople, is decidedly at his best in treating of the racial situation in Turkey. A book which might have been valuable to the student if the passing emotions and prejudices of the war had not so strongly colored it is Prof. Ramsay Muir's *Expansion of Europe*, which tells the story of colonial rivalry from the discovery of America to the present. There is great need for textbooks that have a world-wide outlook, and it is a satisfactory sign of the times that an unpretentious history for high school pupils, *Essentials in Modern European History*, by D. C. Knowlton and Samuel B. Howe, devotes an excellent chapter to "The Expansion of Europe in Asia and Africa." One of the best recent school histories is Prof. Charles D. Hazen's *Modern European History*, based largely on "Europe Since 1815," by the same author, but brought up to date and related to the issues of the Great War.

Prof. Hutton Webster's *Early European History*, which begins with prehistoric man, covers the rise of European civilization down to the period of the Protestant Reformation with which most histories of modern Europe begin, and it may, therefore, be used conveniently in conjunction with any standard modern history.

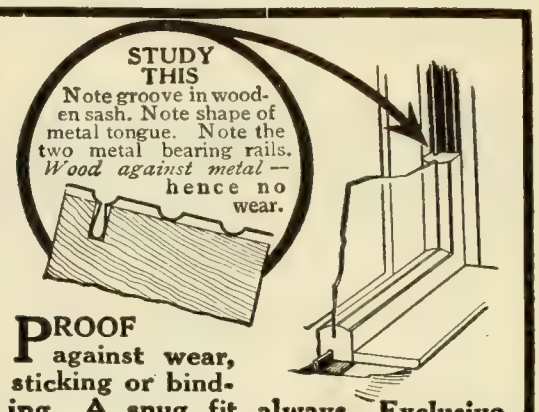
Among the recent school histories of the United States are *A History of the United States*, by Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin and Prof. Claude H. Van Tyne, in two volumes, and Prof. Emerson D. Fite's *History of the United States*. Both works are ably written and interestingly illustrated with many maps and pictures and, altho elementary in character, discuss current economic and political problems.

Frontiers of Language and Nationality in Europe, by Leon Dominian. Henry Holt & Co. $3. *Expansion of Europe*, by Ramsay Muir. Houghton, Mifflin Company. $2. *Essentials in Modern European History*, by D. C. Knowlton and S. B. Howe. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50. *Modern European History*, by C. D. Hazen. Henry Holt & Co. $1.75. *Early European History*, by Hutton Webster. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. $1.60. *History of the United States for Schools*, by A. C. McLaughlin and C. H. Van Tyne. 2 vols. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 each. *History of the United States*, by E. D. Fite. Henry Holt & Co. $1.60.

Mathematics

TEACH only what is of practical value to the pupil and omit all cultural subjects, particularly in mathematics, says the modern radical. Certainly many of the set types of questions based on former conditions ought to be replaced by problems of modern industries. But it seems hardly fair to omit all work in interest or insurance, because the business world claims that the greatest failure of the public school graduates is in addition and fractions.

A Rural Arithmetic from Illinois, a state which has been very successful in correlating school studies with its agricultural interests, is of the distinctly modern type. It is an excellent book on agriculture, on business forms and accounts, mensuration and averages; but its work in percentages and allied topics would not meet the requirements of the Eastern schools. Even more radical in its methods, for the purpose of meeting the adverse criticism of algebra as a required subject, is *First Year Mathematics*, tested for several years in certain Boston schools. In theory it would seem an improvement to combine for the first year, advanced arithmetic with funda-



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NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company has resolved to issue Seven Million Three Hundred and Seventy-Six Thousand and Forty Dollars ($7,376,040) additional seven per cent. (7%) cumulative preferred stock heretofore authorized by the stockholders.

This new stock will be issued as of October 1, 1917, and will be offered to all stockholders of record at the close of business September 10th, 1917, for subscription at par in the proportion of one share of new preferred stock for each five shares of stock, whether preferred or common, held by them, to be paid for in cash on October 1st, 1917.

Warrants for rights of subscription will be sent to stockholders of the company by the General Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., as soon after September 10th, 1917, as practicable.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS

The Board of Directors of the American Cotton Oil Company, on August 7th, 1917, declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1917, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar Street, New York City, to holders of record of such stock at the close of business on August 15, 1917.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed.

WILLIAM O. THOMPSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY

August 9, 1917.

A regular dividend of one per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable September 1st, 1917, to Stockholders of record on the books of this Company at the close of business on August 16, 1917.

N. H. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

61 Broadway, New York.

August 2, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Development Company held this day, a dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share on the capital stock of the Company was declared payable September 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 15th, 1917. Books will not close.

SAM A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

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THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

119 West 40th Street New York

mentals in algebra and geometry. But unless practise proves that this can be done without devoting additional time to mathematics later, the gain would be small.

Myers and Atwood's *Elementary Algebra* is a good book, among scores of its type, well arranged, with clear explanations and much drill in problem solving. In Merrill and Smith's *First Course in Higher Algebra*, tho little review work is given, the topics of the book are well presented, and the unusually large amount of preliminary work on calculus is clear and concrete.

Two books on geometry, plane and solid, both show an effort to condense and simplify the work. Betz and Webb's is a compromise between conservatism and radicalism in geometric training. By the omission of non-essentials it meets the needs of a shorter course, but, with its good original problems, gives enough work for college requirements. Durell and Arnold's, in two volumes, is as fully condensed, its correlation work is better done; its plans for theorem study excellent, and the large number of simple original problems well presented. *Recreations in Mathematics*, a book for true mathematicians, is a curiosity shop of odd methods and circumlocutions used when mathematical knowledge was meager in all subjects from arithmetic to calculus and astronomy.

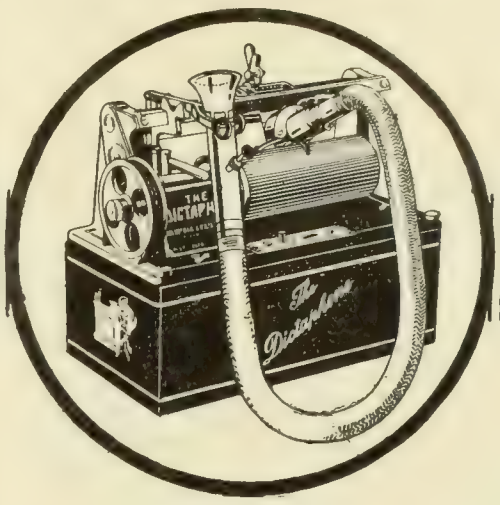
Until recently bookkeeping has been consigned to the high or commercial schools. *Everyday Bookkeeping*, altho listed in Macmillan's Commercial Series, fits admirably the work in household and cash accounts now required in many states for the grammar grades. The simple training given in profit and loss accounting would enable any pupil to test the soundness of his business transactions. Closely associated with *Everyday Bookkeeping* in its aim to teach every child the value of money is *Money—What It Is and How to Use It*. It is difficult to know how to classify the book or where to place it in the high school curriculum. It is not a scientific work, tho the history of money in its various forms is given, but a readable account of the general principles of business transactions, thoroly adapted to young people.

A Rural Arithmetic, by Madden and Turner. Houghton Mifflin Company. 65 cents. *First Year Mathematics*, by Evans and Marsh. C. E. Merrill Company. 90 cents. *Elementary Algebra*, by Myers and Atwood. Scott, Foresman & Co., Chicago. $1. *First Course in Higher Algebra*, by Merrill and Smith. The Macmillan Company. $1.50. *Plane and Solid Geometry*, by Betz and Webb. Ginn & Co., Boston. $1.36. *Plane Geometry, Solid Geometry*, by Durell and Arnold. C. E. Merrill Company, 88 and 80 cents. *Recreations in Mathematics*, by H. E. Licks. D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.25. *Everyday Bookkeeping*, by A. M. Bogle. The Macmillan Company. 65 cents. *Money—What It Is and How to Use It*, by W. R. Hayward. Houghton Mifflin Company. 80 cents.

It is difficult to judge of the value of a penmanship system by one book of the series and no teacher's manual, but Lister's *Muscular Movement Writing, Primary Book*, certainly gives good training in a form which has been thoroly tested and approved. The letters are more artistic while fully as clear as those of other muscular systems. (The Macmillan Company, 44 cents.)

A simple little handbook on *Essentials in Mechanical Drawing* is by L. J. Smith. The explanations and directions are detailed and there is an outline for a short course in drawing, with designs. (The Macmillan Company, 50 cents.)

Jane Fales, of Teachers' College, is the author of a textbook on *Dressmaking*. It has a well illustrated chapter on the history of costume, and much on the manufacture and qualities of the different fabrics. The rest of the book is given to matters of tools, design, cutting, finishing, and with its clear diagrams will be valuable to home dressmakers as well as to class students. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)



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When the Roses Bloom Again	Mother — A Word That	Alexander's Ragtime Band	On Moonlight Bay	Grizzly Bear
Till Sands of Desert Grow Cold	Means the World To Me	When We Were Two Little Boys	Ragtime Violin	Rainbow
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm	There's a Girl in the Heart	When I Get You Alone Tonight	My Hula Hula Love	Red Wing
Where the River Shannon Flows	of Maryland; Twilight	Waiting for the Robert E. Lee	On Mobile Bay	Hiawatha
When I Dream of Old Erin	Are You From Dixie?	Trail of the Lonesome Pine	Stop, Stop, Stop	Oh You Kid
I'm On My Way to Dublin Bay	When I Was a Dreamer,	Let Me Call You Sweetheart	Just Next Door	My Pony Boy
Sailing Down Chesapeake Bay	Tulip Time in Holland	Will the Angels Let Me Play?	Oh Mr. Dream Man	School Days
Dawn of a Perfect Day	When You Wore a Tulip	Roses Bring Dreams of You	Mysterious Rag	Oceana Roll
When the Angelus Is Ringing	When You're a Long Way	Great Big Blue Eyed Baby	Oh You Little Bear	Red Rose Rag
I Love the Whole United States	From Home; Silver Bell	Silver Threads Among the Gold	Old Maid's Ball	Rose, Rose Rose

There's a Little Spark of Love Still Burning; I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier; If You Don't Like Your Uncle Sammy, etc.

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THE STRAIGHT ROAD TO VICTORY

MONTHLY ARTICLE OF THE EFFICIENCY SOCIETY

SUPPOSE that there are three milk wagon companies collecting from a dairy farming district and selling to the urban community of Pigsknuckle Crossing. Suppose that every wagon and every driver was kept busy attempting to satisfy the demands of this metropolis, that horses sold at so high a figure that the delivery companies could barely afford to replace those which died and that new milk cans could not be obtained for love or money. Now suppose further that a stranger comes to town, likes the situation, and opens a big toothbrush factory. Two thousand workingmen, most of them with large and increasing families, come to Pigsknuckle Crossing to make toothbrushes. They require milk for their babies, their coffee and their breakfast cereals, but how are they going to be supplied? The farmers can raise all the milch cows that the needs of the town require, but who shall take the milk to the ultimate consumer? Must the townsfolk go hungry or the factory close?

Without exaggeration, this was the position in which the railroads found themselves when we entered the Great War. In one sense of the word they had never been more prosperous, at least they had never had more to do. There was our big export trade with Europe and likewise a high pressure of business between different parts of the country. Most of the big companies were able to run at top capacity and some were even perplexed as to how to cope with the increasing demand for transportation. Then came war.

NEEDLESS to say, the burden placed upon a railroad system in time of war is much greater than any which private business can impose. The civil population must receive its food as usual. Failure to secure adequate transportation from rural Russia to the people of Moscow and Petrograd last March caused first famine, then bread riots, then armed insurrection, and finally revolution and the republic. The factories must receive their supplies as usual unless the nation is to be shaken by panic and economic collapse. But the railroads must undertake new tasks in addition to doing "business as usual." There are troops to transport from every part of the country; first to the training camps and later to the ports of embarkation. Remember all the difficulties which we experienced in mobilizing the National Guard on the Mexican border when we went in pursuit of Villa and the heavily burdened American tortoise failed to overtake the light footed Mexican hare. Then there is the equipment for the army: wireless outfits, entrenching tools, hospital supplies, aeroplanes, shoes, gas masks, helmets, and a thousand and one other indispensables which cannot be provided once for all but must be continually renewed as the old supply is exhausted. Then there are the two great items of food and shells, not for ourselves alone but for a dozen other nations who are looking to us for help. It is not enough to get the supplies and munitions required by the army transported somehow, they must arrive constantly, regularly and without delay.

The obvious answer to these problems is increased equipment. But the peculiar circumstances of the present put that solution out of the question. The able workmen who might be making rails and cars are in even greater demand for building ships or making munitions of war and many of them also have gone and will go into the army. Such new railroad equipment as can be manufactured is needed by our European allies whose transportation difficulties are far more acute than ours. Even if the railroads enjoyed every facility for extending their mileage and putting more trains into operation the necessary construction would be a matter of months and in the meantime preparedness would be sidetracked. From May, 1916, to May of this year there has been an increase of only one locomotive in two hundred and less than one freight car in fifty; not enough to keep pace with the ordinary needs of a growing population.

YET during the same year when there was so little construction the railroad companies increased the volume of the freight they carried by 16.1 per cent and they have met without demur every task which the war has given them. Actual returns have been received from railroads operating 173,105 miles of line, enough to make a seven track railroad all the way around the earth. During May they handled traffic equivalent to carrying 29,522,870,109 tons of freight for one mile and thus established a world's record for tonnage transported. In what way was this miracle worked?

Let us take another look at the milk routes of Pigsknuckle Crossing. Finding themselves unable to secure new wagons, horses, cans and drivers the three concerns held a conference and decided to coöperate. Smith and Brown both collected milk from the farmers of the Pleasant Valley district. They decided that instead of each covering the entire region Smith would take from all the farmers north of Willow Creek and Brown from all those to the south. This saved time by shortening the collecting route and enabled both milk companies to get to town earlier and return sooner. Brown and Jones distributed to customers in all parts of town. Brown was assigned to cover the east end of town and Jones the west while Smith devoted himself to the factory district. When Jones found that he had some spare milk cans on hand he loaned them to Smith, who didn't have enough, and, in reciprocity for this accommodation, Smith let Jones use his horses when Jones's horse was laid up by an accident. In a hundred such ways Smith, Brown and Jones pooled their resources and distributed their duties and the result was that all the two thousand families who were supported by the new toothbrush factory received their milk with unfailing regularity and nobody realized how near the town had come to a milk famine.

IN just this way the railroads of America handled the new burdens of the war with their old equipment. In April a Railroads' War Board was established with Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway, as its chairman. This board acted as a directing body for the railroads of the country under the supervision of the Council for National Defense. It was agreed that for the period of the war the various lines should be operated as a single transcontinental system, eliminating all individual and competitive activities. Instead of being rivals trying to capture each other's business the companies were comrades in arms, sharing each other's burdens. If one railroad found itself with empty freight cars these were promptly sent to another road where they would be more needed. Time schedules were revised so that transfers might be facilitated and common policies were approved and adopted.

The shippers also were required to do their bit. Special accommodation was given to the requirements of the Federal Government. When there was any conflict the private shipper had to wait his turn and the Railroads' War Board issued strict orders forbidding any one to make use of any Government ordered cars for any purpose except loading specified in an official order. It is estimated that during the next few months more than 100,000 cars will be required for Federal use.

The railroads have also been able to get increased mileage from their cars and locomotives by careful adjustment of long and short haul schedules and to reduce the number of empty cars. During the year the average locomotive mileage in a single day increased from 65.5 to 71.3.

These are the proofs that American railroad men are awake to the significance of the Great War and are both ready and able to do their part in it. Those pessimists who think of efficiency as a plant that can grow only on the other side of the Rhine should ponder them well. But may we not reasonably ask that American railroads retain when peace is restored the benefits of organization which were revealed to them by war? Shall we return to the old days of "unscrambling" the railroad mergers or insist that they combine, as at present, not for the exploitation of the shippers and the consumer, but in order that no equipment may stand idle because one railroad is unwilling to accommodate a rival? Such are the questions which the war has raised and they will not cease to be asked until they have been rightly answered.

The Independent

Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

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Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Founded 1880

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

THE COUNTRYSIDE
MAGAZINE AND SUBURBAN LIFE

Founded 1904

Incorporated with The Independent August 4, 1917

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REMARKABLE REMARKS

BISHOP C. D. WILLIAMS—American prosperity is in a great measure lop-sided.

BILLY SUNDAY—I tell you if automobiles could talk there would be something doing.

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL WICKERSHAM—Damn the Kaiser!

ORVILLE WRIGHT—The army with the most eyes will win.

J. EDGAR PARK—There is nothing perfect except a perfect fool.

H. G. WELLS—American citizenship lacks a mental "hinterland."

AMY LOWELL—My correspondence is enormous, simply enormous.

PROF. IRVING FISHER—Eugenics is hygiene raised to its highest power.

LLOYD GEORGE—I believe in the nation which can sing about its defeats.

J. OGDEN ARMOUR—Cultivate personality and make a good first impression.

DR. BEVERLY ROBINSON—Not very many operations for appendicitis are necessary.

SENATOR REED—Forever and forever the lash is laid across the legislative back.

GOVERNOR FERGUSON OF TEXAS—Some people are hog wild about higher education.

LORD LOREBORN—If this conflict goes on indefinitely, revolution and anarchy will follow.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER—The trouble with me is that I enjoy myself wherever I am.

SECRETARY HOUSTON—The high cost of living is due to a combination of circumstances.

BRAND WHITLOCK—The breweries are the one institution the Germans have respected.

ED HOWE—I suppose I am the only sincere admirer of John D. Rockefeller in the world.

CARDINAL GIBBONS—I am opposed to any state wide or nation wide prohibition measure.

MAXIM GORKY—Nearly all the evils of Russia's daily life spring from the absence of science.

GENERAL GALLIENI—Say what you want done, but don't say more than a man can remember.

GRANTLAND RICE—An aeroplane moves at top speed almost twice as fast as a golf ball does.

LADY DUFF-GORDON—A woman bursts into the fullest bloom of her beauty in an evening gown.

MARY PICKFORD—Have you tried pure olive oil? It is said to promote the growth of eyelashes.

PRESTOWA MANN MARTIN—Feminism will reduce the lord of creation to the status of a Tom cat.

REV. L. C. LEWIS—We should speak not of the kingdom of God, but of the republic of God.

ROGER W. BABSON—Our banks are operated by the capitalist class and for the capitalists alone.

ELIHU ROOT—There is not as much disturbance in all of Russia as there is in the United States.

SAMUEL GOMPERS—A racial problem rarely becomes acute except thru economic or social friction.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—New nations continue to enter the war against us, but this does not frighten us.

KOREAN MISSIONARY ROSE—Next to finger nail growing the popular relaxation in Korea is swinging.

GLENN FRANK—There is a distinct function for the lecturer, but at present he is not fulfilling it.

LUKE MCLUKE—There is a lot of merry sunshine in the world, but you seldom see any of it at the breakfast table.

MARY ALDEN HOPKINS—Accustom your children gradually to the sight of blood and for yourself learn to kill a little every day.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—I am a retired commander-in-chief of the United States army and eligible to any position of command over American troops.

WILLIAM B. HAYWOOD—We are going to ride in automobiles or nobody else is going to ride in them.

ROMAIN ROLLAND—The two moral weaknesses which this contagious war has most completely revealed are the weakness of Christianity and of Socialism.

MAX NORDAU—It is enough to make one quit the human family in disgust to think that for a whole century two worlds have regarded the German as an immutable individual.

HELEN ROWLAND—In these days when an ordinary human man asks an ordinary human girl to be his wife, she ought to go humbly down on her knees and thank heaven.

FERNAND EMGERAND—The peace which will conclude this unparalleled war will be the greatest event in history and the treaty which will ratify it must be a masterpiece.

DUDLEY GLASS—If the weather continues warm and our motorists continue to use this new 200 skunk power gasoline we'll all have to wear gas masks when we go out airing.

WOODROW WILSON—If you live in a place where you can sit around a stove in a country store and spit tobacco juice in a sawdust box you are more likely to have opinions than if you live in New York.

SECRETARY OF STATE LANSING—I do not know in the annals of history an instance where a people, with truly democratic institutions, have permitted their government to wage a war of aggression, a war of conquest.

SENATOR STONE—I would strip every ruler and noble of his toggery, his pretensions, his ill-gotten privileges and send him out about his business to make an honest living by his own hand and brain like other men.

RICHARD PIERSON HOBSON—When the war closes, we should announce to the world that we intend to retain control over the elements until a proper international organization is developed. Then we will promptly transfer their control to that organization to be used in the interest of peace and humanity.

THE FOOD FIGHT

Under this head, every week, The Independent will print some vital part of the information which is being circulated by the Department of Agriculture to aid American housekeepers in their patriotic and intensely necessary work of conserving food.

CANNING this year is being done almost entirely without cans. They are hard to get and glass jars are just as good, in fact rather better, for home use. Glass jars are expensive, tho, so it will be good news to the housewife who keeps things "because they may come in handy some day" to learn that her foresight has been at last rewarded and that the experts of the Department of Agriculture are urging the use of old bottles, provided they are properly sealed, for the conservation of a good many different kinds of food. Glass or crockery jars with sealing devices must be used for canning vegetables and fruits, but preserves, marmalades and jellies can be put up in large-necked bottles and fruit juices in small-necked bottles sealed with paraffin. Cap jars and large-necked bottles with paper and paraffin or, in the case of jellies and stiff marmalades, with paraffin alone. Seal small-necked bottles this way: Make a cotton stopper, press it into the neck of the bottle and leave it during the sterilization or boiling period. To sterilize, set the bottle in boiling-hot water up to the neck and let it remain for forty minutes at a temperature of 165° F. Then remove the bottle, press the cork, which has been baked in the oven for one hour, in the top over the cotton, immediately, and dip the top into melted wax or paraffin.

THE SWIMMER

BY JOHN CROWE

IN dog-days plowmen quit their toil,
And frog-ponds in the meadow boil,
And grasses on the upland broil,
And all the coiling things uncoil,
And eggs and meats and Christians spoil.

A mile away the valley breaks
(So all good valleys do) and makes
A cool green water for hot heads' sakes,
And sundry sullen dog-days' aches.

The swimmer's body is white and clean,
It is washed by a water of deepest green
The color of leaves in a starlight scene,
And it is as white as the stars between.

But the swimmer's soul is a thing possest,
His soul is naked as his breast,
Remembers not its east and west,
And ponders this way, I have guessed:

I have no home in the cruel heat
On alien soil that blisters feet.
This water is my native seat
And more than ever cool and sweet,
So long by forfeiture escheat,

O my forgiving element!
I gash you to my heart's content
And never need to be penitent,
So light you float me when breath is spent
And close again where my rude way went.

And now you close above my head
And I lie low in a soft green bed
That dog-days never have visited.
"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread:"
The garden's curse is at last unsaid.

What do I need of senses five?
Why eat, or drink, or sweat, or wive?
What do we strive for when we strive?
What do we live for when alive?

And what if I do not rise again?
Never to goad a heated brain
To hotter excesses of joy and pain!
Why should it be against the grain
To lie so cold, and still, and sane?

Water-bugs play at Shimmer, Shimmer,
Naked body's just a glimmer,
Watch ticks every second grimmer:
Come to the top, O wicked swimmer!



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The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

HARPER'S WEEKLY

THE POPE'S PROPOSALS FOR PEACE

THE proposals which Pope Benedict XV has submitted to all the belligerent powers as a basis for the mutual discussion of terms of peace deserve the most careful scrutiny and the most serious consideration. This not only because of the respect due him as the head of a great branch of the Christian Church, but because no serious suggestion from a responsible source for putting an end to the horrors and devastation wrought by the Great War can be dismissed lightly or cavalierly. We do not believe that the United States or any one of its allies—government or people—desires so to dismiss it. Neither Great Britain nor France nor Russia nor Belgium nor Serbia nor Italy—to say nothing of the lesser and the more remote belligerents of the Allied group—wanted this war, or "willed" it, to use the Kaiser's word. The United States least of all. What the real reaction of Germany—ruling class and governed people—to an actual attempt, like that of the Pope, to bring an end to the conflict at its present stage, will be we do not dare to hazard a guess. The psychology of the German mind has become increasingly difficult for us to enter into as the war has progressively revealed it. But one certainty has been stripped of veil after veil of charitable doubt as the months since August of 1914 have passed. Germany—ruling caste and, we must believe against every inclination of our heart, united people—wanted this war and willed it.

What should be the response of the Allies to the message of Benedict? What shall be the response of the United States?

One and the same, is the first answer. We fight shoulder to shoulder with them for one ultimate end, one fundamental purpose. We must not separate ourselves from them in the consideration of the terms on which we shall all consent to cease to fight. United we face the Teutonic menace to civilization and humanity. United we must face it down.

But what shall that one answer be? Let us first consider what the Pope's proposals are. The complete text of his message to the belligerents is to be found printed on another page. Stripped to the bare bones, if we interpret them aright, the terms he proposes as a basis are these:

1—Mutual diminution of armament;

2—Substitution for armament of arbitration, with the imposition of penalties upon the state which should refuse either to submit a dispute to arbitration or to accept the decision;

3—Guarantee of the freedom of the seas;

4—No imposition of indemnities for the reparation of damages or the payment of war expenses;

5—Mutual restitution of all occupied territory;

6—Discussion in a spirit of conciliation of other territorial questions—such as those between Germany and France and those between Italy and Austria—taking into consideration the "aspirations of the peoples and the special interests and the general welfare of the great human society";

7—Examination, in the "same spirit of equity and justice" of other territorial and political questions, notably those of Armenia, of the Balkan states and of Poland.

To a sudden visitor from Mars these terms might perhaps seem plausible. If he merely knew that two great groups of nations had been at war for three years, at an unbelievable cost of blood and treasure, and with no decisive result yet in sight, he might well say, as the Pope has in effect said, "Stop fighting, restore the status quo ante bellum, agree that it will not happen again, and resolve to settle the differences between you in a spirit of conciliation and justice."

But such a simple solution of the problem ignores too many elements in the situation. It tosses cavalierly into the scrap heap such hard and unescapable facts as these:

That Germany deliberately and wantonly began the war in pursuit of her own reckless ambitions;

That Germany broke her plighted word for "strategical reasons" on the insolent plea that "necessity knows no law";

That Germany has waged the war in utter disregard of every mandate of international law, every principle of humanity and justice and moral decency;

That this war is a struggle not between conflicting interests but between opposing ideals—democracy and autocracy, civilization and barbarism, consideration for the weak and exaltation of the strong, humanity and ruthlessness, light and darkness, right and wrong;

That in such a conflict with such an antagonist the way to peace cannot lead thru the paths of conciliation and sweet reasonableness, but by the hard road of submission for the aggressor and the blood guilty;

That Germany must be defeated if the world is to be safe, for Germany, under her present leadership and in her present mood, has shown herself the ruthless enemy of everything that makes for peace and security, fair play and right dealing, equity and the rights of man.

What then shall be the reply? How should we answer?

In the Yankee way, with a question. What does Germany say?

For Germany must now speak first; and for two reasons. For the first, the Allies, in justice to the great cause of civilization and humanity for which they fight, cannot even enter into a discussion of peace with Germany until that forsworn nation shall have shown, at least by implication, some recognition of her guilt, some inclination to recant. For the second, the terms of the Allies have been known for half a year; Germany's have never even been intimated. It would be criminal folly for the Allies, before Germany had spoken, to declare their readiness to enter a peace con-

ference with the proposals of the Pope as the basis of negotiations.

The Pope proposes the restoration of the status quo, no indemnities, disarmament, arbitration.

The Allies have proposed restitution, reparation, guarantees for the future.

Germany has proposed—nothing.

Come, what does Germany say?

Until Germany has spoken there is no ground on which peace can even be discussed.

Germany must now speak first.

THE ORIGIN OF HATE

PAIN, says the physiologist, is a superficial thing. A mere cut or burn will often be more painful than a dangerous internal wound. The function of pain is not aimless torture to the injured body but a warning of a dangerous and abnormal situation, and that is why the nerve ends reach the skin where they are most easily hurt. If picking up the wrong end of a hot poker did not at once make things very unpleasant we might not drop it in time to prevent serious injury. This is true not only of pain but of most unpleasantnesses of life; they are danger signals of something out of the ordinary. Fear, for example, is only excited by the unusual. You cannot frighten a fish by the heaving billows of the ocean or an eagle by the terrible depths and distances of the boundless air. You can frighten a man with a ghost once; perhaps twice. But if ghosts drop in for a chat every night he will soon become reconciled to his strange company and converse with them almost at his ease. At least, so we are told; we confess we have not tried it. The soldier who dodges the first shell during a bombardment will not even turn his head at the fiftieth. What we are used to and expect rarely causes us pain, fear, uneasiness, shyness or perplexity.

The same principle, we believe, applies to the emotion of hate. It, too, is an emotion of adjustment to a new and unexpected situation. We may study this where hate is now being exhibited on its largest scale, in Germany. Nothing is more curious than the unequal way in which the German people distribute their hate among their different foes. The French have, perhaps, caused the death of more Germans than any other of the Allies if we consider the past three years as a whole. Yet the German press has almost universally taken a tone of patronizing pity toward this valiant and implacable foe, "Poor fellows, such fine artistic taste, such valor, such noble traditions! To think that they should become the dupes of those wretched English." Toward the Russians their attitude is similar, with a somewhat greater flavor of contempt. Did not Lissauer sing in his famous *Hassgesang gegen England:* "French and Russians they matter not, A blow for a blow and a shot for a shot"?

Such has, in general, been the attitude of the Germans toward their many enemies. Two marked exceptions there are: England and Belgium. Toward these peoples the German nation as a whole has shown an intensity of hate that borders on insanity. It is they who have been singled out not only for official frightfulness but for the insults of the mob around the prison camps and for the furious denunciations of the editors, preachers and professors who profess to interpret the German mind. The wave of collective hate is too general and spontaneous to be accounted for as part of the Kaiser's policy for new international alignments after the war. It must have some genuine popular feeling as its basis. If so, what is the cause?

We think that one explanation may be that the German people for more than four decades have taken for granted that some day they must be ready to repel an attempt on the part of their neighbors to the west to avenge the losses and humiliations of 1871, and that ever since the Franco-Russian alliance they had become used to the idea of a war against both nations at once. England was different. Very possibly the German diplomats knew that the British Government would never permit Germany to crush France in a wantonly aggressive war, but the mass of the people (unless they are all liars) really hoped that England would stand aside in her traditional "splendid isolation." The French and Prussians have fought against each other many times, but in past wars the English and Prussians had usually been allies and always friends. To the Germans it was a new and terrible element in the situation when this old ally, this "Teutonic" people of similar speech and blood, turned against them. In an instant their hopes of a short and easy war turned to ashes. "*Der Tag*" had dawned too soon.

The case of Belgium was similar. No German, so far as we know, expected that when the mighty Imperial army entered this little country that the people would dare do more than put up a formal show of resistance. The wholly unanticipated military enthusiasm which the Belgians brought to the conflict upset the German plans in matters of vital moment. They felt as a man about to drown a kitten would feel if it suddenly turned into a tiger. Not so does a man feel, not so does he hate, if he goes armed into the jungle and comes face to face with the tiger which he started out to hunt in the first place. The German feeling toward Belgium was further embittered by the fact that their invasion of Belgium had placed them irretrievably in the wrong. The Germans, therefore, avenged themselves on the little nation whose bold fight had advertised their crime.

What is true of German hate against the world is true of the world's hatred of the German Government. We cannot now recapture the first hot blaze of indignation with which we once heard of open towns bombarded or of the "Lusitania" sunk. It is a horrible thing to say, but the last three years have made us almost used to atrocities. New infamies are reported from time to time in the press, but we are calloused to the shock. There remains, we trust, the iron determination to root out from existence the political system which made these evils possible, but the strong emotional coloring has not lasted. We will make war in cold blood and make peace with cold reason. Two years ago, had we gone to war over the first submarine outrages, we could have done neither.

THE VATICAN TOMORROW

THE Pope's peace letter will be discussed almost exclusively from the standpoint of its bearing upon the continuance of the war and the terms of peace. It has another significance which perhaps will receive more attention later on.

Whether with conscious intent or not, it is a pro-German document. It probably was not written at Potsdam for signature at Rome, but it might as well have been. The plan proposed cannot be considered seriously by the Entente Allies so long as they are undefeated and retain their normal common-sense. Deeper than any other reason that can be alleged for pushing the war against the Central Powers until they surrender and acknowledge that they have been in the wrong, is the necessity, which France and Great Britain have alleged from the first, of insuring the world against a repetition of a king-made war of aggression. Other questions, including the question of the disposition of colonies and the question of trade reprisals after the war, may be considered at a council table, but before the council meets there must be a situation which will make another such war impossible.

Practically this means that Germany must throw up her hands. The practical substance of unconditional surrender is an imperative requirement in the issue as it now stands, and this requirement the Pope's letter ignores.

Therefore the deeper significance of the letter is that the Vatican has arrived at a certain momentous conclusion. It is that the Catholic Church can save more out of the wreck

in Austria and in Germany than it can hope to save in Belgium and in France.

At the beginning of the war pro-German writers in the United States were fond of representing the issue as a conflict between a stalwart Teutonic Protestantism and a decadent Latin Catholicism. It was a childishly superficial generalization, but it satisfied not a few American Protestant minds that wanted to keep this country out of the war. It is worth something to have a convincing proof that the real forces in the conflict are not and never have been so aligned. Belgium was largely Catholic, but Catholic Belgium, desolated and impoverished, cannot, for generations to come, give to the Vatican its old-time material support. France already before the war began had secularized her politics and her schools, and there was no reason to expect that the country would go back to its former subservience to the Church. The Roman Catholic population of the United States is thoroly religious and loyal, but it is not unthinking or subservient, and there is no reason to expect that in the near future it will be able or even intent to break down the vogue and efficiency of the public schools. In Italy secularism is politically dominant and commercially ascendant. Austria and southern Germany remain, and probably for a long time to come will continue to be, the strongholds of the Catholic power.

In view of these facts it must be acknowledged that the Vatican has hitherto followed an honorable course, standing by its Belgian and French adherents thruout their distress, and refraining from act or word that could be construed as lending aid to the German aggression. Its present attitude and its peace proposals are most reasonably and generously explained therefore by assuming that the plain interests of the Church and its deep concern for its Austrian and south German population have prevented it from seeing clearly the specific moral issues involved. Neither religion nor morals, nor business can afford to consent to such a peace as the Bishop of Rome proposes.

SHAM ART AND SHAM ADMIRATION

THE naïve visitor to an art gallery on learning that the picture at which he is gazing cost a quarter or a half a million often wonders—tho he does not often venture to express his wonder—what the connoisseur sees in it that makes it worth so much. The answer to this in many cases is that the connoisseur sees nothing in the picture that makes it worth so much. It is what he thinks about it that makes it cost so much. The value is not on the canvas; it is not even in his eye; it is merely in his mind. Occasionally a case comes up in court that enables us to measure the amount of the fictitious accretion of value due to an artist's name. Such a case occupied for a week the attention of the King's High Court of Justice presided over by Mr. Justice Darling, the most noted humorist of the British bench. An American millionaire had bought for $100,000 a painting guaranteed by the art dealer of Bond street to be a portrait by Romney of Mrs. Siddons and her sister, Miss Kemble. Suspecting its genuineness he brought suit against the dealer for damages under the guarantee. The defendant summoned curators and critics to prove that it was a real Romney. Among them was the art critic of the London *Times*, Mr. Humphry Ward, the little-known husband of the well-known wife. He had made a special study of the works of Romney for the last twenty years and he testified that the canvas was a fine specimen of Romney's work. He was even able to tell by its style almost the exact year when Romney must have painted it. The plaintiff on his part was able to produce experts to prove that it could not be by Romney and was a very poor picture anyhow. But after a week of contradictory testimony and opposing argument a man turned up who remembered having seen the original sketch of the picture in the Royal Academy Library. When the photograph of the sketch was produced in court, the art dealers unhesitatingly acknowledged their mistake and refunded the $100,000. The sketch was signed "O. H." in the monogram of Ozias Humphry, a friend of Romney's but an inferior painter, or in view of the testimony of the plaintiff's experts, let us put it more cautiously—a painter of inferior reputation. The painting was first exhibited by Humphry at the Royal Academy in 1780 as "Venus and Juno," but it seems improbable that these ladies sat for it and documentary evidence indicates that the Ladies Horatia and Maria Waldegrave were the originals.

Now what is the intrinsic value of the picture? When it was thought to be by Romney it was valued at $100,000. When discovered to be by Humphry it is valued at $2000. The difference, $98,000, is the measure of the supposititious authorship. Humphry could not sell the picture at all when he painted it, not even to the ladies it purported to represent. It was sold after his death at Christie's with his other works, which brought prices ranging from 50 cents to $15. But we of the twentieth century appreciate art—that is, old art—more than the people of the eighteenth.

It may be objected that the $98,000 represents not the difference between Romney and Humphry but between the Kemble sisters and the Waldegrave sisters. That does not apply, however, to the celebrated case of 1908 when Dr. Bode of Berlin bought at a fabulous price a little wax bust of Flora supposed to be the work of Leonardo da Vinci. On tapping the interior, however, it was found to be stuffed with two yards of English quilting material! British critics assert that the bust was made by the modern British artist Lucas, but the Prussian House of Lords voted that it was a genuine da Vinci, so this question must be added to the others over which the two nations differ.

At any rate it is evident that works of art are not valued for their art but for their rarity. They bring high prices for the same reason that a Caribbean stamp with some letter wrong side up will sell for a thousand dollars. A painting is like a bank-check; what it is worth depends on the signature—if it has one.

Now the real value of a painting is its face value. Questions of date and authorship cannot in any way affect its beauty. There are acres of Corots in this country and that many of them are imitations does not matter in the least to anybody except the owner, and not to him if he is what he professes to be, a lover of art and not a mere speculator in pictures. If they were not equally well painted they could not pass for Corots. If they are equally well painted they are equally good.

An American patron of art visiting Italy some years ago was stealthily approached by an Italian who informed him of a Raphael Madonna in the possession of a nobleman of ancient lineage but now in indigent circumstances and willing to sell it for a song—as Raphael songs go. The millionaire visited the palace and inspected the picture. He could see that it was genuine—anybody who knows anything at all about art can tell a Raphael at a glance. But how could he get the picture to America? The Italian Government realizing the value of its stock of old masters to the tourist industry prohibits their export. The wily Italian who had introduced the American to the picture suggested a strategem. He would have it painted over lightly with another scene in water colors. So the millionaire paid over a liberal check and past thru the custom house at New York what appeared a modern Italian painting of a snow-storm in the Tirol. He sent it to a cleaner with instructions to remove the outer picture. But the cleaner did his work too thoroly. He not only washed off the snow-storm but also the Madonna beneath, and when the patron of art got back his picture the canvas carried a portrait of Marconi!

Counterfeit art has a real value in that it exposes counterfeit connoisseurs.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

A New Liberty Loan

Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department has suggested to Congress a new loan of $7,538,945,000 worth of bonds. These bonds will be used in part for new loans to the Allies, and in part to retire the bonds of the first Liberty Loan, which were issued at 3½ per cent. Since the new loan will draw interest at 4 per cent, it will be necessary to change the old interest rate on the first loan to correspond. The new bonds will be subject to federal taxes but not to state or local taxes; the previous issue was exempt from federal taxation as well. Even with the heavy income taxes now contemplated the Liberty Loan will be a good investment, since the tax on an allotment of $500,000 worth of bonds would reduce the value of the interest only from 4 to 3.9 per cent, which is more than the present rate on untaxable bonds. Of course, it is possible that war taxes have not yet reached their upper limit.

Senator La Follette has been working out a plan to finance the war as largely as possible by direct taxation without reliance on new bond issues. There is a group of radical senators who will uphold this principle and perhaps may succeed in having some increases inserted in the war tax bill, but there is little doubt that the war bonds will be authorized whether taxes are further increased or not. Secretary McAdoo has also proposed the issue of short-period certificates of indebtedness and war savings certificates to cover possible emergencies.

Coal Price Control

The Federal Trade Commission having just completed its study of coal production costs, President Wilson is considering appropriate methods of reducing the present abnormal prices. By the food control law the President is authorized "to fix the price of coal and coke, wherever and whenever sold . . . and to regulate the method of production, sale, shipment, distribution, apportionment or storage thereof." The Government will probably take over the bituminous coal supply and establish a maximum price based on ascertained costs of production, and so regulate its distribution that the essential wartime industries do not lack their necessary fuel. The states of the upper Mississippi Valley have suffered most from the coal shortage, according to a statement of the Railroad War Board. The shipping tonnage on the Great Lakes has been so largely taken up with ore shipments that the railroads have had to increase the amount of coal carried overland. President Markham of the Illinois Central has stated that the railroads are now handling more coal than ever before and that coal is practically preferred freight on every railroad.

THE GREAT WAR

August 13—Sixteen British ships sunk during past week. George Barnes succeeds Henderson in British War Council.

August 14—China issues formal declaration of war against Germany and Austria-Hungary. Rumanians make counter-attacks on Mackensen's forces.

August 15—Pope's peace appeal published. Another big drive at Lens. Austrian aeroplanes drop bombs on Venice.

August 16—British take Langemarck. Germans drive Russo-Rumanian forces across the Sereth.

August 17—Germans make counter-attacks at Langemarck. Struggle for Lens continues.

August 18—French aeroplanes bombard German bases in France. Austrians take trenches in Moldavia.

August 19—British make fresh gains near Ypres. Italians begin offensive on the Isonzo.

The governors of Illinois, Kansas and Missouri are planning to seize and operate the coal mines in their respective states unless the mine owners and coal dealers are willing to grant reasonable prices. This action may be forestalled by price fixing on the part of the Federal Government, but unless maximum prices are established for the whole nation some of the coal producing states will undoubtedly take independent action. One element that complicates the situation is the demand of labor for a higher scale of wages to correspond with the increased profits. The danger of strikes, both local and general, is constantly present. Secretary of Labor Wilson has induced 25,000 Alabama coal miners to remain at work until there was opportunity for a settlement between the operators and the unions.

The Pacifist Drive in the Senate

Partly in response to the Pope's strong appeal to all the belligerents to withdraw their hands from slaughter and conclude a lasting peace, and partly from their own dislike of the war or from such an attitude on the part of their constituents, several senators and representatives have attempted to introduce an infusion of peace sentiment into the halls of Congress. Senator La Follette has framed a resolution to the effect that "the Congress hereby declares that this Government will not contribute to the efforts of any belligerent for the purpose of prolonging the war to annex new territory either in Europe or outside of Europe nor to enforce the payment of indemnities to recover the expenses of the war." Senator King of Utah has introduced a rival resolution demanding victory as a prerequisite to peace. Around these resolutions, and others which may be offered, the Senate will hold its first debate on the conditions of peace. The outcome is not questioned, but it will be interesting to see how many other senators will rally around the white flag raised by the Senator from Wisconsin. Senator Gore of Oklahoma has offered an amendment to the war revenue bill, providing that no part of the money thus appropriated shall be used to send drafted men to fight overseas. Altho Senator Gore defended his amendment on grounds of military expediency, it will doubtless find its support among the anti-war forces of Congress.

A Central American Federation?

The Government of Costa Rica has approached the other Central American nations with the proposal to reconsider the peace treaties of 1907 which bound Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica to respect the neutrality of Honduras, and to refer all matters of international dispute among the Central American countries to a court established in Costa Rica for a period of ten years. Now that the term of the agreements is about to expire there is a strong sentiment in all of the little republics to replace them by a firmer bond of union. In Honduras especially, which lies midmost of the five republics (hence the importance of its neutralization), the people are said to be earnest advocates of unification. Salvador is also favorably disposed to the idea of a federation of Central America. On several occasions during the nineteenth century there were more or less successful attempts to form such a federation, but they always broke up after a time from the jealousy of one or more of the participating nations that considered the advantages of union unequally distributed. All of the Central American countries have, in one way or another, endorsed and supported the action of the United States in entering the war against Germany, and this diplomatic solidarity may form the basis of a new and more permanent union.

The Western Offensive

The most important actions on the western war front during the week were in the neighborhood of Ypres. All the German attempts to regain their lost positions to the east of the city have been unsuccessful, but the Allies also have been content with very modest gains, aiming rather to shatter the German positions and weaken their army than to occupy territory. Early on the morning of August 16 the French and British attacked along a nine-mile front north of the road from Ypres to Menin. The French to the north took the village of Dreigrachten and the British occupied

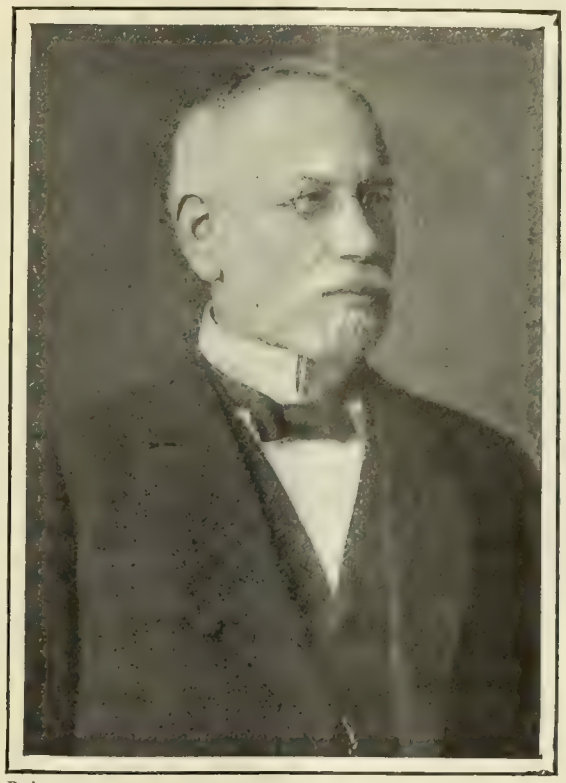
Langemarck. The accounts of the battle are very confusing. The Germans allege that they recaptured Langemarck and repulsed the British from Poelkappelle, a village northeast of Langemarck. The British, on their part, deny that the Germans even attempted to retake Langemarck or that the Allies had any present intention of occupying so advanced a position as Poelkappelle.

The successes of the French and the British are explained by the superiority of their artillery fire and aircraft. The infantry encountered the greatest difficulty in making any progress because of the heavy rains and the overflowing streams and canals. Sometimes a soldier would be bogged in the mire while in the act of charging and require to be pulled free by his comrades. While the German defenses above ground were easily demolished by the Allied artillery, many Germans found shelter in underground fortifications where they remained hidden until the storm of battle had swept past them. The presence of these secret entrenchments is one explanation of the fact that after every advance the Allies are busy for several days in "consolidating" their positions. The word implies not only the reconstruction of damaged trenches but the complete occupation of positions left in the rear of the new line of battle. More than 1800 prisoners and several large cannon were taken in one day.

In the coal mining region around the towns of Lens and Loos the Canadians have made gains, too small to show on an ordinary map, but the importance of which is well understood by military men. The position known as "Hill 70," which is the most prominent hight in that region, was taken on August 15 and with it a large number of prisoners. The possession of Lens has been a coveted goal for the British army for two years and at last the much delayed victory on this part of the front seems in sight.

Separatists Gain in South Africa

Ireland and Quebec are not the only parts of the British Empire where local opinion is divided between the partizans of home rule under the British flag and the advocates of complete independence. The Nationalist Party in South Africa, led by General Hertzog, has recently won six additional seats in the Provincial Council of Cape Colony and seven in the Transvaal. In the Transvaal Premier Botha's South African Party, largely consisting of Boers loyal to British rule, now has thirteen seats; the Nationalist Party eleven; the Unionist Party ten; the Labor Party eight, with one independent.



Bain

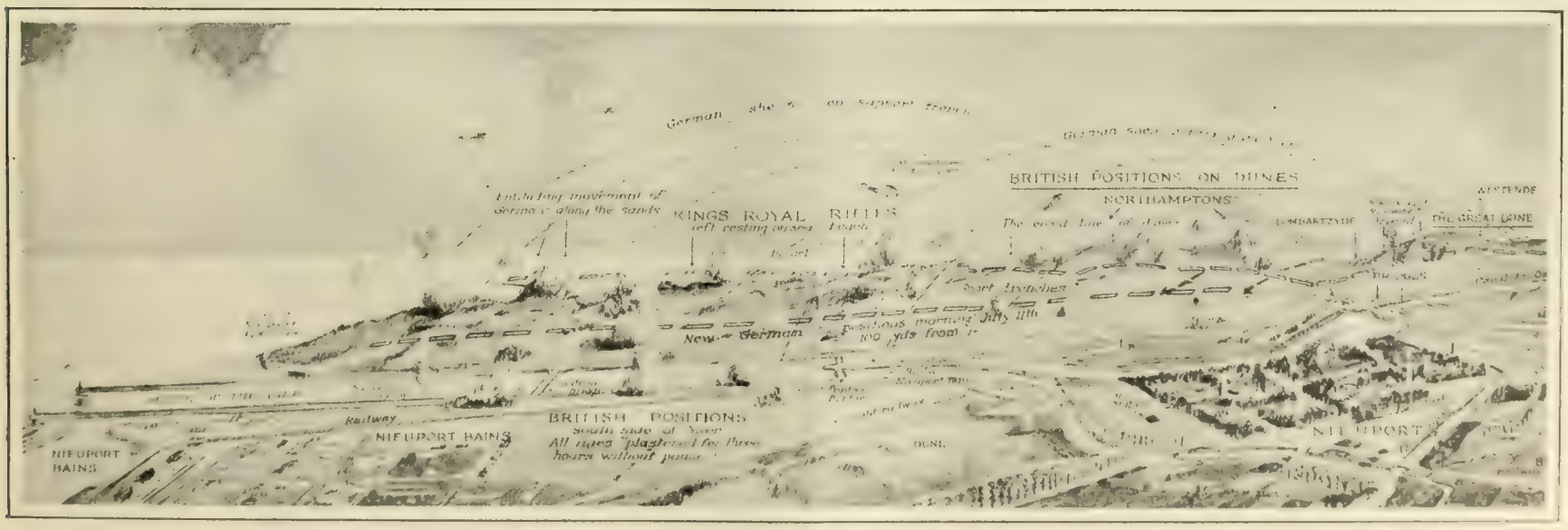
CATHOLIC LEADER OF THE REICHSTAG

Dr. Peter Spahn, the new Minister of Justice for Prussia, is the leader of the Catholic Center party in the Reichstag. He is seventy-one years old and was at one time a judge in the German Supreme Court. He is known as a conservative and an expert politician

Not all of the Nationalists are in favor of an immediate rebellion to establish their independence. The majority of them seem rather to cherish the probably delusive hope that after the war a peaceful separation of the South African Union from the rest of the British Empire may be accomplished. A republican manifesto was published urging all South Africans of whatever political party to join in a convention at Bloemfontein to discuss the possibility of independence. "So much," says this strange document, "has already been said by the leading politicians of the world with reference to a right to an independent existence of all nations of this world that we feel convinced that if we should . . . approach the representatives of the belligerent powers when they would meet in congress to discuss the peace of the world and to decide over the fate of nations, and humbly beg of them to grant us the independence of the Union of South Africa, that they would then, we feel sure, not refuse this our request." Premier Botha is laboring hard to counteract the separatist movement among the Boers, which in his opinion endangers the peace and the future prosperity of South Africa.

The War for Moldavia

Rumania stands in some peril of being as completely overwhelmed as Serbia or Montenegro. The Germans, together with their Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish allies, for all four nations have been represented in this theater of war, have for many months held Wallachia or southern Rumania. This region has furnished the Central Powers with an abundant supply of grain and oil, and its possession has given them also command of the Black Sea coast almost to the Russian frontier. The importance of this is that Russia is compelled to keep an army in the southwestern part of the republic in order to prevent an invasion from the Danube valley into the vast agricultural region of southern Russia. Northern Rumania, commonly known as Moldavia, is still unconquered but it is menaced from three directions. The armies of the Central Powers are pressing hard from the south toward the Sereth river near Fokchany, and also from the west over the Transylvanian Alps. At the same time the collapse of the Russian armies in Galicia and Bukowina renders possible an invasion from the north. It is impossible as yet to estimate the net result of the campaign. That the conquest of Moldavia is a real possibility must be admitted, altho the stubborn valor recently shown by the Russian and Rumanian troops has done much to redeem the military reputation of the two nations.



THE BATTLE OF THE DUNES

This drawing, reproduced by permission of the London *Sphere*, shows the battle from above the Nieuport side of the Yser river. The distance from the mouth of the river to the islet is about a mile



Central News

SETTLING THE IRISH QUESTION?

The Irish Convention by which England hopes to solve the Irish problem is meeting in the Regents House, Trinity College, Dublin. These sandwichmen circulating among the crowd in front of the college bear placards expressing confidence in the convention and their ability to obtain results

The Pope's Peace Message

Elsewhere in this issue we print the text of Pope Benedict's letter to the belligerent powers. It reached the United States thru the British Government, because the Holy See has no diplomatic representative at Washington. To Russia, Belgium, Brazil and Great Britain, the note was sent directly; to the other nations of the Entente it was forwarded indirectly thru diplomatic channels. After an eloquent appeal for an immediate world peace the Pope discusses the terms on which such a peace may be possible. Disarmament, or rather a general diminution of armaments, is given the first place in the Papal program. There should be a general restoration of territory conquered or occupied and an abandonment of claims for indemnity. The territorial claims of Italy against Austria and of France against Germany should be settled by agreement. The Pope makes a specially strong plea for the reconstitution of an independent Poland, which is one of the most strongly Roman Catholic countries in Europe, and hopes for a solution of the Armenian and Balkan problems by peaceful negotiation.

Early rumors of the nature of the Pope's note to the belligerents had indicated terms much more favorable to the Entente Allies than those actually mentioned in the note; in fact, it was even reported that the Pope had abandoned his long neutrality and would openly endorse the chief war aims of the Allies. At present many persons in England and France are inclined to suspect, unjustly perhaps, that Pope Benedict had already reached an understanding with the Central Powers before he wrote his message. The abandonment of indemnities, the restoration of the German colonies, the absence of reference to the emancipation of any of the minor nationalities in Austria-Hungary except the Poles and Italians, and the ignoring of all the opprest peoples of the Ottoman Empire except the Armenians, are points that suggest German influence. But, on the other hand, the Pope's terms do not suggest a *status quo* peace such as that recently indorsed by the German Reichstag. If Germany is really willing to negotiate about Alsace-Lorraine, Prussian Poland and disarmament, and to admit the cession of any part of Austria to Italy, peace is much nearer than any one had supposed.

Stockholm Prospects

The British Government is unalterably opposed to any participation by the Labor Party in the Stockholm Socialist conference. Mr. Bonar Law stated on behalf of the ministry that "it is not legal for any persons resident in His Majesty's dominions to engage in a conference with enemy subjects without the license of the Crown." Arthur Henderson, the member of the British War Council who lost his position for approving the sending of British Labor Party delegates to Stockholm, defended his conduct in a long speech before the House of Commons. Premier Lloyd George replied that "the four allied powers have arrived definitely at the conclusion that if terms of peace are to be discussed they must be made by the representatives of the whole nation. I am the last man to say anything derogatory of the power or influence of labor, but they are not the whole community." George Nicholl Barnes, Minister of Pensions, takes Mr. Henderson's place on the War Council.

Altho the French Government seems opposed to permitting Socialist delegates to attend the Stockholm Conference, the French Socialists are making a strong plea for participation. The resolution adopted by representatives of the party states that: "The party does not go to Stockholm in search of a peace of compromise which would leave the fate of the peoples in suspense and at the mercy of fresh wars. It goes to declare that respect for the peoples' rights, respect for treaties and an engagement henceforth to submit every possible conflict to the justice of nations, can alone constitute an acceptable peace." The French Socialists show a stronger disposition than the Socialists of any other nation to go back to the causes of the war and demand from the conference the condemnation of those governments guilty of causing it. M. Albert Thomas of the French War Council defended the Socialists of the nation and declared that their patriotic conduct had earned for them the right to full confidence. The Russian Government has refused to approve the Stockholm Conference, but it has also refused to prevent Russian Socialists from attending. In the view of Premier Kerensky the conference is purely a party affair and has no direct bearing on the national policy.

New Air Raids on England

On the afternoon of August 12 some twenty German aeroplanes attacked the Essex coast and dropt more than forty bombs. At Southend they killed eight men, nine women and six children, besides injuring about fifty other persons. Bombs were also scattered over other towns in the neighborhood but with less effect. British aeroplanes drove the German machines away and two of the latter were destroyed. It is believed that the Germans had been trying to reach London when they were turned back by the British aeroplanes and anti-aircraft guns. The French have carried out raids of reprisal on Frankfort-on-the-Main as their answer to recent German attacks on Nancy. The damage done was insignificant. On the Franco-Belgian front the Entente Allies retain their aircraft superiority and aerial battles are of daily occcurrence.

Italy as well as England has recently suffered from aerial bombardment. On the morning of August 14, the Austrians dropt four tons of heavy and light bombs on the city of Venice with the intention of injuring the Maritime Arsenal. The Austrians admit that three of their planes did not return and the Italians claim to have destroyed a number of the raiders. The Italians then carried out raids of reprisal against places near the Austrian coast.

Neptune Favors the British

During the week ending August 12, the British lost fourteen ships of 1600 tons or over and two of lesser tonnage. Not since February have the total shipping losses of the British merchant marine been so few in any one week; altho on four previous occasions only thirteen or fourteen large ships were reported lost. During the same week the French lost one large steamship and three small ones. The optimism aroused by the British and French reports is somewhat qualified by the report of the loss of six steamers and five sailing vessels of Italian registry, an apparent indication of increased submarine activity in the Mediterranean. A Copenhagen report tells us that the German submersible merchantman "Deutschland" which traded with the United States by passing under the British blockading fleet a few months previously to our entrance into the Great War has been

converted into a war submarine with a sailing radius sufficient to permit it to prey upon commerce in the Pacific. From the same source comes the news that Germany now has nearly three hundred submarines in commission and has lost only about a score since unrestricted warfare against merchant shipping was begun.

It is difficult to realize from the curt official reports how vast has been the scale of Germany's U-boat warfare and what it has cost in life as well as in tonnage. According to a Scandinavian estimate, Norway has, since the beginning of the war, lost no less than 600 vessels; Denmark 187, and Sweden 146. Five hundred seamen of the three nations were killed. For the greater part of this slaughter the submarine is responsible, altho many ships have been sunk by German and British mines. Of course the belligerents have suffered even more severely. It was announced in the House of Commons that 9748 lives have been lost on British merchant ships as a result of enemy action up to the end of June of the present year. Of these 3828 were passengers, the rest being officers or seamen.

Still less is it generally realized how great has been the loss in ships of war to the belligerent powers. There has only been one naval battle of the first magnitude, the battle off the Jutland coast, and that was indecisive. Yet it is estimated that during the Great War Germany has had sunk or taken 194 warships of all classes, Great Britain 151, France 45, Turkey 42, Austria 31, Italy 23, Russia 23, and Japan 10. Of Germany's losses 91 were due to gunfire and only 15 to submarines; whereas the figures are reversed with the British, who lost 44 ships by submarine attack and only 32 by gunfire. Of course, this estimate of losses does not include the number of submarines sunk, since no figures for these are published. It is announced that a force of Japanese destroyers has been sent to the Mediterranean to help in the fight against the submarine. A German submarine is reported to have taken captive the gun crew of the American armed oil tanker "Campana."

Price Fixing for the Allies The War Industries Board has announced the policy of the Government in respect to purchase of war commodities by the Entente Allies. The fundamental principle is that foreign governments associated with us in our war with Germany should pay no more for munitions than our own Government must pay, since, as the War Industries Board puts the matter, "guns and ammunition employed against our enemy are for our benefit as much when used by our allies as when used by our own men." There are, however, two conditions attached to this arrangement. The Entente Allies must, first, agree to the same principle in selling to us. Secondly, the agreement is limited to war materials only. "We must not allow," says the statement of the board, "raw materials sold by our producers at prices patriotically conceded to our Government and its allies for war purposes to be diverted to industry and trade abroad which may come in competition with our own manufacturers and producers." A "reasonable profit" will be allowed on all purchases whether by the United States or by any of the Allies, but the present enormous profits now extorted from the wartime necessities of the Entente nations must cease. This will make a great difference to certain industries which have grown rich on this trade since 1914. Senator Pomerene has introduced a bill into the Senate giving the Government power to fix prices for the sale of iron, steel and iron ore to the general public as well as to the armies and navies. The food control bill has already assured the Government such power as regards foodstuffs and fuel, and there is a strong sentiment in Congress that the metal industries should not escape.



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THE ECHO OF OUR MESSAGE TO RUSSIA

"We took to Russia a message of faith in democracy. We return to repeat it," said Elihu Root, head of the American Mission to Russia shortly after his return. This picture shows the mission visiting the Staff Headquarters at the Russian front. In the front row, left to right, are M. Terestchenko, Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Brusiloff, Commander in Chief; Mr. Root and Major General Hugh L. Scott, U. S. A.

An Aircraft Merger The Federal Government has arranged for the organization of a Manufacturers' Aircraft Association open to any "responsible manufacturer of aircraft, or any one who intends to become a bona fide producer, any manufacturer to whom the United States Government has given a contract for the construction of ten or more airplanes, or any person, firm or corporation owning or controlling United States patents relating to airplanes." Any new member of the association who introduces new designs or patents will be paid for them at a rate to be determined by a board of arbitration. The purpose of the merger is to enable the United States to turn out all necessary aircraft without being hampered by any patent litigation. Even before the war such a step had been recommended to put an end to the disputes as to patent rights and priority between the Wright and Curtiss interests. The three trustees in whom the voting control of the new organization is vested are Judge W. Benton Crisp, who has had exceptional experience in patent litigation; Prof. Joseph S. Ames of Johns Hopkins University, a specialist in physics, and Albert H. Flint, who represents the smaller companies taking part in the merger. The royalties due to the Wright and Curtiss companies for yielding their patents are placed at two million dollars each.

Secretary Daniels announces that the navy will at once begin the construction of an aircraft factory at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The factory is expected to begin operations within a hundred days and to produce a thousand planes a year. These will be used in connection with the navy. The army will make use of at least twenty-five times this number of aircraft; the exact number is of course not made public.

Lloyd George Congratulates England Premier Lloyd George discussed the prospects of the Great War before the House of Commons on August 16. The tone of his address was exceptionally optimistic. He said, in his inimitable way, that, while he agreed that the people should be told unpalatable truths, they must also be told the truth even tho it were palatable. He pointed out the increased grain supply on hand, the million new acres under cultivation and the increase in British merchant craft of 1,424,000 tons within six months. Of course the tonnage losses due to German submarine activity exceeded this figure, but he estimated that there would be ships enough to meet the necessities of Great Britain for the coming year and even, with American coöperation, for 1919. He stated the net losses due to submarine activity at 250,000 tons a month for the period since unrestricted submarine warfare began. The gross tonnage lost (that is, without considering replacement thru building or purchase) decreased from April's high water mark of 560,000 tons to 320,000 tons, and the figures for August would be even lower. Even with the Russian strength paralyzed, Germany, he said, could do no more than hold her own on the western front and was ceasing to be



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CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE NEW DIVISION

Major Douglas MacArthur, of the Engineer Corps, has been appointed Chief of Staff of the new 42d Division. Major MacArthur used to be the press censor

able to accomplish even that. He referred to the fresh successes in Flanders as proof of the military ascendency already attained by the British and the French.

Another Sinn Fein Victory At a by-election in Kilkenny the Sinn Fein, or Irish independence party, captured another seat in the House of Commons. Their candidate, William Cosgrave, received 772 votes to 392 for Mr. McGuinness, his Nationalist Party opponent. This is a bad omen for the success of the Home Rule convention which is now in session considering the framing of a new constitution for Ireland. In spite of the popular discontent shown by the Irish elections in East Clare and Kilkenny, the convention still hopes to arrange some compromise that the majority of the Irish people will accept, even if without enthusiasm.

The British military authorities have issued an order forbidding the wearing of military uniforms by civilians and the carrying of weapons. This order is aimed at two organizations, the Ulster Volunteers, organized in north of Ireland several months before the Great War for the purpose of resisting Home Rule, and the Irish Volunteers, who organized to impose the Home Rule bill on Ulster should the Government enact it and the Ulstermen refuse to submit. Neither army was authorized by law but the British authorities felt that an attempt to suppress either might lead to an armed outbreak and therefore did not interfere with the arming and drilling of the hostile private armies.

Nationalizing the Wheat Crop Food Administrator Hoover has announced his program of wheat conservation. After reciting the reasons why the price of wheat cannot be regulated by the normal course of supply and demand under war conditions, Mr. Hoover proceeds to explain the method of regulation adopted. All grain elevators and mills of a daily capacity amounting to more than one hundred barrels daily will be required to take out a federal license. Concerns accepting licenses will be required to give all necessary information to the Government as to receipts and shipments, to charge only normal rates for warehouse service, and not to keep wheat in storage for more than thirty days without special permission to do so. Grain exchanges will suspend speculation in futures.

The food administration proposes to open agencies for the purchase of wheat at the principal terminals, and will take over the whole harvest if necessary in order to insure a fair price to the farmers. It will resell wheat to the millers for domestic consumption, and also for export, keeping a proper balance between the needs of this nation and the needs of our allies and the neutrals. Much of the wheat sent abroad will be in the form of flour, in order to protect the interests of American millers. The Chairman of the Wheat Price Fixing Commission will be President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College.

The fixing of the price of wheat for this year (Congress has already established a guaranteed minimum price of two dollars a bushel for the harvest of 1918) is but the first step in the program of price fixing. The hope of the food administration is to establish a scale of prices from the farm to the consumer which will end speculation and eliminate excess profits all along the line.

Japan's Compliments to Uncle Sam The Japanese War Mission which arrived on August 13 at "a Pacific port" found there as cordial and unstinted a welcome as any war mission which has visited the United States. Ambassador Viscount Ishii was the leader and principal spokesman of the commission. He exprest himself pleased not only by the friendly greeting but by the evidences which he saw that we were preparing a strong armament to make our contribution to the speedy ending of the war. He pointed out that if Germany had not been expelled from her naval base in China the Pacific would today be the scene of similar submarine outrages to those which have taken place in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. "In the protection of our seagoing merchandise and men, in safeguarding the pleasures of intercourse, you may count on us as we must count on you."

More significant, perhaps, than Ambassador Ishii's remarks upon the common cause in which the western republic and the eastern empire are engaged, were his discussions of the relations between the two countries. He asked us to forget "the little mole hills that have been exaggerated into mountains to bar our good relations." He was certain that all the questions at issue between Japan and the United States would find early and friendly settlement. He condemned in the sharpest terms "that venomous gossip, hired



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TO COMMAND IN FRANCE

Brigadier General William A. Mann, Chief of the Military Bureau, has been appointed Divisional Commander of the 42d Division, which has been ordered to prepare for France

slander, sinister intrigue and influence of which we have both been the victims," but he exprest his pleasure in finding so much good will in the states on the Pacific Coast.

Shaping the New Army Altho many exemption boards in different parts of the country have not yet finished their examination of claims for exemption from military service and have not secured a sufficient number of men available to fill the local quota, the War Department is so confident that the work will be completed by September that the first call to the training encampments has been officially announced for the first of the month. The whole conscripted army will be 755,700 men, including a ten per cent margin for sickness, disabilities and discharges during the period of training. Thirty per cent of these men will be called for September first and will be mobilized between that date and the fifth, and early in October the whole army will be in cantonments. The mobilization is distributed over the month in order to prevent too great a burden upon the transportation facilities of the country. In country districts harvest hands who have been drafted will be called as late as possible in order that they may work at harvesting for a part of September.

Disquieted at the high percentage of persons excused for physical disability, the authorities have slightly relaxed the minimum weight requirements and modified the rules in a few minor particulars. Senator Pomerene has devised a plan for establishing separate training camps for recruits who are not at present up to the physical requirements of the army but may be made so by special training. This suggestion is still under consideration by the military authorities.

Congress has before it bills embodying the program of the administration for insuring soldiers, sailors and

marines against death and disability. Life insurance is offered in sums varying from one to ten thousand dollars; the Government assuming the risk and the men paying the premiums out of their pay. There are also indemnities provided for death or disability, vocational education for men discharged from the army because of partial disability, and separation allowances to dependents. Men and officers with dependent families are also required to allot a certain part of their army pay for their support. Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department estimates the cost of the plan for the first year at over $176,000,000; for the second year (should the war last more than a year longer) at more than $380,000,000.

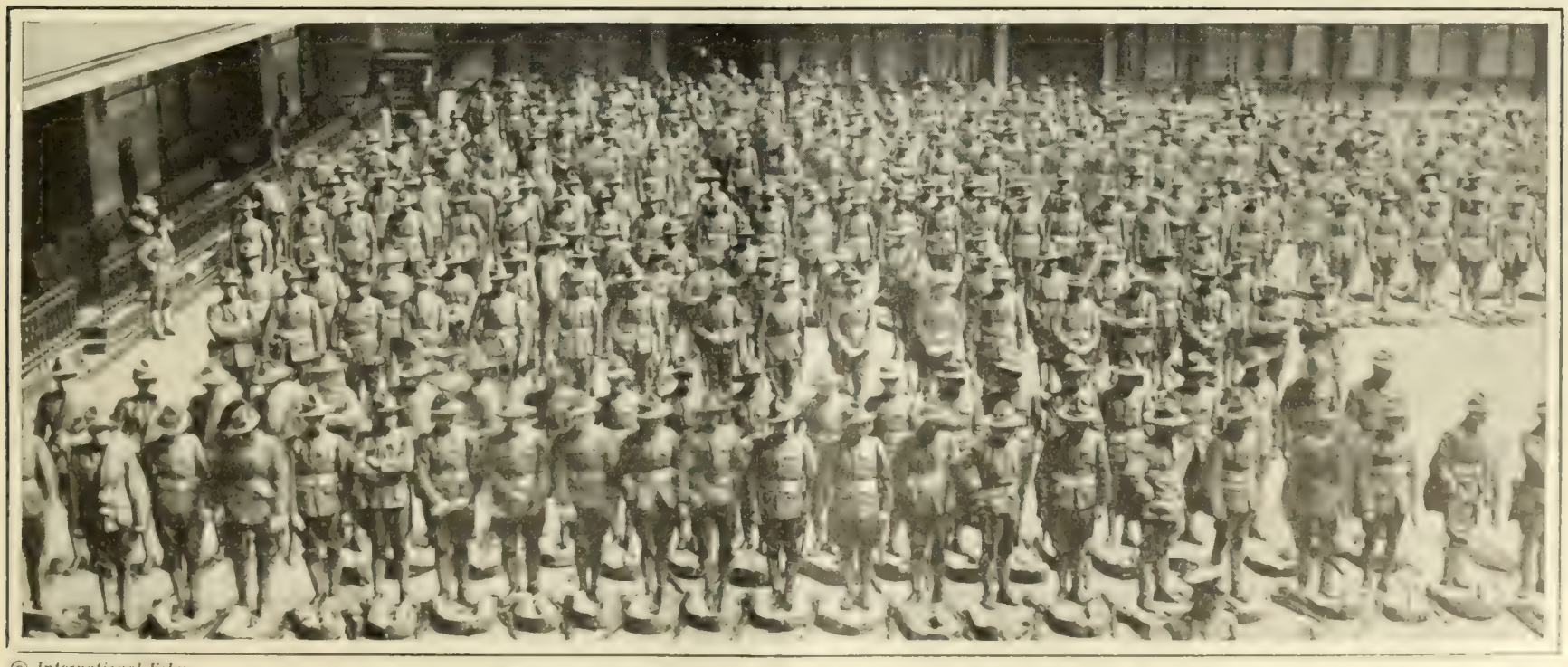
The organization of the army has undergone considerable modification. Army corps are established, each containing three divisions of 19,000 men each. The traditional size of the American army division has been 28,000 men, but European experience has convinced American army officials that the smaller divisions are more convenient. In the new organization there will be three regiments of field artillery to every four regiments of infantry, instead of the present ratio of three to nine. A division of the National Guard has been summoned for early service in France with General Pershing's army. It will be commanded by Major General Mann and be made up of contingents from many parts of the country. Several Commanders of Departments have been assigned to divisions of the new National Army. Major General Leonard Wood, for example, is to command the 89th Division at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas; and Major General Bell of the Department of the East is assigned to Camp Upton at Yaphank, Long Island.

The Market for Stocks Prices advanced in the New York Stock Exchange market on Monday, the 13th, but the average net gain was only half a point. Announcement of the Government's plans for controlling the supply of wheat and flour, involving suspension of trading in futures on grain exchanges, had no depressing effect. On Tuesday, when the number of shares sold was increased to 481,000, the gains of Monday were lost. The decline was not ascribed to the Vatican's peace proposals, altho prices were reduced by peace overtures last year. Among investors and traders the prevailing opinion was that the proposals would not shorten the war. Railroad shares were almost stationary, Steel Corporation's loss was 1¼, while 4 points were taken from the price of Bethlehem Steel, owing to reports about the company's plans for increasing its working capital. It was said that there would be a new issue of stock.

On Wednesday the market broadened, and the total was 529,000 shares, altho it was generally admitted that what is called "the public" was neither buying nor selling. Prices at the close showed a fractional net average gain. The motor stocks were exceptionally weak. On Tuesday the Maxwell company passed its dividends on both the common and the second preferred shares. It was said that while profits for the year ending with July had been large, there was need of working capital for supplies of raw material and the coming excess profits taxes. A similar explanation had been given in the preceding week for the Studebaker company's reduction of its dividend rate from 10 to 4 per cent. On Thursday (482,000 shares) early dullness was followed by a decline, the chief cause of which appeared to be fear that prices fixed by the Government would greatly reduce the profits of steel companies and other industrial corporations. There were losses for all the "war order" stocks. Shares of sugar companies were affected by suspension, at Mr. Hoover's request, of trading in sugar for future delivery. American Beet's loss was 3⅜, and nearly as much was taken from the price of Cuba Cane stock. The New York Exchange has decided to withhold its daily quotations from the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, which has not guarded, it is said, against the transmission of them to the gambling or betting places called bucket shops.

Indictments in East St. Louis The grand jury which is now investigating the race riots that took place last month in East St. Louis, Illinois, has returned sixty-eight indictments against 105 persons and warrants are out for the arrest of the accused. Among the first men to be arrested were several members of the municipal police force and two men prominent in petty politics: Thomas Benton, a white man who was once a candidate for sheriff, and Dr. Bundy, a negro dentist who was involved in election fraud charges last fall. Other "leading citizens," white and black, may be drawn into the case. Thirty-two persons are accused of murder, and others of conspiracy, arson, riot, assault, burglary and malicious mischief.

The strongly worded report of the grand jury gives an excellent account of the whole affair. The jury finds that the riots were deliberately plotted and that the police could have prevented them but for the fact that "indolent public officials heard the rumblings, but overawed by cowardly inclinations remained inactive." "Engendered with false fears," says the report, "negroes wantonly murdered policemen bent on aiding them. A rival flame of passion and unreasoning violence—all introduced into the community by intriguing ringleaders—caused white men to draw guns and clubs and shoot and beat to death some of the oldest and most respected negro citizens of East St. Louis." The jury wisely remarks that such outbreaks were the inevitable result of "contempt for law in small matters" such as the East St. Louis authorities had long tolerated. The report concludes with a recommendation for the establishment of a State constabulary in Illinois of at least a thousand members who "would not be affected by local prejudices."



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FIRST OF THE NATIONAL GUARD FOR FRANCE

New York's "Fighting 69th" has been ordered to France with the newly created 42d Division. Here they are in their armory all ready to pick up their packs and march out. The 42d, which has been nicknamed the "Rainbow Division," consists of guardsmen from twenty-six States



Press Illustrating

Dutch ships now lie in the Hudson River instead of sailing up to the back door of the Kaiser's kitchen

THE KAISER'S BACK DOOR

HOW THE UNITED STATES PREVENTS GERMANY FROM IMPORTING CONTRABAND

BY PRESTON SLOSSON

SUPPOSE that you were Cornelius Dirk, a Dutch farmer somewhere near the German border. You do not want Germany to win the war. In the papers you read about the sinking of Dutch ships by German submarines, and you have heard the stories of Belgian refugees who sought safety in your village after the fall of Antwerp. Still you have been trading with the Germans all your life. You are officially a neutral, and what is the good of being a neutral if you aren't allowed to have any dealings with the nearest belligerent? It hardly seems a crime, does it, to turn an honest guilder by selling your own fat pig to a neighbor across the border. What business has England or America to object?

"But what did you feed the pigs, Mr. Dirk?" "Why, American corn, of course." Therefore American corn went walking into Germany on four legs, and we were feeding our enemies as truly as if we had shipped pork from Chicago to the German firing line by way of Rotterdam. And when we multiply Mr. Dirk's innocent little transaction by thousands, when whole districts turn their attention from grain growing to stock raising and import from the United States the foodstuffs that they used to raise for their own use, selling their own produce to the Germans, we can understand why the British have been virtually blockading neutrals as well as enemies and why this country has placed a partial embargo on exports except to our allies.

And yet we can sympathize with Cornelius Dirk, whose honest blue eyes are round with surprize that we propose to cut off his trade with us because of that little incident of the pig. Fats are short in Germany and he can make more money by selling the pig to Hans Wildendorf than by selling it to Hendrick Van Cortlandt on his own side of the frontier. He would be much out of pocket if he did not turn American corn into German pork by way of Dutch pigs. Of course his government might forbid the transaction, but if it shut off all trade with Germany what would Germany say of the neutrality which permitted trade with one belligerent and forbade it with another? Besides, Germany can retaliate. A German embargo on all exports to The Netherlands would be almost as damaging to the Dutch as a Dutch embargo would be to the Germans.

But what is true of food is equally true of munitions of war. Sweden, for example, does not have to pass thru the Allied blockade to reach a German port. On the contrary, the Germans dominate the Baltic as thoroly as the Allies do the North Sea. Why then, Sweden being neutral and reciprocity the soul of trade, should not Sven Petersen, ironmaster, sell the products of the Swedish iron mines to Germany? If he and his fellow-countrymen refuse to do so, Germany might reply, "All right, keep your old iron, but don't ask for any of our good coal to keep your factories going. Burn your forests to make charcoal or get coal at fancy prices from the Entente Allies, but don't come to us."

But Sven Petersen finds selling iron to the Germans so very profitable that he doesn't keep any to sell to his fellow-countrymen. Top prices in a foreign market have often stripped a nation of its own chief commodity. He sells all his iron to Germany and buys for his own needs from the United States from whence iron can be had more cheaply than at the market rates for the German trade. Therefore the United States is indirectly engaged in making 42-centimeter cannon for the enemy. So long as trade with the Central Powers is possible, the neutral nations which are adjacent to Germany, Switzerland, Holland and Denmark, and those which are separated only by a narrow strait of water, Norway and Sweden, will specialize in the goods that Germany will pay for and supply their own needs by trade with ourselves. British students of commercial conditions have estimated that enough food is being supplied to Germany by her neutral neighbors to keep an entire German army on the western front.

THE Espionage Act, passed by Congress last June, which is one of those bills that contain a little of everything, had an embargo clause empowering the President to prescribe limitations and regulations on our export trade principally with a view to preventing American products from reaching Germany by any route, however indirect. Under the provisions of this law President Wilson issued a proclamation declaring an embargo on exportation, after July 15, of certain commodities useful in wartime, such as coal, coke, fuel oil, grains and flour, fodder and feed, meat and fat, iron and steel and their products, ferromanganese, fertilizers, explosives and ammunition. Vessels carrying cargoes of these products from American ports are required to obtain special licenses from the Department of Commerce. These licenses are usually issued without question if the goods are destined for an enemy of Germany, but if they are to go to a neutral port the shipper must satisfy us on three points:

Will these goods be reëxported to Germany?

Can they be used to replace other commodities which the neutral will sell to Germany if he can import a substitute for them, but will consume for his own use if he can not?

Is the neutral now importing more of these goods than his estimated needs require?

PREVIOUSLY to the entrance of the United States into the Great War, the Entente nations prevented goods from reaching Germany by way of the neutrals, by detaining ships at Kirkwell, in the north of Scotland. This port being in British territory, the British had the right to examine there the cargo and make certain that the neutral neighbors of Germany were not importing a greater amount of foodstuffs or munitions of war than would supply their normal wants. Now the same end is reached more effectively by shutting off the products at their source. We allow ships to carry to the European neutrals enough to satisfy their usual needs in time of peace, but if they sell their grain and metals to Germany we will not make good their shortage. Nothing that is American shall go to feed the Bengal tiger of Prussianism.

If you ask the proper authorities which ships are being detained in port, what is their nationality and what the nature of their cargoes, your curiosity will not be satisfied. These matters are not questions of trade but questions of war, and are enveloped in all that necessary secrecy which war involves. But one point at least is clear. No ship leaves an American port until Uncle

Sam has been fully assured that all that it carries is so badly needed at its port of destination that there is no danger that any of its cargo, or anything equivalent, will ever reach Germany. The Kaiser's back door is locked and bolted.

The present method of "rationing" the neutrals has the added advantage that it is not only effective but unquestionably within our strictest legal rights. When neutral cargoes are held up for examination during their voyage there is usually a great outcry, whether justified or not in the particular case, that the freedom of the seas is being violated and the powers of blockade abused. High authorities may be cited both for and against any particular interpretation of international maritime law. But no one doubts our right to lay an embargo on exports of our own products from our own ports; the right is absolute and the only question is one of expediency. Nor have we pushed our power to the point of cutting off from the European neutrals what they need to import from us to supply their own people.

WHY, then, is Washington receiving protests from Holland and Scandinavia against our licensing system? Partly because conditions in these countries are no longer normal. We cannot afford to let them have more than they took from us in time of peace because that is the only way to make sure that they have nothing to sell to our enemies. But this will, in many cases, cause real hardship, since the neutrals cannot in a moment put business back on its old footing, abandon their infant industries which have fattened on the war, and supply themselves with the commodities which for the last three years they have been importing from the Entente Allies and especially from the United States. Nor can they recall goods already sold to Germany and there delivered.

A second and greater difficulty is that Germany, deprived of the grain, the meat, the iron and the copper which her little neighbors have been supplying her, can make things exceedingly unpleasant for those neighbors. Scandinavia, Holland and Switzerland must have chemicals and they must have coal. Coal we can ship them, and it is safe to say that if they submit to the difficulties of the licensing system we will take as good care that they do not freeze as that they do not starve. The question of chemicals is a more difficult one, and almost the only consolation we can give these countries, should Germany shut off their supply, is that the rest of the world is more or less in the same fix. No nation has all the chemical products that it needs, especially those nations which face the abnormal demands created by the war.

Germany has already obtained a loan from Switzerland by threatening to place an embargo on German coal. This loan throws light on another phase of Germany's difficulties. Germany is facing a shortage of many commodities, and among them is gold. For buying and selling within the Central Empires the stock of gold matters comparatively little, since the Imperial Government can conduct its purchases on a credit basis. But the Swiss and Dutch and Danes, suspicious of depreciated "scraps of paper," demand cash down for what they sell. Germany must buy from them and must pay, and promptly. She cannot, while conducting a great war, balance imports with exports. Therefore gold flows out of Germany and does not return and the nation's financiers already see the bottom of their treasure chest. The one way to make up for this steady drain was to float a foreign loan and therefore Switzerland was selected as Germany's banker.

Coal and chemicals, while the most important, are not the only needs of the European neutrals which they are accustomed to have Germany supply. Dr. Nansen, the famous Arctic explorer, tells us of one little example which may be taken as typical of many others. The Norwegians are a nation who draw their wealth as much from the sea as from the land. Fishing is one of the most important industries of the country, and a large proportion of their catch goes to Germany. Should Norway stop exporting fish to Germany, Germany will stop selling fishing tackle to the Norwegians, who will lose a center of supply for their fisheries.



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It's better to have freight piled up like this on our docks than sailing by devious routes to Germany

Therefore the Allies, and more particularly ourselves, have undertaken a heavy task in undertaking to feed, clothe and warm the neutrals and keep their industries alive. We must be prepared to do for them all that Germany has done and all that we have been accustomed to do before the Great War as well. We must do this in the face of increasing difficulties of transport, since the German submarines are cutting down the tonnage of the Dutch and the Norwegian mercantile marine as well as of the British and the American. In return for these services we ask that the European neutrals do not create difficulties for us unnecessarily, that they give us a true account of the needs of their own people which must be supplied by importation and do not pad the account by considering the wants of the Germans.

Cornelius Dirk must learn to keep his fat pig at home or sell it on the side of the frontier where it was raised, unless he and his neighbors can grow on Dutch soil all the food they need and all that the pig needs to. If Cornelius can do that, of course, we could not stop him from selling the pig to Hindenburg himself. But so long as Cornelius Dirk must have American corn, and Sven Petersen must have American iron, they should turn a cold shoulder to the most tempting offers from our enemies.

THE neutrals will, doubtless, view with regret the passing of three years of war prosperity and the abnormal prices which the Germans are willing to pay. But it is not they alone who suffer. American merchants and shippers, in consenting patriotically to the "rationing" system for our export trade with the European neutrals, are making a heavy sacrifice. The United States Government does not permit unusual war profits on foodstuffs and munitions sold to the American army and navy or to the Entente Allies. Trade with our enemies, of course, no longer exists. Only in one direction, then, can the American trader look to preserve a part of his vanishing war profits: the neutral market. By shutting their eyes to the fact that they are indirectly helping Germany Americans could continue to sell the commodities most in demand by the European neutrals and yet preserve a comfortable conscience. But, instead of rebelling against the new and stringent regulations which restrict this most profitable trade, they are coöperating with Washington in every possible way to make the licensing system effective.

THE BIG EXPERIMENT

BY HERBERT REED

THE results of the effort of a hitherto non-military country to produce officers for the New Army by the hot-house system are at last before the public. That they are good results I believe the man in the street will admit after he becomes accustomed to the unusual sight, and I believe further that the drafted men will realize now that they will not lack for leadership. It may be that some other country could put thru this intensive training a higher average of brains and brawn, but I doubt it. I am confident, too, that the average man will doubt it. Mistakes have been made from time to time in the course of the training, and undoubtedly there have been cases of unintentional individual injustice in handling our new officers. These mistakes, however, simply seem to emphasize the success in the mass of an experiment that even many capable army men felt doubtful of—even despaired of from time to time.

There is still much to learn, and the new flock of officers realizes that it has simply gone thru the first stage of preparation—that military knowledge will ripen only as the men themselves join the class of instructors. The hardest work, after all, lies ahead, but I believe that one great drawback to the preparation of the New Army has been eliminated. That drawback was worry. Here were men of all ages taken from civil life, with varying amounts of military experience, and some of that experience not particularly convincing, hurled into a new form of existence, jammed under an exacting discipline that in many cases ran sharply counter to the free habits of years of living. While coming thru these men worried a lot. They had set their hearts on getting the chance for leadership in the New Army, and they "took their work hard," as one of them put it to me. Now they are confident at last. They have found themselves, and I only hope the country will realize it.

Frankly, had one been so inclined, it would have been possible to run into any one of the camps in the early and creaky stages of development and muckrake it to the heart's content. There was a lack of supplies; there seemed to be a great deal of difficulty in getting an absolute policy of training down to schedule. But it must be remembered that this country has been short of a definite military policy for lo, these hundred years. And as strategy and tactics are hard to teach when there is a lack of settled military policy, the task of the instructors is hardly to be magnified. But the very work of the camps has helped mightily in giving us a military policy.

To my way of thinking the most persistent and the soundest criticism was that we were behind in learning the most up-to-date methods of the Allied armies. But it must be remembered that we were not training battalions to go



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Secretary Baker presenting officers commissions to training camp graduates

right into the trenches on the western front, as were the Canadians, for instance, but officers who were to take and give further training; officers who had first to learn how to direct natural initiative into military channels. Much of trench warfare, of course, lies before us: much of modern warfare must of course be learned from our experienced allies; but the fact remains that we are in the last analysis building the New Army, which, with all due respect to the announced reasons why it should fight, must learn to fight for itself under any conditions, and some of those conditions will be large maneuvers in the open. It is for that very reason that it was a great pity that the new officers could not be taught to conduct an offensive in which all arms of the service could be brought to bear. But all arms are not ready, for the simple reason that we as a people have not been ready. It would be a waste of time, a matter of no use to our fighting forces and our new officers to thresh out the old complaints. It is simply better to state my belief as an observer of the new camps that we have found the right men for the right places near the base of that great pyramid of patriotism that is the New Army, and that as soon as we get into real action the elimination of the unfit "higher up" will take care of itself.

"NOTHING," said one of our most capable instructors to me, "will so quickly rid us of slavery to seniority for seniority's sake as the infusion of this new blood into our army, its support by the many capable men who will come up to us from the draft and the supreme test of battle. I'm cheerful. I ought to be. We are getting our chance to do something that will be of enduring value. We have made our mistakes, to be sure, but believe me we are getting there."

The fact developed soon after the men came back from the training camps that some of them were to be sent to France at once, so that much of the gloom due to the fear of much drudgery before there could be any chance for action was to some extent lifted. The big experiment resulted in the big chance.

There is an even more subtle benefit to be derived from the training camp, and that is the effect on the fathers and families of our new officers. I know that I was justified in writing of the camps in their early stages that the "people back home" were not awake to the seriousness of the situation. Now they have awakened with something of a jolt, for they realize at last that these are no longer the "play soldiers" of the early days of the camp movement, good as some of those "play soldiers" were. Since the commissions were awarded I have run into many of these newly proud fathers, and if there was any laxity in their point of view about the war up to the present, what has happened to son has knocked it out.

NEARLY all of us who have come into contact with the instructors, men like Major Stewart and Major Collins at Plattsburg, Major Berkeley, Lieutenant Colonel Sweezy and Captain Johnson at Fort Niagara, to mention only a few, have learned a new respect for our officers of the regular army. A husky young Pennsylvanian sat one day on a bench under the trees at Fort Niagara and offered the following: "What gets me is the way these instructors give you everything they've got. A thousand little things, the inside dope that our business man would hug to his bosom for use against his competitor, have been handed out to us daily. It is a revelation to me." Another interesting feature of the work was the feeling of the men in the various companies for their instructors. Each company was the best company and each instructor the best instructor to the student-officers. This was as it should be.

In closing this series of chronicles of what I consider one of the happiest things our country has ever done I want to bespeak for the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities the confidence of those who have sons, husbands or brothers in the coming camps, whether those for the student-officers or for the men of the draft. I had some opportunity to learn something of the methods of the commission headed by Raymond B. Fosdick, and those methods I believe to be sound. Men like Dr. Raycroft of Princeton and Malcolm McBride, the old Yale football star, add strength to the commission, and all the representatives I have come across are the sort that make for the mental health of the camps and the camp surroundings. And there is a splendid absence of the cant that too often goes with such undertakings. The outlook is a happy one all around.

Fort Niagara, New York

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



For some weeks we have been reading of the exploits of the Battalion of Death but these are the first pictures of the Russian regiment of women to reach this country. The regiment, which has seen active service of the most terrible kind on the eastern front, was organized by Mme. Batchkalev (on the left). She fought first in the regular Russian army, then conceived the idea of a regiment of women, received permission to form it and became its colonel. She has been wounded and is decorated with many medals. The women fight with heroism and with fury. The Germans are said to fear them far more than the Russian men. Other women's battalions are now being formed with the approval of the War Department. Any woman over sixteen who can present certificates of character, education and citizenship is eligible. If the recruits pass the rigid physical examination they are initiated into the regulations of the battalion and sworn in. They wear the regulation uniform and accept the existing military rules, and, in addition, nine others which show with what terrible earnestness they have entered upon their undertaking. "All the members of the battalions are bound to observe the following: 1. First of all, the honor, freedom and welfare of the country. 2. Iron discipline. 3. Firmness and stedfastness of spirit and purpose. 4. Bravery and recklessness. 5. Precision, accuracy, persistency and rapidity in the execution of orders. 6. Absolute honesty and a serious attitude toward the work. 7. Cheerfulness, politeness, kindness, sympathy, cleanliness and punctuality. 8. Consideration for the opinion of others, the fullest mutual confidence and nobility of purpose. 9. Quarrels and personal feuds are inadmissible as degrading. Those guilty of breaking the above rules shall be subjected to the most rigorous punishment for disgracing the name of the Russian woman." Stern rules indeed!

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The officers' training camps are over. In a few weeks the draft army will go into camp. Work on the sites is being put thru at top speed. These are typical pictures taken at the cantonment camp at Rockford, Illinois. The three men in charge of the work are seen at the right. F. L. Copeland, general superintendent of the Bates-Rogers Construction Company, E. P. Lanahan, vice-president of the company and Major D. H. Sawyer. The grader on the left is making what was once a cornfield into a street. Making a cantonment camp, you see, is about as big a proposition as building a city. There must be streets and sewerage and light and houses. Tents would not be practicable because the training will continue thru the winter, so big wooden barracks are being erected







© International Film

The Spanish War taught us a lesson in camp hygiene. Sanitation is one of the points in which the camps for the draft army are going to excel. Using a trench digger for the sewers gives a military touch, but they put the pipes in in just the same old way





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Making soldiers is the chief business of the United States just now. Here are some of the steps in the process. At the top of the page student aviators are making maps of the enemy terrain. Camp stools are taking, temporarily, the place of aeroplanes and the big topographical map shows how the earth would look if they were in the air. The boys below, at the Princeton training camp, are learning how to make a road map—in any position. The Fort Meyer man on the left is charging a straw German with the bayonet and the one on the right is learning how to throw a hand grenade—not like a baseball





COME INTO THE COMMUNITY KITCHEN

BY MARGARET L. FARRAND

A garden is a thing not always to be depended upon. That which was confidently planted as eggplant has been known to come up as salvia. But there is one crop upon which you can count without hesitation: if you plant a community garden a community canning kitchen will spring up beside it. The section of the country makes no difference, the size of the community makes no difference, it will be there. One cannot predict the exact form and shape that it will take, but there are certain things which all those kitchens have in common, certain things which make each one typical of all the others, similarities which are due to the fact that they are all species of the genus war garden.



Paul Thompson

All these jars are filled with delicious fruits and vegetables which the New York City Canning Kitchen rescued from the "dump" and preserved

When I rang Mrs. Hawkins's doorbell the maid told me that she was "in the little canning house" in a tone of pitying surprize at my ignorance in expecting to find her anywhere else. "The little canning house" was half hidden by the trees of a rather large backyard, but it gleamed with whitewash and white mosquito netting. Within, eight women were cutting up string beans. They greeted me cheerfully, but they didn't stop cutting up beans for a minute. They had that agreeable feminine faculty of talking and working at the same time, and the chairman, a little woman in a blue apron, could do it better than any of them. It was the coolest looking place I had seen in many a hot day and they told me how it happened. "It was Mrs. Hawkins's children's playhouse that back part we use for a kitchen, and this part we built on by volunteer labor. My husband helped and Mrs. Hawkins's chauffeur and Mrs. Perkins's chauffeur and Mrs. Jones's son, and everybody, and Mrs. Hawkins's chauffeur connected all the gas pipes and the plumbing." There were a sink and a gas stove and two or three plate warmers where they put the sterilizers. These were in the back or kitchen room, which was a little warm, but not very, because most of the walls were mosquito netting. The front room had a long table with chairs and high stools and a shelf lined with rows and rows of glass jars filled with baby onions and carrots and raspberry jelly and blueberries and beans and beans and beans.

"I can beans all day and then I go home and eat beans for dinner and dream beans all night, but I like it," the woman in the green shirtwaist confided to me. I didn't wonder, they *were* good beans!

"Where did you get the money for the equipment?" I inquired of the little woman in the blue apron.

SHE adjusted the gas flame under a sterilizer. "The local food council—that's the men's organization, you know—lent us five hundred dollars, but we're going to pay every cent of it back, from the proceeds of what we sell. The agricultural committee of the National League for Women's Service—we're working with them—gives the vegetables out of the community gardens. Mrs. Tompkins gets up at half past four to pick them and then comes up here and works all day! Peaches and berries and things like that we buy. We've had orders for a good many of those already and we've sold quarts and quarts of beans." She wrapt a pile of beans in a piece of surgical gauze and put them in a kettle of boiling water. I tried to help, but everything seemed to be where it ought to be so that she could put her hand on it without assistance and I succeeded merely in gesticulating willingly and vaguely.

"We hoped to sell a good many things to the poorer people at cost," she went on, taking the beans out of the kettle and plunging them in cold water, "but we find that even at cost this sort of stuff is more expensive than most of them want, so we are going to give some to the Charities for cases of actual need and sell the rest at a fair profit. We're going to keep the jars in Mrs. Hawkins's cellar—that woman is wonderful—and sell them as people want them. Lots of people will next winter. We are going to advertise in the library and on the screen in the movies and places like that." The beans were now being transferred with sterilized spoons thru sterilized funnels into sterilized glass jars and before I knew it I was helping—because even with an ulterior motive you couldn't be the only idle person in that place—and learning how to fit on sterilized rubber rings and how much salt to put in with a glass spoon. In fact, I got so fascinated with the process and the endeavor not to scald the woman with the striped shirtwaist when I filled up her jar with boiling water that I very nearly forgot to ask any more questions. But not quite.

I found that they calculated all their expenses carefully, even to the amount of gas used in doing a jar. It conveniently amounted to almost exactly one cent per jar. They even knew which people were reckless and had to be watched lest they burn a cent and a quarter. They were all enthusiastic. Their only complaint was the lack of workers, so many people were away and so many were doing Red Cross work or canning the produce of their own gardens. Most of these women were, too, for that matter, but they weren't satisfied with that because this little community is one of the hundreds and thousands all over the country which had vowed to supply the major part of its own food needs next winter.



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Mrs. Frank Vanderlip has pledged to Mr. Hoover the support of New York State's 500,000 suffragists in his food campaign



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Mrs. Thomas W. Gregory, wife of the Attorney General, wearing the official food conservation uniform. It is blue and white



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CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE



Bain

The kitchen may be a perfectly equipt school house or just somebody's barn, you'll find it pervaded by the same spirit of real work but lots of fun while you're doing it

We talked about those other communities. The enterprizing women in the next state who were touring their county in a special train, lecturing and demonstrating to the farmers' wives. The splendid work of the county agent in the southern state where Mrs. Jones's sister lived. The comparative merits of the canning literature issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington and that which comes from our own state capitol. The excellent bureau of information which the Woman's Club keeps open all day long and where any one can go for advice, spoken or printed, on food conservation.

YOU see, this community canning isn't just a fad—nobody works at a fad from eight till six thru the hottest of hot weather. It is labor performed in the spirit of patriotic service. Of course the women enjoy it, but that doesn't make it any the less work; men at Plattsburg have been known to smile. And because it is done in a patriotic spirit this canning is producing other results which, tho less tangible than beans, are none the less real. It is bringing together women in something the same way that the training camps are bringing together men in all walks of life.

"Why," the woman in the pink sweater told me, "all sorts of people have come here to work. Everybody talks and jokes together and has a beautiful time, and all the while we're canning beans and beans and beans. It's the most worth while thing I've ever done."

That is the small town's part in the food conservation campaign. The city has a part, too, of a different kind. In every port or terminal appalling quantities of perfectly good fruit and vegetables are thrown away every day because part of a lot is not up to the health standard and it doesn't pay the merchants or the railroads to sort it.

Because in this of all years it seemed to them wicked to "dump" good food, the New York Women's University Club and the Junior League and the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense established a city canning kitchen down near the East River. It has been running only a month, but its success more than justifies the adoption of the plan by other cities.

They were doing onions the day I went there. "But they work just as hard," the white capped director told me. "Their spirit is wonderful." They, about thirty women from all parts of the city, up and down town, were washing and peeling and packing and sterilizing and talking at top speed. "The sterilizers are really soup kettles," the director explained. "You see, this is one of the school lunch kitchens. We couldn't have had a better place. There is plenty of room and most of the equipment was here beforehand."

A red haired woman in a blue checked apron was peeling onions with peculiar dexterity. I watched her fascinated and then I asked if she worked here every day. "I do now. It's vacation time and the children are at home to mind the house. I wash them once in the morning and then I come here for the rest of the day. It's a grand work. Fifteen cents an hour they pay us, but not in money; in jars of the canned stuff next winter."

Every worker has a time card which is punched daily. She can work as much or as little as she pleases, but they say at the kitchen that they never have to ask for workers. They just come. "They told me about it at the settlement," said the red haired woman. "I read it in the paper and I'm coming down every day." It was a little spectacled woman speaking. "It takes me an hour and a half to get here, but I couldn't keep away. I've been keeping house for thirty-nine years, as you can see, but I've learned a lot here. They let you help in all the parts of the work and I keep my eyes open."

The director has several salaried, trained assistants. The woman who inspects and buys the food at the docks is also on salary. But the other workers and the Boy Scouts who sort the vegetables, under direction, in the lot across the street, are paid "in kind."

Behind the sterilizing room and the washing and peeling room is the storeroom, shelves and shelves and shelves, all the walls from floor to ceiling lined with rows of glass jars. They represent the workers' salary and also a goodly insurance against cases of need in the city next winter.

THERE is an element of excitement about canning in this way. Until the woman who is in charge at the docks telephones in the morning the kitchen doesn't know whether they are going to put in the day making watermelon pickle or canning corn. And it doesn't matter. "They work just as hard." And every single one of them, from the Boy Scouts up, smiles at you if you ask them if they like it and says emphatically, "Yes, *ma'am*."

That is the spirit you will find wherever women and cans and kettles are met together for the good of the town. It is a very contagious thing this community canning, but it is a thoroly enjoyable malady. Go to your community kitchen and see if you can't catch it too!



Paul Thompson

Miss Frick, center, director of the New York City Kitchen, which is salvaging the food that ordinarily goes to waste on the docks. The workers are paid in vegetables



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To those who will listen, the war has its great message—a message of democracy fighting its last fight against autocracy—a message of world development.

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FRANK SIMONDS

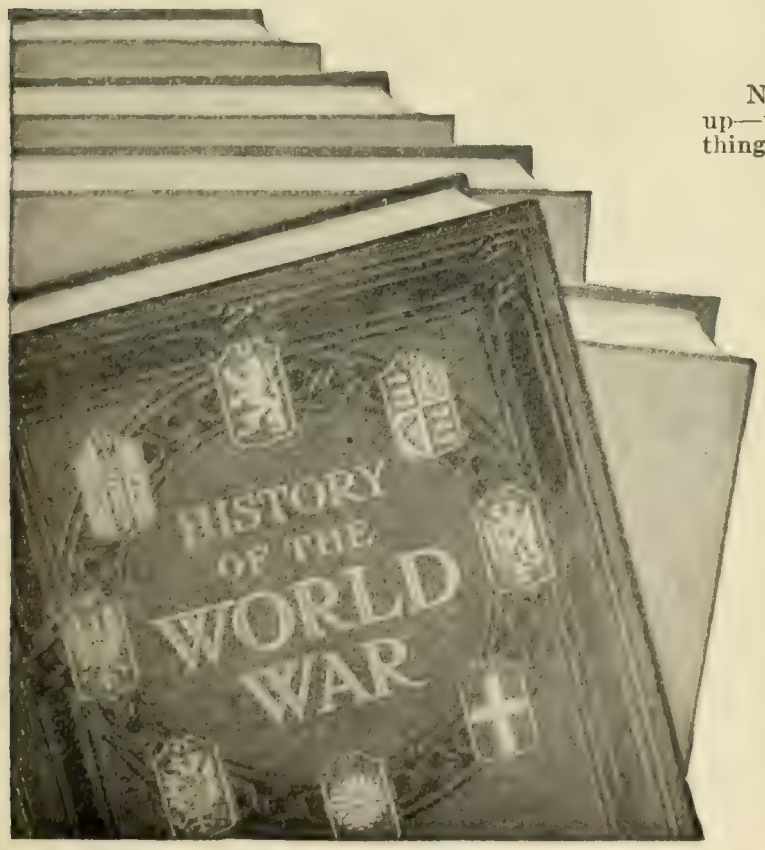
HIS years of study of military strategy, his service in the Spanish-American War, his making of maps, have all borne fruit. He who spoke to America has been heard by Europe. He is read by European General Staffs, he is welcomed by President Poincaré and by Lloyd George. He has had access to places and documents—he has had opportunity to get material such as make a real tribute to his services. He is the one great historian whom this war has developed.

Once in a generation—no, not so often—there appears one man who seems to have a gift for making history vital, lucid, alive—a man like Ridpath or Macaulay—geniuses who combine a natural gift for language, a natural gift for history, a natural gift for facts, with a marvelous technical craftsmanship. All this is Simonds—he is the man of this generation—he is this generation's Macaulay.

And because Frank Simonds has become so great, the whole world is eager to help him with the writing of this story. Therefore, those who know best some individual part of the great conflict—those who have played a part in it—have written of what they know best. There are hundreds of those contributors. One-third of the whole history is written by them—the other two-thirds being written by Frank Simonds. They are the illuminating, picturesque footnotes of his history.

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Winston Spencer Churchill.
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Inventor of High Explosives.
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AN OUTDOOR SHOWER BATH

BY GEORGE H. BROWNE

I live in the summer on a Pemigewasset River farm on the old stage road from Concord to Plymouth, New Hampshire. The water supply, from a brook nearly a mile back up the hill, gurgled for over a century thru a water-box in the kitchen out into the big barnyard tub, and the steady overflow ran to waste until the present generation took the matter in hand.

We raised a new half-hogshead as high as it would go and still take the overflow. That gave a fall of only the hight of a barrel, but we laid ¾ inch pipe in a shallow trench to the garden, 320 feet away, and an open ⊣ on the end of the horizontal overflow-pipe in the supply tub still draws, by gravity, from an inch or two below the surface, a small but steady stream of pure spring water. We left a drip to drain the pipe at its lowest level (by the side of the road) and set a 45 gallon barrel over the end of the pipe as it came out of the ground. The picture shows how. We then set up on stakes a line of eight more barrels on a level at the top, and connected them with 16 foot ½ inch galvanized pipes at the bottom. The "plumbing" was easy: we just bored a hole in the first barrel, screwed the pipe into it a little farther than necessary, and then unscrewed it a few turns into a similar hole in the next barrel. There is a faucet on each barrel.

Between the eighth and the ninth barrel, the gradual slope drops sharply toward the river. The bottom of the last barrel is consequently eight or ten feet from the ground, on the edge of the woods. There is not a house in sight for over a mile, high up across the river. We therefore built a slab **V** around it open to the morning sun, and attached a shower spray to it. It beats an indoor shower all to pieces!



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The New Books

London Once Upon a Time

THE seven more or less close friends of Coulson Kernahan, those who figure most frequently in these random recollections, entitled *In Good Company*—first "unloadings" from a forthcoming "cargo"—make a motley group. But whose friends do not and why not? Must they all be portrait painters or physiologists or brewers? Swinburne, Lord Roberts, Phillips, Edward Wymper, mountain climber, Watts-Dunton, S. J. Stone, the "hymn-writer," and Oscar Wilde, with such as these is an hour's—or a half day's—real pleasure. A sheaf of pages from life is spread before us.

Swinburne is the inapproachable recluse; the worshiper of bouquets; equally the worshiper of his invariable morning walk; of the verses of blind Philip Bourke Marston; of his tea; of his wit-opponent, Watts-Dunton; of his afternoon nap, "company or no company." To make this Swinburne out the lovable fay-like creature that Kernahan does make him is a literary feat.

Watts-Dunton was critic, novelist and poet, "but wished, as a literary man, to be remembered in the reverse order." He was a reviewer of the highest standards, and a seeker for exemplifications of "basic principles" in the *Athnaeum*. Swinburne called him "the ogre of the suckling bardlings" because it was his part to "keep unsullied the white shield of English literature."

The Wilde essay has some things that had better have been left unsaid, tho not such recollections as that Kernahan used to correct the "shalls and wills" before the manuscripts of Wilde's strangely beautiful fancies went to press.

Whether worth anything as criticism or not this is served up in most delightful anecdotal fashion by "one of these," who in his chat adds, more or less familiarly, to the list of seven friends, the names of Tennyson, Morris, Arnold, Moulton, Lowell, the Rossetti's, the Browning's and Meredith.

In Good Company, by Coulson Kernahan. John Lane Company. $1.50.

Locke and the Great War

WILLIAM J. LOCKE'S new novel, *The Red Planet*, is what many novels fail to be, a thoroly interesting story crisply and entertainingly written. It is told in the first person, by an old soldier crippled in the Boer war, a plain-speaking, forthright, lovable, old patriot, whose life is very closely bound up with the lives of his friends in Wellingsford, and the clue to it is found in the stanza on the title page:

"Not only over death strewn plains
Fierce mid the cold white stars,
But over sheltered vales of home,
Rides the red planet Mars."

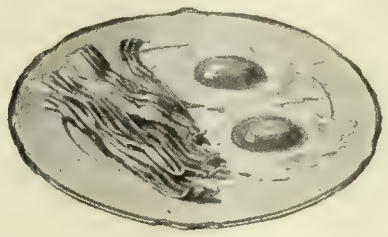
In a way, *The Red Planet* resembles "Mr. Britling Sees It Through." Both books are stories of the Great War, in its effects on small English communities far from the trenches, and stories that show the reactions of the better classes to the war. *The Red Planet* is less philosophical than Mr. Britling and the appeal of it is rather to our sympathies and emotions than to our intellects. The only argument propounded seems to be the argument for

Food Costs

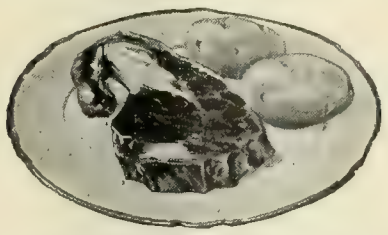
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staunch patriotism, unless perhaps Mr. Locke's portrayal of his one socialist-pacifist character as an arch-fiend may be said to constitute an argument against socialism and pacifism. Mr. Locke's characters at their best cling to the old anthropomorphic God and to the Christ of orthodox Christianity and do not offer us, as does Wells's hero, any modern and revised version of "The Diety." Mr. Wells's book may be said to show the effects of the war on the mind of a modern radical novelist. Mr. Locke's book may be said to show the effect of the war on the heart of a conservative. The war has made Mr. Wells think and it has made Mr. Locke feel.

The most interesting character in *The Red Planet* is Leonard Boyce, a man who forced himself to perform prodigious feats of bravery and to win a V. C. because in his heart he knew that he was a coward and had once failed, thru fear, in a crisis and believed that he was spiritually in debt to himself until he had overcome that cowardice. Similarly he is capable of what is, in a sense, a heroic renunciation, simply because he has allowed himself once to act the cad. Several sweet, fine women of whom Betty is by far the finest add interest and charm to the story.

The Red Planet, by William J. Locke. John Lane Company. $1.50.

Before the Court

NEW YORK'S Commissioner of Correction has given us in *The Offender* a study of the criminal and what is being done for him and for society that is neither reactionary nor sentimental. It sees the faults of the present court systems and what changes are needed without accusing all those who planned them or are now working under them of being knaves or fools. Probably the book is too conservative in style to please the enthusiast, but it is not conservative in recommendation, and its restraint and its broadminded discussion of the problems of justice and reform will be to many more convincing than a more emotional description of the stupidities and the wrongs of which our often antiquated court and prison systems are guilty.

The Offender, by Burdette G. Lewis. Harper & Brothers. $2.

Christianity Past and Present

WHATEVER other effects the Great War may have upon our civilization, one thing is beyond question, it has not dampened interest in the historical traditions and present problems of the Christian churches. Many classes of literature seem to have been more or less unfavorably affected by war times but this is not true of religious books. These appear in as considerable numbers as in any more peaceful year and apparently command as wide attention. In the field of church history we have *A History of the Reformation*, by Dr. Elias B. Sanford, honorary secretary to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. This account of a critical epoch in the life of Christianity is so well balanced in its judgments and so interesting that no minister or layman who invests in it should be disappointed. It is largely based on previous histories of the Reformation, such as Dr. Lindsay's, which represent a somewhat greater extent of original research. A special chapter in church history is briefly told in *A Concise History of the Presbyterian Church* in the United States, by Rev. William Henry Roberts. *Francis Asbury*, a series of collected memorial addresses, is devoted to the life and work of one of the heroes of the Methodist Church in America and its first bishop.

Christianity is tangent to many other religions. A comparative study of a number of *The Religions of the World*, by Prof. George A. Barton, of Bryn Mawr College, will be welcomed by the minister who seeks a background to Christian history. The valuable bibliographies with each chapter may serve as a guide to fuller study. The particular religions to which most thoro consideration is given are the religions of western Asia, China, Japan, India and ancient Greece and Rome. The final chapter of the book very briefly discusses Christianity.

One of the pressing present problems of Christianity is how the churches may make their existence generally known and felt in an age of the fierce competition of innumerable conflicting interests each striving to win a first mortgage on the attention of the public. *Church Advertising*, a study to which a score of clergymen have contributed chapters, is a bold plea for the arts of religious publicity, but it discusses the question in generalities rather than in detail. Most of the contributors have studied to make their own style attractive and arresting and example, after all, is better than precept. The closely allied question as to how the church may make use of the school is discussed at length in *Religious Education and Democracy*, by Benjamin S. Winchester. Systems of religious instruction in various European countries and experiments made in this field in different parts of the United States are given in great detail, and about half the book is devoted to a survey of suggested plans and programs of religious teaching.

A History of the Reformation, by E. B. Sanford. S. S. Scranton Company, Hartford. $1.25. *A Concise History of the Presbyterian Church*, by W. H. Roberts. Presbyterian Board of Education, Philadelphia. 50 cents. *Francis Asbury*. Centennial Addresses. Methodist Book Concern. 75 cents. *The Religions of the World*, by G. A. Barton. University of Chicago Press. $1.50. *Church Advertising*, W. B. Ashley, ed. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $1. *Religious Education and Democracy*, by B. S. Winchester. Abingdon Press. $1.50.

Two Generals

LORD KITCHENER, by Henry D. Davray, is but a sketch of the famous British commander. This little volume presents the rather austere and silent, ever faithful man. Like the majority of strong personalities, he possest warm friends and bitter enemies. His enemies doubtless discovered in him a great deal foreign to the approved pre-bellum British officer pattern. He shunned society, cared nothing for sport, and was impervious to the wiles of those in high places. On the other hand real soldiers saw in him a hard working, sincere and unaffected officer, who, in his special field of military organization, approached positive genius. In the sense of his morale, his loss is the greatest the British army has thus far suffered.

"If there had been no Smuts there could have been no Botha," may or may not hold some measure of truth. But without endeavoring to detract from the admirable career of *Jan Smuts* the "character sketch" by N. Levi seems to lack those picturesque features and that broader humanity with which we associate General Botha. This volume, over modestly termed, is in reality a well written complete biography to date of the famous Boer leader. From it one gathers the impression of a reserved, intellectual type, a brilliant public speaker, and a sagacious politician. Much of the book is taken with internal South African politics which to some readers will appear remote if not obscure. But this much shines clear, that General Smuts did his full part with General Botha in healing

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Lord Kitchener, by Henry D. Davray. T. Fisher Unwin, London. *Jan Smuts*, by N. Levi. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

Two Angles on Democracy

FRANK W. NOXON in *Are We Capable of Self-Government* contrasts the present belief in a mutually helpful partnership between the National Government and the business men of the country with the feeling prevailing on both sides a few years ago that they were natural enemies. The author desires that the public should always be the predominant partner, but he holds that our democracy can be called a success only to the extent to which the Government comprehends the complex mechanism of production and exchange and adjusts it with scientific caution instead of simply throwing a monkey wrench at it.

To Dr. Newell L. Sims, in *Ultimate Democracy and Its Making*, capitalism is the enemy and the road to democracy lies thru its conquest and overthrow. He is confident that "the church" is soon going to disappear and that it will be a good riddance, that our democracy will be secure without armies or navies, that as society becomes more democratic it will become more stable and that much is to be hoped from the cityward movement of population since urban population is more enlightened than rural.

Are We Capable of Self-Government? by Frank W. Noxon. Harper & Bros. $1.50. *Ultimate Democracy and Its Making*, by Newell L. Sims. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. $1.50.

Books for Teachers

TEACHERS' books may be grouped in three classes: those which show her the methods of experienced teachers, those which outline classroom work for adaptation to her own classes, and those which inspire and stimulate her thought.

Of the first class, Klapper's *The Teaching of Arithmetic* is a comprehensive treatise of the whole subject, showing how to organize the recitation work without waste; the various methods in use for developing mathematical thought; how to apply each method to the topics of arithmetic, and also giving a clear discussion of the recent scientific tests in the subject.

Closely connected with these last chapters are the tests outlined in *Experiments in Educational Psychology*, a book for the training classes, where the best methods of teaching, auditory or visual, the transference of training, the value of association, and the effect of work and fatigue on memory are tested by laboratory methods, and the pupil-teachers allowed to learn by testing themselves what will be the effect on the child. Psychology has done so much to advance the better methods of teaching that such books are welcome.

Tho issued by the Bible Teachers' Training School to aid missionaries in learning the language of their field, *How to Learn a Language* has many suggestions for all modern language teachers. A method which enables the student to preach after six or nine months' training, often aided by only poor, untrained native teachers, calls for consideration, altho, of course, with the other subjects of the curriculum, no high school pupil can be expected to do such intensive work as the book outlines.

No subject offers better opportunities for good training and no subject, at the present, wastes more time than handwork. Many a child, however, responds to that method where all others fail. For that rea-

son, all teachers, especially those not definitely trained in the correlation of handwork, should welcome the two books, *Socializing the Child* and *Illustrative Handwork*. While the former limits itself to the first three years, both discuss clearly the use of sand tables, pictures, and construction work in developing a clear understanding of history, geography and literature. Both outline fully the work possible in these subjects. Both appreciate the value of a real correlation, and, while suggesting much skilful training for the fingers, still do not take time justly needed for book work in those subjects. The second book adds some excellent suggestions for grades five and six.

Of the third type of book, *The Teacher as an Artist*, by H. H. Horne, is a logical discussion of the qualities of an artist, of their application to the teacher, and also an earnest appeal to the teacher to be more of an artist, rather than an artizan, in molding the best of material, the human mind. *Reveries of a Schoolmaster* can hardly be called an educational book. Mr. Pearson has given us a series of humorous, readable essays, but in nearly all are one or more common sense suggestions on wise and tactful methods of boy training. Fully as interesting as his New England reader previously mentioned is Clifton Johnson's *Old-Time Schools and School-Books*. It is a complete history of the old-time school with many a reprint, from such old books as the "New England Primer," "Noah Webster's Speller," and the "First American Geography." Certainly this valuable contribution to school history may be not only enjoyed by teachers but used as a reference book in the American history course.

Anyone who can read *A Schoolmaster of the Great City*, by Angelo Patri, without at least glimpsing the possibilities and the needs of democratic education must be a hopeless case! It is the story of an Italian immigrant boy who becomes, on leaving college, an elementary school teacher in New York City. He works successively on the usual bases of rigid discipline, bribery by rewards and mechanizing of methods. Then came to him McMurry's interpretation of Dewey's educational vision, followed by experience in working out what a school can be and do in a modern city community.

There is very little exposition in the book—one concrete instance follows another. The author knows how to tell a story and when he has told it his point needs no further enforcing. The issues which are so sacred to the old education seem trivial in the face of the realities of present day requirements. Drill, discipline, culture, vocational pursuits, health interests, school and home become futile mechanisms when unrelated and serving merely their own ends.

What is needed is vital experience that will result in independent thinking and productive work. The rich as well as the poor need to learn that "the child is the only one who can carry the message of democracy if the message is to be carried at all." "Americanize the foreigner, nay, thru the child let us fulfil our destiny and Americanize America."

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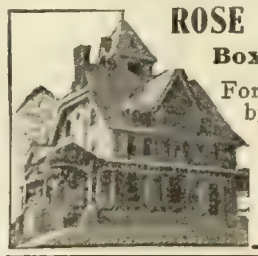


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The Independent offers a Service for Investors in which personal attention is given to the desires of its subscribers for information in regard to investments of all kinds. We cannot, of course, decide for our readers where they should put their savings and will not undertake the responsibility of recommending specific securities to any individual. But we ask our readers to write to us frankly and this Department will give them by letter or thru the columns of The Independent such impartial information as may assist them in making a wise decision for themselves. Readers who request advice on investments will receive better service when they specify the class of securities now held, approximate amounts of each, stating if the investment is for an estate, business or professional man, woman or minor. All information given will be held in strict confidence.

tion, the teaching of hygiene, and the hygiene of instruction.

An Introduction to Educational Sociology is intended for "sociologists untrained in educational theory, educators untrained in sociology, and undergraduates with little training in either field." As the state enlarges its "sphere of influence" among institutions the school must incorporate a larger share of all the activities of youth. Under "Sociological Foundations" the primary social groups are discussed in relation to Democracy, the State and the School. "Educational Applications" cover surveys, the socialization of school administration, discipline, program of studies and methods as well as the vocational and cultural aspects of a socialized education.

A wise program for all divisions of education in England is given in *Education After the War*. It ranges from the nursery thru the university and provides for workingman and the professions, women and men, national and world service and personal development, humanities and utilities. Mr. Badley brings to his undertaking the traditions of Rugby and Cambridge, twenty years of successful experiment in coeducation and a well balanced curriculum in a private school together with a leadership in the Workers' Educational Association. America has much to learn from what he offers.

The Teaching of Arithmetic, by Paul Klapper. D. Appleton & Co. $1.25. *Experiments in Educational Psychology*, by Daniel Starch. The Macmillan Company. $1. *How to Learn a Language*, by T. F. Cummings. Bible Teachers' Training School. $1. *Socializing the Child*, by S. A. Dynes. Silver, Burdett & Co. $1. *Illustrative Handwork*, by E. V. Dobbs. The Macmillan Company. $1.10. *The Teacher as an Artist*, by H. H. Horne. Houghton Mifflin Company. 70 cents. *Reveries of a Schoolmaster*, by F. B. Pearson. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1. *Old-Time Schools and School-Books*, Clifton Johnson. $1.40. *A Schoolmaster of the Great City*, by Angelo Patri. $1.25. The Macmillan Company. *Educational Hygiene*, L. W. Rapeer, ed. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.25. *An Introduction to Educational Sociology*, by W. R. Smith. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75. *Education After the War*, by J. H. Badley. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Teachers and Schools

A History of Williams College, by Leverett Wilson Spring, will be of much interest to every alumnus of the famous college. The general reader may also find not a little to attract him in the descriptions of college life a century ago and in the biographical sketch of Mark Hopkins, the most widely known of Williams' presidents. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $3.)

A Handbook of American Private Schools, by Porter E. Sargent, is a careful and critical directory of all the important private schools and academies for boys and girls, military schools, summer camps and various special schools. It includes also valuable bibliographies on recent tendencies in education and several introductory articles on the place of the private school and the vacation camp in American education. (Porter E. Sargent, Boston, $2.)

The Book of the Opening, in three volumes sumptuously printed by the De Vinne Press, contains the inauguration proceedings of the Rice Institute of Houston, Texas, with facsimile reproductions of acceptances from learned bodies all over the world and addresses by Ostwald Ramsay, Poincaré, de Vries, Kikuchi, and other distinguished scholars, an international assemblage such as could not be got together now and probably not for many years to come.

An Old New England School, by Claude M. Fuess, is a history of Phillips Academy at Andover. The book, which deals in much detail with every stage of the school's development, gives a very complete picture of the type of school which almost wholly dominated American secondary education during the first few decades of our national existence and which survives today in its

best form in such examples as the Phillips Academies of Andover and Exeter. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $4.)

A little book from which library and school workers may get valuable hints for ways of putting books in the path of children and thereby helping them to form the reading habit is *The Public Library and the Public Schools.* (Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 25 cents.)

Each African vacation certain picked boys of the missions hold day schools back in the tribal villages. *African Adventurers* is the story of two such boy teachers and their school told for children with all the delicacy and charm that "Black Sheep" and "An African Trail" have made us count on from Jean Kenyon MacKenzie. (Committee on Foreign Missions, West Medford, Massachusetts, 30 cents.)

In a beautifully printed and handsomely made little book entitled *Scientific Singing,* E. Standard Thomas presents a study of the human voice upon what he calls "a logical, commonsense basis," in which students of singing will find a deal to interest and stimulate them. The basis of the author's teaching is that "all art is principally the result of deep thinking." (Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, $1.)

Two most useful book lists have recently been prepared by Corinne Bacon. These are *Children's Catalogues,* of 1000 and 2000 books each, built up with the aid of some fifty selected club and library lists. Books are entered under author, title and topic, and it is needless to say the advice is trustworthy and of immense value to librarians, teachers and book purchasers. (H. W. Wilson Company, White Plains, New York: $2 and $4.)

A plan by which examination and credit for Bible study in outside classes may be given by the public schools has been successfully worked out in many states. The wide ignorance of the Bible due to the necessary secularization of the public school is a grave matter. The varieties and the results of this simple and just method of meeting the problem are described by C. A. Wood in *School and College Credit for Outside Bible Study.* (World Book Company, Yonkers, New York, $1.50.)

Outdoors

A book for the seedsman and florist and for the owner of a large garden is *The Culture and Diseases of the Sweet Pea,* by J. J. Taubenhaus, which deals with the care of this plant in the open and in the greenhouse. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.)

Farm Concrete, by K. J. T. Ekblaw, is a comprehensive guide to the choice and mixing of material, the cost of construction, the building of forms and the use of concrete in walls, floors, fences and entire buildings. (The Macmillan Company, $1.60.)

Among the Rural Manuals is a new work on *Fruit Diseases.* This is by Dr. Hesler and Dr. Wetzel, plant pathologists of the Cornell College of Agriculture. It goes scientifically and with much detail into the subject, a glossary making its necessarily technical terms clear to the practical farmer. (The Macmillan Company, $2.)

A. Hyatt Verrill has tried "nearly every type known" of camp pack, and camps to match. His little *Book of Camping* is comprehensive and wise. The camper who has not had Scout or Campfire training will welcome the chapter on signaling, and even the experienced may get hints on provisions, medicine and camp fitting from a practical camper. (A. A. Knopf, $1.25.)

There is something of heroism, something of good, hard, common sense, and a leavening of the strangely soothing love of animals and fields in *Second Wind.* It is the very plain account of a plain man's experiences in beginning farming after sixty, set down by Freeman Tilden perhaps to scare folk not fitted to farming, as it well may, perhaps, to encourage discouraged farmer folk, as it should and perhaps because Hadlock was a first class human document. (B. W. Huebsch, $1.)

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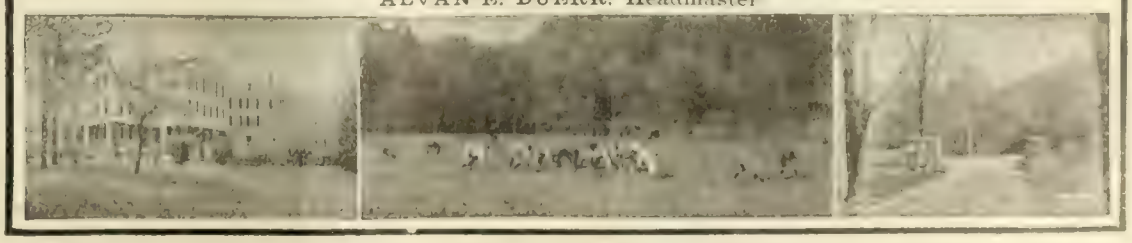
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TAX LAND

Independent Opinions

I might suggest the East does not know the West when it becomes alarmed over the thrilling acts of the I. W. W. The West with law if possible and by the unwritten law if necessary will easily handle any unpatriotic element arising, if it really interferes with the war measures. Please keep this in mind in your editorials. Don't lose any sleep about the West! Pioneer life make men in emergencies.

One other question. Why does not your paper have a question box suggesting remedies to meet the sub boat peril, or any other vital matter arising during the war? Such would arouse thought, somewhere to bear fruits. Some unknown Edison might thus be found. Some thought from one might lead others to its solution.

BROWN MCCRARY.

Carroll, Iowa

The Independent is not in the least worried that the West, or any other section of the country for that matter, will not be able to handle the I. W. W. There is no state where at least nineteen people out of twenty are not loyal and law abiding. This fact makes it unnecessary in our opinion to invoke any "unwritten law" such as our correspondent refers to; the written law is sufficient. But unless speedy legal action is taken there is danger of lawless conflicts between the organized anarchy of the I. W. W. and the awakened anger of the community, such as have already occurred in Montana and Arizona. We welcome our correspondent's suggestion of a question box, but our correspondence thru Mr. Purinton's war service page which appears at frequent intervals seems to cover the case.

We have received from our readers many protests against Mr. Seumas MacManus' exposition of the principles of the Sinn Fein. While we have not space for most of these letters, we are glad to give an extract from one of the most forcible pleas for the attainment of Home Rule by the path of statesmanlike prudence and moderation.

No better illustration of the political ineptitude of a portion of the Irish people need be looked for than is displayed in the spirit and sentiments of the article entitled "In the Matter of Ireland," by Seumas MacManus, in the July 14 issue of The Independent. Ireland produces great soldiers, good policemen and writers of insight and imagination, but it is notably deficient in statesmen. It is just the impractical and intransigent spirit shown in this article which is responsible for a large part of Ireland's troubles.

It is a stock statement of a certain class of Irishmen that Ireland is governed —or misgoverned—by England. In fact Ireland is governed as Scotland is governed, as England or Wales is governed, by a British Parliament in which Ireland is over rather than under represented. And yet by a species of poetic license Mr. MacManus is pleased to refer to the "English yoke" and to "English tyranny." Such accusations may have had a basis in fact once; now they represent only historical fiction. The incidents of the Dublin riots referred to by Mr. MacManus are only such as might happen anywhere, and have happened in these United States, when the authority of the law must be enforced by arms against rioters.

Freedom for Ireland is likely to be obtained as freedom for Canada and Australia were obtained, by home rule within

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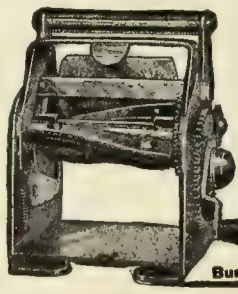
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the Empire. An Irish Parliament with sole jurisdiction over Irish affairs would give Ireland freedom and self-government without compromising the framework of the British Empire, which after all is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, conservators and protectors of liberty and democracy in the world. The close of the war will probably see an Imperial Parliament, in which Ireland will have due representation, and also a local legislature for Irish affairs. These things may be obtained in an orderly and constitutional manner if there is displayed the democratic spirit of compromise and adjustment between the Irish factions themselves. But this very spirit is scornfully floated by Mr. MacManus, who even repudiates in advance the acts of the coming Irish convention.

RICHARD R. PRICE.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Here is an interesting letter from a contributor who voices the fears of many patriotic Americans, tho not, we must add, our own. Neither Japan nor Mexico fell into the trap of the Zimmermann offer, and we do not see why they should be guilty of similar folly in the future. As for internal danger, the only real difficulty will be to rescue from the lamp-post any German sympathizer or I. W. W. agitator who makes war on the community.

America's attention is being concentrated upon sending armies abroad to defeat Germany, and thus secure our own safety. But are we to have no army, or at best a very inadequate one, left at home to secure our safety against internal enemies?

Apparently we have a trusting faith that America has not, and will not have, any internal enemies that an enlarged police force or constabulary cannot cope with. We sincerely hope so; but it is, nevertheless, very injudicious not to be prepared for graver eventualities! Whatever the common belief as to our internal security, it ought not to be left to the hazard of experiment; it is the policy of wise statesmanship to be fore-armed! Nor is our protection against internal disorder the only defense to be looked after. We know not what foreign foe might arise, if the cards should undergo a new shuffling by events still hidden in the womb of Time. We have done much, very stupidly, to alienate Japan's regard for us. We know that our next door neighbor, Mexico, is none too friendly; and we may be sure that Germany will continue her machinations, perhaps successfully, to get that country to attack us, when our armies are three thousand miles away.

And what is America doing to so protect itself? Every state in the Union is being denuded of its National Guard by draft into the Federal service; and these, together with the regulars and the now forming national army, are going to be sent overseas at the earliest possible day, to help defeat Germany.

What is America doing to protect itself? I have been trying, for some time past, to find out. Nobody has any definite answer. Nobody seems to know, or very much care! The supineness of editors on this subject has struck me with amazement! I have even written to Washington about it. The most I have been able to find out, is, that the Governors of "several of the states" have begun to form local military organizations to take the place of the old state troops of which they have lately been deprived; and that Congress, last June, voted "arms and equipment" to such local home guard organizations as may be thus formed. Perhaps half a dozen states out of our half hundred are drowsily waking up to even this much need.

But these recruits, let us remember, will be men "past military age," and will be available only for local disturbance; practically nothing more than an enlargement of the local police force, and incapable of prolonged physical strain such as younger soldiers can and must endure in real warfare.

G. B. PRICE.

Atlantic City, New Jersey

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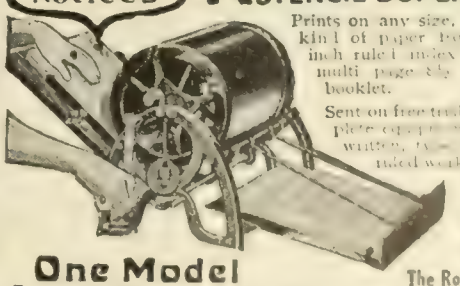
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A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE?

The Pope's Appeal to the Belligerent Nations

TO the Leaders of the Belligerent Peoples: Since the beginning of our Pontificate, when the horrors of a terrible war let loose on Europe, we had in view above everything three things to preserve: Perfect impartiality toward all belligerents as is suitable for him who is the common father and who loves all his children with equal affection; continually to attempt to do all the good possible and that without exception of person, without distinction of nationality or religion as is dictated to us by the universal law of charity which the Supreme Spiritual charge has confided to us with Christ; finally, as our pacific mission also requires, to omit nothing as long as it was in our power which might contribute to hasten the end of this calamity by trying to lead people and their leaders to more moderate resolution, to hasten a serene deliberation of a peace just and durable.

Whoever has followed our work during those three painful years which have just passed has been able easily to recognize that, if we have always remained faithful to our resolve of absolute impartiality and to our attitude of benevolence, we have not ceased to exhort the peoples and the belligerent brothers again to become brethren, altho publicity has not been given to all that we have done to attain this very noble aim.

Toward the end of the first year of the war we addrest to the nations in conflict most lively exhortations, and more, we indicated the part to be followed to arrive at a stable and honorable peace for all. Unfortunately, our appeal was not heard and the war continued desperately for another two years with all its horrors. It became even more cruel and extended over the earth, over the sea and in the air, and one saw desolation and death descend upon the cities without defense, upon peaceful villages and on their innocent population, and now no one can imagine how the sufferings of all would be increased and aggravated if other months or, worse still, other years are about to be added to this sanguinary triennium.

IS this civilized world to be nothing more than a field of death? And Europe, so glorious and so flourishing—is it going as if stricken by a universal madness to run the abyss and lend its hand to its own suicide?

In such a terrible situation and in the presence of a menace so serious we, who have no particular political aim, who do not listen to suggestions or to the interests of any of the belligerent parties, but are solely compelled by a sentiment of our supreme duty as the common father of the faithful, by the solicitation of our children who implore our intervention and our pacifying word, thru the voice, even of humanity and of reason, we once more emit the cry of peace and we renew a pressing appeal to those who hold in their hands the destinies of nations.

But in order no longer to speak in general terms, as the circumstances had counseled us in the past, we now wish to make more concrete and practical proposals and to invite the governments of the belligerent peoples to come to an agreement upon the following points, which seem to be a basis of a just and durable peace, leaving to them the task of analyzing and completing them.

FIRST of all the fundamental points must be that for the material force of arms be substituted the moral force of right, from which shall arise a fair agreement by all for the simultaneous and reciprocal diminution of armament, according to the rules and guarantees to be established, in a measure necessary and sufficient for the maintenance of public order in each state. Then in the substitution for armies of the institution of arbitration with its high pacifying function, according to the rules to be laid down and the penalties to be imposed on a state which would refuse either to submit a national question to arbitration or to accept its decision.

Once the supremacy of right has thus been established, all obstacles to the means of communication of the peoples would disappear by assuring, by rules to be fixed later, the true liberty and community of the seas, which would contribute to ending the numerous causes of conflict and would also open to all new sources of prosperity and progress.

AS to the damages to be repaired and as to the war expenses, we see no other means of solving the question than by submitting as a general principle complete and reciprocal condonation, which would be justified, moreover, by the immense benefit to be derived from disarmament, so much so that no one will understand the continuation of a similar carnage, solely for reasons of an economic order.

For certain cases there exist particular reasons. They would be deliberated upon with justice and equity, but these pacific agreements with the immense advantages to be derived from them are not possible without a reciprocal restitution of the territory at present occupied.

Consequently on the part of Germany there should be the complete evacuation of Belgium with the guarantee of her full political, military and economic independence toward it.

The evacuation of French territory. On the part of other belligerent parties similar restitution of the German colonies.

As regards the territorial questions, as for example those which have arisen between Italy and Austria and between Germany and France, there is reason to hope that in consideration of the immense advantages of a durable peace with disarmament, the parties in conflict would wish to examine them with a conciliatory disposition, taking into consideration, as we have said formerly, the aspirations of the peoples and the special interests and the general welfare of the great human society.

The same spirit of equity and justice ought to be followed in the examination of other territorial and political questions, notably those relative to Armenia and the Balkan states, and the territories making a part of the ancient kingdom of Poland, whose noble and historical traditions and sufferings, which it has endured, especially during the present war, ought to conciliate the sympathies of nations.

SUCH are the principal bases, whereon, we believe, the future reorganization of the peoples ought to be built. They are of a nature to render impossible the return of similar conflicts, and to prepare a solution of the economic question, so important for the future, and for the material well-being of all belligerent states.

Therefore, in presenting to you, who direct at this hour the destinies of the belligerent nations, we are animated to see them accepted and to see thus the conclusion at an early date of the terrible struggle, which more and more appears a useless massacre.

The whole world recognizes that the honor of the armies of both sides is safe. Incline your ears therefore to our prayer. Accept the fraternal invitation which we send you in the name of the Divine Redeemer, the Prince of Peace. Reflect on your very grave responsibility before God and before man.

On your decision depends the repose and the joy of innumerable families, the lives of thousands of young people, in a word, the happiness of a people for whom it is your absolute duty to obtain their welfare.

May the Lord inspire your decision in conformity to his very holy will. May God grant that while meriting the applause of your contemporaries you will also obtain in the future generations the splendid name of pacificators.

As for us, closely united in prayer and in penitence with all those faithful souls which sigh for peace, we implore you to light and counsel of the Divine Spirit.

(Signed) BENEDICT

At the Vatican, August 1.

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REMARKABLE REMARKS

EMPEROR WILLIAM—Lord God be with us.

BISHOP C. D. WILLIAMS—Why can't the Government command the wealth of the rich man?

SENATOR STONE—I cannot avoid an inborn dislike for all such human beings as princes, dukes and lords.

SENATOR REED—There are some senators who, I think, utterly disregard the Constitution at the present time.

EX-AMBASSADOR GERARD—Sometimes it is a great thing for a man in public life to get out while the going is good.

MR. GINNELL, M.P.—Bringing an action against the police in Ireland is like bringing one against Satan in hell.

PRESIDENT KENYON C. BUTTERFIELD—The state can never become completely self-supporting in its food production.

HELEN KELLER—I am inclined to believe those philosophers who declare that we know nothing but our own feelings and ideas.

COL. HENRY WATTERSON—I have written more times and at greater length against woman suffrage than any other editor.

P. CASPAR HARVEY—Mining stock is found in all safety deposit vaults and books on Esperanto in all private libraries.

SPEAKER CLARK—For six thousand years men have been trying to run the world and some people think they have made a bad mess of it.

S. E. IKEMOTO—The human family may be divided into those who wear trousers and those who wear skirts and those who wear nothing.

SECRETARY LANE—Wilson visualizes the world not as so much more land or machines or money, but as so many men, women and children.

J. EDGAR PARK—When your grandchildren climb on your knee and ask "Grandfather, what were you doing in 1917?" what are you going to say?

HENRY BRUERE—Probably no city in America has been subjected to the degree of legislative doctoring that New York has endured thruout its history.

CLARA D. THOMAS—If hoop skirts and crinolines come in style again, as prophesied, there will be an awful panic among the owners of the apartmentettes.

LAURA JEAN LIBBY—It seems wisest and best for the pair contemplating marriage to look carefully before they take together the leap into the sea of matrimony.

ROBERT GOLDSMITH—The Monroe Doctrine has made one half the world safe for democracy; a league to enforce peace would make the whole world safe for democracy.

HOMER CROY—It is rumored that the newest thing on the boardwalk at Atlantic City in the autumn will be fur anklets.

MAYOR THOMPSON OF CHICAGO—I am ready to match my patriotism with that of any man in the country, T. R. included.

CHESTER M. WRIGHT—The American Socialist Party makes bold to hurl its weight against evolution as an unsophisticated young bull might hurl itself against a locomotive.

GLENN FRANK—The industrial history of the United States from the Civil War to the recent past is the record of a nation's impatience with useless duplication.

FIELD MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG—Firmly consolidated in the interior and unshaken in all the fronts, Germany braves the exasperated thrusts of her ancient and her new enemies.

ARTHUR PONSONBY, M.P.—Gradually we have seen the very system we abominate instituted in our midst, and in studying how to destroy it in the enemy we are creating it at home.

CHARLES W. ELIOT—No inchoate international organization and no institute of religion or established church can be depended on to secure to the civilized world of today an enduring peace and to all nations a rightful liberty.

REV. W. B. BITTING—We can almost forgive the Kaiser some of his many sins when we think of the blessings God is now pouring out and will pour out when our boys in France have sacrificed for the common good.

THE FOOD FIGHT

Under this head, every week, The Independent will print some vital part of the information which is being circulated by the Department of Agriculture to aid American housekeepers in their patriotic and intensely necessary work of conserving food.

We will need beans and peas next year as well as this. The Department of Agriculture, mindful of this truth, advises every bean grower to secure good seed without delay for next year's planting, either from his own crop or from fields which he knows to be free from anthracnose and blight. Seed from plants killed by frost before the pods are dry and mature should never be used. Good seed is plump, ripe, intact and free from disease. It is possible by planting the seed in hills and by spraying with Bordeaux mixture to protect the plants from anthracnose. The grower should take care that no one moves among the seed plants while they are wet with rain or dew, when spores of the fungus causing anthracnose are most readily spread.

It is not difficult to handle and cure the vines and pods of both beans and peas. After the seed has reached full size and before the vines and pods are ripe and dry, the vines should be cut with a sickle or pulled by hand. They can be cured by merely spreading on the ground until well wilted. If the crop is large, the vines should be stacked on ground covered with rails or brush and tied against stakes driven in at intervals of a few inches. When the beans and peas are once dried they can be threshed and the seed recovered. After the seed is threshed the grower would do well to pick over his seed by hand very carefully and throw away all that is damaged and diseased or even discolored. In purchasing for planting a germination test should be made and seed that is not of the highest quality rejected.

Many market gardeners who have beans or peas which they find it unprofitable to consume or sell in the green state plow under the whole crop to use the ground for later planting. This should not be done. It is better to save the crop, provided the stock is satisfactory, as it can be used for seed next year.

The Longevity of Silverware

The life of good silverware is a matter of a lifetime, often of several lifetimes—yours and those that come after you.

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It must be so made, so put together, so fashioned in the fire of craftsmanship, that no inherent flaw shall mar the beauty and utility of the whole.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY



International Film

THE KEY TO KAISERDOM

This is Helgoland, the island fortress of Germany which the Kaiser has just visited for the purpose of inspecting its defenses and encouraging its garrison and the men of the Imperial Navy. Standing guard near the mouth of the Elbe this little island prevents the British ships from approaching closely to the German coast and so greatly hampers the effectiveness of their

THE ANSWER—AS IT SHOULD BE

"YOUR Holiness, you have proposed a peace based upon the *status quo ante bellum*, mutual conciliation, and negotiation. We appreciate the spirit in which your proposals are made, and we wish we might see our way to meet them with ready acceptance. For we no less than you are eager for the return of peace. But before such acceptance will lie within the range of possibility, certain questions must be asked—and answered.

"Does the restoration of the *status quo* mean the restoration to its former position and power among the nations of the world of the Prussian oligarchy that willed this war, with all the possibilities for aggression and oppression that that implies?

"What hope can the sane and decent nations of the world have of conciliation on any basis of reasonable mutuality with the government that in the critical days of 1914 brutally thrust aside every suggestion of conciliation, arbitration and delay in order to fling its might upon the peaceful peoples that stood in the way of its selfish ambitions?

"With whom shall we negotiate? With the Hohenzollern, the aggressor, the forsworn, the violator of Belgium, the high priest of *Schreklichkeit*, the desecrator of the free seas, the blasphemous foe of democracy, the enemy of the world?

"These questions we address to Your Holiness. They can only be answered by the German people. Their answer and their answer alone will determine our course of action. If we must make peace with the Hohenzollern, with *Junkerthum*, with the apostles of the doctrine of blood and iron, we shall make peace with the sword. We will sit down at the council table only with a German people that has shown its repentance by its works."

THE QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT

AMONG the questions involved in the making of peace—whenever the time shall come for that—disarmament is always prominent. Probably too prominent, for it is not, like the other questions we have been discussing, such as Alsace-Lorraine, indemnities, freedom of the seas, and equal commercial rights, one of the issues which divide the belligerents and must be settled before a treaty of peace is signed. In fact, it is not so much an international question as it is a matter of domestic economy.

There are two reasons for disarmament. One is that a big army and navy are a waste of money and a misdirection of human energy. The other is that universal disarmament will prevent war. The former we regard as a good and valid reason. The latter we are very doubtful about. To put disarmament forward as one of the essential preliminaries to peace seems to us putting the cart before the horse. That a stable peace will bring about universal disarmament is obviously true. But that universal disarmament will bring about a stable peace is not at all certain. The evidence of history is against it, and a consideration of the problem as it presents itself today will show that there is little hope for such a happy outcome.

Let us assume, for instance, that at the congress which is to bring the present war to a close the powers agree to disarm all around. This means that either immediately or after a few years there would be no navies except a few warships to prevent a revival of piracy, and no armies except such troops as may be necessary for domestic police service. Compulsory military service would be abolished in all nations. No large battleships could be constructed. No munition factories would be openly run. Frontier forts might be razed or dismantled.

Would such a condition of things prevent war? Or to be frank and specific about it, would it prevent Germany from waging an aggressive campaign against her neighbors? Quite the contrary. Such a state of universal disarmament would give a predatory power like Germany an immense advantage over her more peaceable neighbors. Assuming that Germany remains under the control of its present military caste, or that the German people are smarting under defeat and plotting for revenge, it would be an easy matter for the nation to carry on such preparations in secret as to make it irresistible when it chose to make war. It would have no dreadnoughts, but neither would its opponents. But submarines could be constructed *sub rosa*, and merchant vessels arranged for easy convertibility into warships. Aeroplanes and dirigibles will be common and ready to start on a bomb-dropping expedition at a moment's notice. Small arms and machine guns, if not 42-centimeter howitzers, could be manufactured in considerable numbers without discovery. Gun-cotton is made in large quantities for silk and celluloid and nobody could tell with what intention it was produced and stored. Large bodies of troops could not be drilled, but no international spy system could prevent certain men whose tastes ran that way from studying Clausewitz's "Art of War" instead of Kant's "Pure Reason," or from playing *Kriegspiel* instead of chess in the privacy of their homes. Where there is a will to war there is no want of weapons. A nation that kept to the spirit and letter of the disarmament agreement would fall an easy victim to one that desired to violate it.

With a strong standing army a nation weaker numerically like France or weaker industrially like Russia can, as the war has shown, withstand an enemy like Germany superior in these respects. But if none of the three had been armed and even assuming that Germany had made no secret preparations for war, she would before this have beaten France and Russia by reason of her superior organization, her steel works and chemical factories, her railroads and ships, her ruthless overlords and her docile people.

Since as we see general disarmament would not prevent war, but would rather be putting the power to make war into the hands of any belligerent and treacherous nation, let us consider another proposal, that of partial disarmament, namely, the disarmament of Germany. It has been suggested that Germany be compelled to turn over her navy to the Allies, disband her armies and dismantle her fortresses. This plan assumes of course that Germany will be so completely conquered as to submit to such humiliating conditions, but we gladly assume that. The loss of the navy would not matter much to Germany under these circumstances, for a warship gets out of date in ten years and Germany, so thoroly whipped, would not want to fight again for ten years anyway. Meantime the Allies would have to keep up their own armies and navies, and altho these would not be so expensive as they have been under the German menace they would still be a heavy burden from which Germany would be free. Her ships could all be devoted to commerce and her young men to industry. The greater the force maintained to overawe Germany the greater her advantage so long as peace continued.

But disregarding this objection we have the best of reasons for thinking that the compulsory disarmament of Germany would not work, namely, that it has been tried. In fact, it worked the wrong way, for the national service which has made Germany a dangerous military power had its origin in just such an attempt. In 1806 Napoleon, having conquered Prussia, tried to make that kingdom forever

powerless by the requirement that the Prussian army should never exceed 42,000 men. But the Prussian Government evaded that by the simple expedient of a short term of service, and before long every man in Prussia was a soldier and Napoleon was overthrown.

But assuming that this evasion and all others conceivable were prevented still the peace of the world would not be secure, for the Allies may not always agree. They have all been at war with one another before, and not many years ago, and they may fall out again, whether they are armed or unarmed.

For peace does not depend primarily upon armament. We concede that there is something in the pacifist argument that the possession of a powerful army and navy and the existence of influential munition interests may act as an incentive to war, but on the other hand unpreparedness does not insure peace as history abundantly proves. The United States was absurdly unprepared when it made war against England a hundred years ago. Both the North and the South were unprepared when they entered upon four years of bitter warfare. We were unprepared when we attacked Spain in 1898. We had only a little army in 1889 when we defied the greatest military power in the world, Germany, over the question of Samoa. We had only a little navy in 1894 when we defied the greatest naval power in the world, England, over the question of Venezuela. Even the most peaceable people will take to arms regardless of the odds against it whenever it feels that it is being wronged or that weaker nations under its protection are endangered.

Disarmament, general or partial, is therefore no preventive of war. If men want to fight they will use their fists when no other weapon is at hand. The right to bear arms is guaranteed by the United States Constitution as among the inalienable rights of free men. Why then are we not continually fighting, state against state and man against man? Primarily because we are not fond of fighting. Secondarily because there is a national armed force, the army, and a state armed force, the militia, and a local armed force, the police, whose duty it is to maintain peace, by force if necessary. The constitution prohibits disarmament, yet very few of us carry arms. We do not want to and we do not need to. It is expensive, inconvenient, dangerous and a bad habit.

Now whenever there is an international organization to enforce peace the several nations will spontaneously lay down their arms. There will be a race for disarmament as there has been a race for armament. Until then the best we can hope for will be a gradual limitation of armament by mutual agreement, but this, even if carried to completion, will not insure peace to the world, altho it will bring prosperity. The question of armament is, then, not one that need occupy the peace congress very long.

WILFUL WOMEN

IF the women who persist in picketing the White House and in holding aloft placards intended to embarrass or insult the President were merely sincere fanatics in the cause of suffrage, it would be one thing. Their methods would still be indefensible and their behavior scandalous, but those things might be laid to unsound judgment.

There seems, however, to be good ground for believing that they are assailing the President thus not so much because they are suffragists as because they are pacifists. It is shrewdly to be suspected that they are quite as much interested in handicapping the prosecution of the war as in furthering the adoption of the Anthony amendment. If the surmise is correct, the right place for them is jail. This is a hard thing to bring oneself to say when it refers to women, but when women bring it upon themselves, there is no alternative.

We are ardent, sincere believers in woman suffrage. We strongly desire the adoption of the Anthony amendment, not only by Congress but by the states. We want to see women and men on a basis of political equality. We would sacrifice much for democracy. But unless Germany is defeated here and now, it will go hard with democracy the world over. Those who in the name of democracy strive to hamper the forces that are fighting to make the world safe for democracy are false prophets and treacherous to the convictions they profess.

This little band of wilful women are in a petty and inconsiderable way giving aid and comfort to the enemy. They deserve well neither of their country nor of the cause they misrepresent.

SAVE THE FLAG

IS there any reason why the manufacture of the American flag should not be a government monopoly? The Federal Trade Commission, in its report on price manipulation, has let in the light on some of the shabbiest, meanest profiteers in the country—men who have gone into the business at this opportune time and have pushed the price of flags to a point where their gross profits have been as high as 200 per cent.

It is bad enough to watch the tawdry tricks of the little people who trade on patriotism by the promiscuous use of the national emblem to further their own business, but this is worse yet.

Government manufacture, or at least manufacture under government license with strict inspection and price-fixing, would put an end to this ruthless taxation of wholesome patriotic instincts, and would guarantee such standards of quality that the dignity of the flag would be protected. The shoddy, dreary rags which hang from thousands of flagstaffs and windows today, their color streaked and faded, would be a thing of the past; the flag would be decently made and decently sold. Save the flag!

TIME IS BLOOD

THERE is one phrase which has done more harm in this war than either "preparedness is militarism" or "business as usual" in crippling the military effectiveness of the Entente Allies. It is "time fights on our side." Like all persuasive fallacies this has its element of truth. It is true that if both groups of belligerents mobilize all their resources the Entente Allies will be stronger relatively to the Central Powers than they were at the opening of the Great War. But it is *not* true that because Germany developed her maximum strength quickly it is to the interest of her enemies to develop their strength slowly.

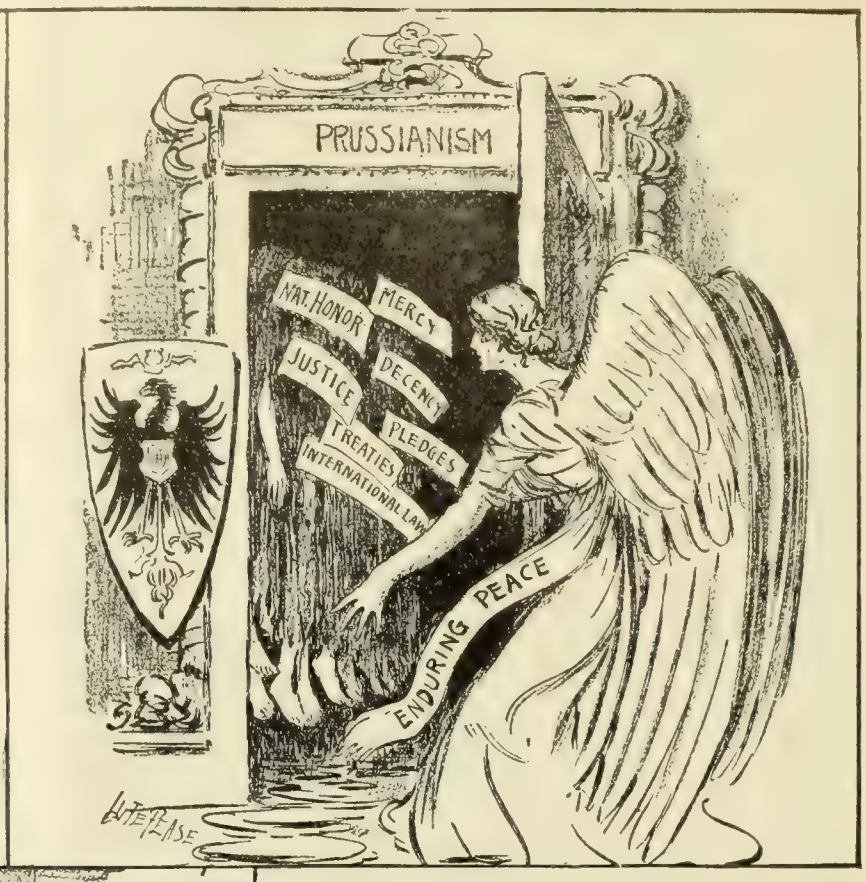
The mere passage of time cannot defeat Germany. It matters nothing to the Kaiser whether the calendar above his desk is dated 1914, 1917 or 1940. The German army, drawing upon the strength of seventy million trained and organized people, upon the resources and man power of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, and upon the resources of the countries which German armies have occupied, can hold out indefinitely unless "time" means steady and increasing military pressure. A slow war may even mean a German victory, and this for several reasons. The submarine campaign destroys more ships than the world can build unless shipbuilding is greatly expedited or new methods of destroying the submarine introduced. If present conditions are permitted to continue England may escape famine this winter, but there will be short rations next year, and two years from now there will be neither imported food for England nor ships to carry the American army to France. A second possibility is that not all of the

CARTOON COMMENT

PEACE PROPOSALS

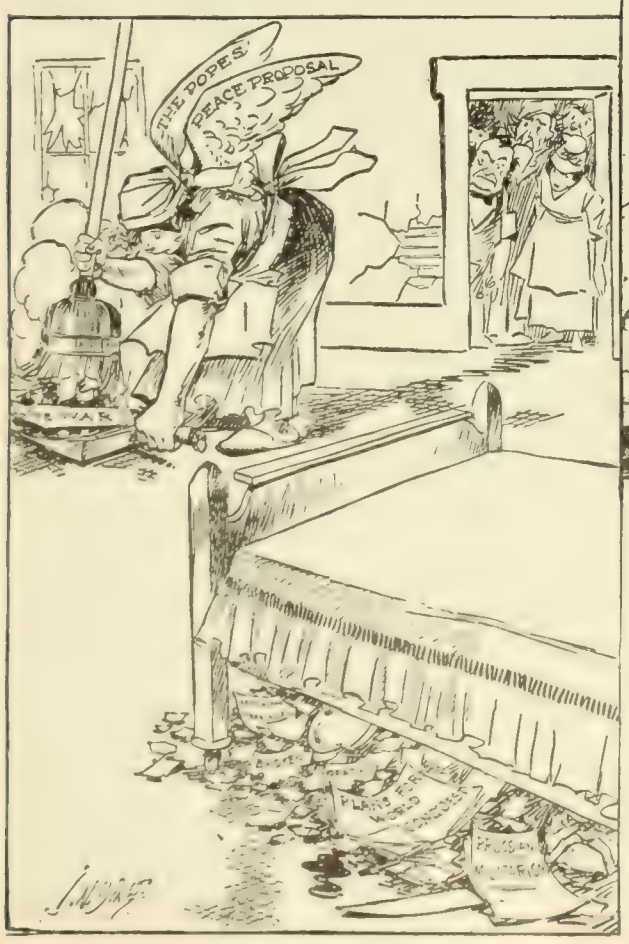


The dove as an emblem of peace is not quite so fashionable as it used to be. Perhaps it is because drawing doves becomes tiresome after you have done, say, twenty or thirty. Perhaps the bird has been depicted so often of late in a battered condition that there is very little left of it. Be that as it may, when the cartoonists get as good a chance as the Pope's proposal offered to represent peace as an angel they make the most of it. Just to prove the rule, however. Kirby in the New York "World" remains true to the dove and depicts the poor thing doing its best but heavily weighed down by a German helmet. The bird doesn't seem to be quite sure what is retarding its rate of speed



Rogers of the New York "Herald" declares that the millennium is certainly here when the little Peace at any Price lamb lies down beside the German lion. The expressions of the Kaiser's cubs in the background are well worth studying. Pease in the Newark "Evening News" sees the angel of Enduring Peace entering the Bluebeard's closet of Prussianism and starting back aghast at the sight of the wives hung up by their hair. Vanderhem in the "Nieuwe Amsterdammer" depicts Peace as anxious to take the world up again in her arms but saying pathetically: "I can't see where I can get hold of it!" The Dutch cartoonist has preserved his neutrality with extreme care and skill





Darling of the New York "Tribune" sees a delightful similarity between the Pope's proposal and the angel maid who attacks her work with the best will in the world and a highly commendable energy, but will have to learn, her anxious employers feel, to sweep under the bed. There are so many things there that must be cleared away before we can really have peace. Sweeping up the war is all very well, but it isn't enough. There are still a few scraps of paper which the excellent papal maid seems to have overlooked



Allies will hold out to the end. It is little less than a miracle that countries so distant from each other, so diverse in interest and civilization, and so different in their military position should have held together as long as they have. In three years there have been no desertions from the Alliance, altho the old Russian monarchy contemplated treason to the common cause and might, but for the revolution, have made a separate peace. Who can be certain that some important link in the long chain of the Alliance may not in time drop out? A third point is that Germany is now encamped on enemy territory to the east and to the west. Germany wins the war if she can hold her present line. It is the Allies who must take the initiative and drive her out.

Knowing these facts, for even a congressman must know what is patent to all the world, senators and representatives fill the weeks with such weighty matters of discussion as the definition of "elaborated news," the length of time Mr. Hoover has been away from America, the military necessity of improving Constituency Creek, and the horrible usurpations of power by the executive branch of the Federal Government. At odd times Congress puts in an afternoon hearing roll calls on the motion to adjourn or in striking from the record what the honorable gentleman from Maine said about the honorable gentleman from Oregon. Workmen building cantonments for the new army take a few days off as a protest against the employment of non-union labor. Coal barons haggle with the Government about prices. The Shipping Board and the Emergency (would that the word might sink into the American mind!) Shipbuilding Corporation hold leisurely debates while the U-boats do their work. Exemption Boards in half the states spread the work of examining drafted men over unnecessary weeks to avoid overpressure of work. But it is not time that we are spending by this delay. Pure time exists only in metaphysics. Time to us means money; at the rate of some tens of millions of dollars for each wasted day. Time means blood; at the rate of hundreds of thousands of lives for each year that the war lasts. We must not *let* the war last. Europeans believe that the most characteristic American quality is hustle. Are they wholly wrong?

CAMOUFLAGE

THE tiger would have been eliminated in the struggle for existence ages ago if its striped coat had not enabled it to hide whenever concealment was necessary.

The benevolent society which has its headquarters in Tammany Hall has come out for municipal ownership, a business administration, and the rescue of the city from the greed of predatory wealth.

There are tigers in the jungles of New York which would hardly have survived for so many years if they consistently appeared in their true colors. When their enemies approach they immediately try to look like something else.

But the fact that a tiger understands protective coloration in no way impairs its appetite.

THE RUSSIAN REFORMATION

ECCLESIASTICAL absolutism has followed close on the fall of autocracy in Russia, and political democracy has brought with it religious democracy. Nowhere, even under the most reactionary of Papal lands, has the Church ruled as rigorously as in Russia. No change of faith of any sort has been permitted except to the Orthodox Russian Church. No Moslem might become Protestant or Roman Catholic. No Armenian could join a Lutheran Church, or Lutheran a Baptist Church. Even those members of the Orthodox Church who preferred the older forms of worship were branded as Dissenters or Raskolniki. In law, at least, all this has changed.

Two questions arise: Will the change be favorable to a more intelligent and more spiritual religious life, or will it let loose such elements as characterized the French Revolution? Will the ecclesiastical authorities, finding their autocratic power slipping from their hands, join with the remnants of Czarism, in close league with Prussian intrigue, to restore the old order, undo the change and restore to themselves their privileges and perquisites? Those who know Russia best, while not ignoring the possibility of danger, are confident that the answer to each question will be favorable. The Russian people, while inclined to be mystical, and at times fantastic, in their religious conceptions, are profoundly convinced of the reality of religious life, and it is difficult to conceive of any movement that should deny that life. With reference to the second question, we must remember that the Russian Church has more than once shown itself inclined to reform. In the seventeenth century Patriarch Nikon introduced changes into the church service in the interests of greater accuracy and simplicity. It is held by some that the extreme rigor of the past régime was political, rather than ecclesiastical in its purpose. While it has not been true, as so often understood, that the Czar was the head of the church, it is true that the influence of the Procurator of the Holy Synod, who was the accredited representative of the Imperial Government, exerted a mighty power in the ecclesiastical affairs of the Empire. Pobiedonostseff, who for so many years held that office, was the very incarnation of the Prussian system, and was absolutely ruthless in the exercize of his power. He, however, became discredited, and his successor in office now is a man in full sympathy with the progressive ideas of the provisional government. It may perhaps be regarded as significant of the real spirit of the Russian hierarchy that Archbishop Evdokim, of St. Nicholas Cathedral, New York City, is quoted as saying:

> We must remember that Christ did not write the Service Book of the Orthodox Church, or of the Episcopal Church, or of any Church. We must not, therefore, insist upon unity in these. Unity must come thru love, and the vital matter is not that one should follow this or that ritual, but that he should love and believe in Christ. The vital matter is not that a man, when he prays, should kneel, or stand, or sit, or fall prostrate; the vital thing is that he shall *pray*.

If that fairly represents the spirit of the present day Russian Church, as undoubtedly it does, at least in good measure, religious liberty is assured.

A PLEDGE TO MANHOOD

TWELVE hundred young men training at San Francisco to become officers in the National Army have signed a pledge. It is not "the pledge" in the old blue ribbon sense, but a broader, more comprehensive, more positive declaration. It commits them not merely to abstention but to constructive personal effort. It reads thus:

"We undertake to maintain our part of the war free from hatred, brutality or graft, true to the American purpose and ideals.

"Aware of the temptations incidental to camp life and the moral and social wreckage involved, we covenant together to live the clean life and to seek to establish the American uniform as a symbol and guarantee of real manhood.

"We pledge our example and our influence to make these ideals dominant in the American army."

Army life, especially in time of war, is beset by grievous pitfalls. The prime protection against falling into them is personal determination, especially when it is buttressed by the power of community example.

The Y. M. C. A. is doing splendid work in thus coördinating the impulses toward decency of the young men who are to officer the new army.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Isonzo Campaign

After many weeks of comparative inactivity, or rather deadlock, the Italian army has taken another stride toward Trieste. From the nineteenth to the twenty-second of August the battle raged along a thirty-seven mile front east of Gorizia. Some of the fiercest fighting lay far to the north of the Carso on the upper reaches of the Isonzo river. Artillery preparation was of the most thorogoing sort. British and French siege cannon helped the Italians to smash the Austrian defenses, and German estimates place the total number of pieces of artillery used in preparing the infantry attack at five thousand. Italian aviators took a very considerable part in the preliminary stages of the battle. Altogether 208 aviators engaged the Austrians, beat down their aeroplanes and scattered bombs over their lines of communication.

To aid in their conquest of the Isonzo valley the Italians made use of monitors, floating batteries and pontoon bridges. The length of the battle front on which the Italians advanced is more impressive than the depth to which they succeeded in penetrating it, for in mountain warfare progress is of necessity slow. However, some important positions were taken. Perhaps the chief of these was Monte Santo, a hill 2240 feet in hight, northeast of Gorizia. No other elevation in that region can compare with Monte Santo in strategic importance. The capture of more than 16,000 Austrian prisoners is an excellent indication of the extent of the Italian victory.

Like all battles, the battle on the Isonzo is chiefly important not for the direct damage done to the foe but for the enhanced possibility of military success in the future. Altho the Italians are in possession of a considerable strip of Austrian soil they have many natural and artificial barriers to overcome before they reach the really vital points of the Hapsburg dominions. Nor dare the Italians risk a drive along one narrow path because that would leave unconquered mountain strongholds on either flank to menace their advance. Progress must be made along the whole front. If the recent victories are not wiped out by Austrian counter-attacks the importance of the Isonzo campaign is considerable. It will convince the Italian people, somewhat weary of the prolonged and indecisive struggle with Austria, that peace by victory is possible and make them disinclined to listen to proposals of mediation from the Pope. It will correspondingly shake the confidence of Austria and increase the peace sentiment which is already very strong thruout the empire. It will compel the withdrawal of many Austrian regiments from the Russo-Rumanian war front. And, finally, it will have smoothed the way to other victories by giving into the hands of the Italians mountain hights that have hitherto formed part of the Austrian system of defense.

French Victories Before Verdun

The center of interest on the western battle front shifted during the past week from Flanders to Verdun. Before Ypres the British and French continued to advance but rather by meters than miles. At Lens the Canadians have slowly fought their way into the outskirts of the city, but there have been no spectacular advances or retreats on either side. The Verdun sector of the line, on the other hand, has been the scene of one of the great battles of the present Allied offensive.

Along a front of eleven miles the French attacked on both sides of the Meuse and, so they claim, gained all their immediate objectives. The attack on the morning of August 20 was preceded by three days of artillery preparation. Some of the positions captured were those most bitterly assailed and most stubbornly held during the great German drive at Verdun last year. The number of prisoners taken in a single day's action amounted to some four thousand. The German counter-attacks appear to have been quite ineffective, and by new assaults the French completed their conquest of such important strategic positions as Le Mort Homme and Hill 304. The Germans now hold no commanding elevation in the region of Verdun.

The success of the Entente Allies can be better measured by the numbers of prisoners taken than by the ground gained, for nobody makes a "strategic" surrender of unwounded soldiers. During the month of August on the western front alone over 30,000 prisoners have been taken by the French and the British, or nearly as many as the Russians made prisoner by the Germans and the Austrians during an equal length of time on the eastern front. The British War Department is responsible for the statement that since the beginning of the battle of Arras in April the British have taken 46,155 prisoners; the French, 43,723; the Italians, 40,681; the Russians, 37,221. During the whole course of the war the British took 102,218 Germans and the Germans 43,000 British and colonial troops.



THE CONQUEST OF ITALIA IRREDENTA
The shaded area indicates the land held by the Italians and the arrow the direction of the present drive

The War Tax Question

Even after the United States entered the Great War there were very few who realized the extent of the contribution we would be required to make to it from our national resources. Every few weeks the estimates of the cost of our participation have been increased and this means not only a series of national loans but a complete revision of war taxation. Two Senators of prominence, opposed in their war policy but alike believers in the taxation of wealth, have appeared as champions of the cause of increased direct taxation to finance the war. Senators Hiram Johnson, of California, and La Follette, of Wisconsin, spoke warmly in favor of progressive income tax rates and excess war profits taxes which should be so steeply graduated as to yield every possible dollar that could be taken without injury to productive industry.

Senator La Follette advocated war profits taxation rising to a maximum of 80 per cent, and he quoted European experience to justify such a rate. For the income tax he offered several amendments; one of which increased the estimated yield of the individual income tax from $490,000,000 to over $658,000,000 by gradual increases on incomes above five thousand. He declared that more than 70 per cent of the yield under his schedule would come from incomes of more than $30,000 a year. La Follette's bitter denunciation of the wealthy men of the country as a class that fomented war and then refused to share its burdens was resented by Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, who denied that capital was disloyal. Senator Simmons protested that Senator La Follette's plan bore with peculiar severity on the moderately well to do man and would tend to make the war unpopular. Others insisted that excessive taxation now would leave too little margin for the necessary increases in the future should the war last more than a year longer, and that no European belligerent had imposed such heavy taxes so suddenly. The La Follette amendment was rejected by the votes of thirty-three Democrats and twenty-five Republicans to eleven Republicans and ten Demo-

crats, an indication that party lines were disregarded. With the exception of Senator Johnson and perhaps three or four others, all of the supporters of the La Follette plan were of the pacifist faction, and it is not improbable that La Follette's open opposition to the American cause in the Great War lost many votes for his amendment.

The Senate did, however, consent to some drastic increases in the tax schedules. It accepted the original graduated tax, running from one per cent on incomes from $5000 to $7500, to 10 per cent from $40,000 to $60,000. Then it restored the Lenroot amendment, passed by the House of Representatives but discarded by the Senate Finance Committee, providing for heavily graduated increases in the rates for incomes from $60,000 to $500,000; reaching a maximum of 37½ per cent on incomes of more than $300,000. Finally, the Senate accepted an amendment by Senator Gerry, of Rhode Island, covering rates on incomes upward of $500,000, with a maximum of 50 per cent on incomes above one million.

Forest Fires in the West Oregon, Idaho and Montana have been visited by destructive forest fires which have burned over a vast area and resulted in a number of deaths. Hundreds of volunteers were sent to the endangered districts to fight the fires. Unhappily there seem to be other enemies besides the flames to be fought, for reports have reached Portland, Oregon, that the fires were unquestionably of incendiary origin, perhaps due to enemies of the Government who wish to hamper the lumber industry. Detachments of Oregon troops were sent to the forests armed and with instructions to shoot at sight any person caught in the act of starting fires. The big Selway forest in western Montana burst into blaze two days after the fire fighters were thought to have it under control, and the Idaho forest reserve near Dixie lost twelve square miles of timber in a few hours.

The Battle for Riga The Central Powers cannot employ their troops everywhere, and therefore, in order to check the Italian blow on the Isonzo and to meet the British drive in Flanders and the French advance from Verdun, they have shifted many regiments from the eastern front. The Russians and Rumanians enjoyed for several days a partial respite from the terrible hammer strokes that broke last month's Russian offensive and transformed it into a rout. But the cessation of the great retreat in Galicia, Bukowina and Moldavia has been counterbalanced by a new German offensive in the extreme north.

At the northern end of the eastern war front is the city of Riga, with a population, in normal times, of over 330,000. Its inhabitants are largely Germans. Here Hindenburg, after his great sweep thru Courland, tried to break the Russian line and strike toward Petrograd. But he failed to enter the city and at last he was forced to give up the attempt. There has been less fighting in the Riga region than at other parts of the line for several months, and the German advance on August 22 came as something of a surprise. The material difficulties facing the Germans in this theater of war are considerable. Hindenburg's cannon that had cracked fortresses of steel and concrete with their shells were baffled here by the Russian earthworks, and the city is further protected by the rivers Düna and Aa and by the vast expanse of marshy land which extends to the west of the former river. But in spite of these obstacles the Germans succeeded in drawing their trenches much closer to the city and the Russians drew in their outposts and began to prepare for a retreat. After two or three days of German progress the battle halted with Riga still untaken.

The chief reason why the capture of Riga would be worth while from the German point of view is that it lies on the direct road to the capital. From Riga an advance on Petrograd would be possible, provided that Germany could spare the troops for an invasion of the enemy's country for more than three hundred miles. The military importance of the occupation of Petrograd would hardly justify its cost, as in Russia the strength of the nation is not dependent upon a few great cities. When Napoleon took Moscow he found that there was no "key" to Russia. But a German army in Petrograd might induce the Russians to make a separate peace in order to get the Germans out of the country and conserve the fruits of the revolution. Even if Russia continued the fight, Finland would perhaps seize the opportunity to declare full independence and thus an important province would be lost to the republic for the future. Sweden, too, could not but be influenced by German domination of the eastern coast of the Baltic and the entire removal of Russian influence from the Baltic lands. And to all such plans the taking of Riga would be the indispensable first step.

THE GREAT WAR

August 20—Italians make big forward sweep along the Isonzo. French attack before Verdun. Eighteen British ships lost during week.

August 21—French gain more ground near Verdun. Canadians approach closer to Lens.

August 22—Germans begin drive toward Riga. Italians smash Austrian lines on the Carso.

August 23—Russians retreat in the north. Ambassador Ishii presents credentials from Japanese Emperor.

August 24—Germans make counter-attack near Ypres. United States makes a hundred million dollar loan to Russia.

August 25—Italians take Monte Santo. French make fresh advances before Verdun.

August 26—Italians shell Trieste. Kerensky opens Moscow conference.



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THE LAST HIKE

1200 West Point cadets have just become officers. Before graduation they went on a two weeks' hike thru the mountains and fought a big sham battle

The Moscow Meetings One result of the German attack on Riga has been to strengthen the demand of many Russians for the removal of the capital from Petrograd to Moscow. It is believed that the Germans could less easily reach the latter city and that the political effect of a possible capture of Petrograd would be less serious if the Government was no longer located there. National sentiment favors the change, since Moscow is the very heart of Russia, the capital city of ancient tradition, and a place little affected by alien influences. Petrograd, on the other hand, was founded by Peter the Great as a part of his attempt to "westernize" Russia and its population is very cosmopolitan. The most radical revolutionists are numbered among its citizens and pacifism is strong. Many fear that if the Government continues to remain in Petrograd it may fall under the domination of the city mob in the same way that the French Convention once succumbed to the influence, physical as well as moral, of the Paris Commune. The generals in the army are particularly insistent upon the establishment of the Government in loyal Moscow.

As, perhaps, a first step in this direction, Premier Kerensky has called a national conference to meet at Moscow. Already special conferences of merchants, clergy and army men have been discussing the political and military situation. The general conference is not a constitutional convention or a substitute for the existing provisional government, but simply a method for ascertaining the state of mind of Russia and for persuading the different parties to act together in harmony. As its membership will be designed to include various shades of opinion it may be compared with the advisory convention called by the British Government to reach an agreement on the Irish question. Some of the extreme radicals have threatened a protest strike against the conference on the ground that it has no mandate from the people and that it is a "counter-revolutionary" attempt which aims to establish middle class rule.

President Wilson Fixes Prices

On August 21 President Wilson issued an order establishing sales rates for bituminous coal in all the producing districts of the nation. They are based on the cost of production and are, in the opinion of the President, "not only fair and just but liberal as well." However, they are only provisional and may be reconsidered at any time. The bituminous coal fields of the United States are grouped into twenty-nine districts and each is assigned a separate maximum price. The highest price per ton for average ("run of mine") bituminous coal is $3.25 for the state of Washington, and the lowest is put at $1.90 in one of the Alabama districts. The average for the whole country is only a little over two dollars a ton, or nearly a dollar a ton less than the schedule agreed on at the June conference between coal operators and representatives of the national Government. Some of the states, especially Illinois, seem inclined to fix their own rates lower even than those established by the President.

President Wilson has made Judge Robert S. Lovett of the War Industries Board a federal agent to direct the shipment of coal. The first order of Judge Lovett to the forty-six railroads carrying bituminous coal and to water carriers on the Great Lakes directed them to give priority to shipments of coal destined to northwestern points by way of the lakes. Railroads are told to give similar preference to empty coal cars on their way to the mines. Coal is even given preference over the transportation of war munitions and perishable commodities. Operators from the soft coal producing states have organized the National Coal Operators' Association at Washington to coöperate with the Government in keeping up the greatest possible activity of the mines.

Other commodities whose prices have been or soon will be established by the Government include steel and iron, copper, oil, lumber and various foodstuffs. In each case the intention will be to reduce prices for the civilian consumer as well as for the army and navy. Food Administrator Hoover has requested the exchanges to suspend all dealings in futures on sugar. Speculation in this commodity has been particularly active.

Conscription Constitutional

Federal Judge Emory Speer of the Southern District of Georgia has passed upon the various arguments which have been offered from time to time by opponents of the draft to the effect that the compulsory service law was contrary to the provisions of the American Constitution. This puts an end to the legal controversy on the subject unless the foes of universal service are ready to carry similar test cases to the Supreme Court, whose decision, it may be guessed, would not reverse that of the Georgia court. The case grew out of the arrest of two men who failed to register under the provisions of the law, and their cause was defended by Tom Watson, whose paper, *The Jeffersonian*, is now being investigated for seditious utterances.



Paul Thompson

THE COAL CONTROLLER

President Wilson has fixed the price of coal. He has also appointed Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, coal administrator and head of a temporary body somewhat similar to the Hoover food organization. Dr. Garfield is already at the head of the commission to determine a price for the 1917 wheat crop

The first question before the court was whether compulsory service was "involuntary servitude" within the meaning of the Constitution. The judge made clear the distinction between slavery for private profit and the obligations of public duty resting on all citizens. "The Grand Army of the Republic and the Confederate Veterans are not maintained to preserve the traditions of slavery. Nations do not pension slaves to commemorate their valor." The second point was that the popular militia could not be compelled to serve outside the boundaries of the United States. But if this were construed to mean that Congress could not create a national army for foreign service it would run counter to the explicit provisions of the Constitution empowering the Federal Government to raise and support armies and to levy war. He cited a decision of the Supreme Court that "Among the powers assigned to the national Government is the power to raise and support armies. Its control over the subject is plenary and exclusive. It can determine without question from any state authority, how the army shall be raised, whether by voluntary enlistment or forced draft, the age at which the soldiers shall be received, and the period for which they shall be taken."



(c) Underwood & Underwood

RUMANIA COMES BACK

Rumania has put herself back on the map, reorganized her army with the aid of the French and launched an attack against the Germans. This picture shows King Ferdinand decorating some of his valiant soldiers

Labor Troubles in the Shipyards

A stormy meeting of the striking shipyards men in Tammany Hall, New York, voted to support a general strike which would include all the naval construction as well as the merchant ships now building. President Wilson has decided to send a federal commission to mediate in the shipyards strike and prevent further delay in the creation of our emergency mercantile marine.

Whether the navy yards generally will join the New York strike is yet uncertain. A striking testimony of loyalty was offered to Secretary Daniels of the Navy by the workmen employed at the Philadelphia yard on League Island. A resolution signed by seven thousand men read in part:

> We desire by our example to stimulate all others to the fullest performance of their duty to the country at this time. We promise to stand by you shoulder to shoulder in carrying out measures for the development of our navy, and particularly for the betterment of this navy yard. We promise to notify our superiors of any indication of disloyalty on the part of any employee working for the Government. We promise to maintain the reputation of Philadelphia as the center of the best mechanics in America, so that the work entrusted to us cannot be bettered in any part of the world.

The resolution also praised Secretary Daniels personally for his interest in the welfare of the workingmen employed in the national shipyards. Mr. Daniels replied with a speech of thanks in which he paid a warm tribute to the patriotism of the men and emphasized their important share in carrying on the war.

Sedition and the Public Wrath

A hundred little incidents of recent days have revealed a new impatience with those who, for one reason or another, are determined to put a spoke in the wheel of the American military machine. Perhaps the most important of these was the conference of the Governors of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada and, by proxy, California, which closed at Portland, Oregon, on August 11. The general purpose of the meeting was to organize the northwestern states for effective coöperation in the work of preparedness, but one of the conditions which required con-

sideration was the internal peril from the I. W. W. Just at present this organization is devoting much of its attention to hampering the lumber industry, particularly in the state of Washington where many mills have already been shut down. The shipbuilding industry and the manufacture of aircraft are in the highest degree menaced by the shortage in the lumber supply. Senator King has introduced a bill making it a criminal offense to incite resistance to any law of the United States or to incite any one to break a contract which has to do with the supplying of commodities needed by the Government. The strikers in the copper mines of Arizona have voted to continue their strike, thus crippling another essential wartime industry.

Pro-German propagandists continue their work in the press and on the street corner in spite of the darker skies gathering above them. Elihu Root, back from his mission to Russia, said in a recent speech made in New York: "There are men walking about the streets of this city tonight who ought to be taken out at sunrise tomorrow and shot for treason." Charles Edward Russell, his Socialist colleague on the war mission, declared that every pro-German speech made in the Senate was quoted by German agents who work among the Russian people to incite them to rebellion as proof that the heart of America is not in the war. Several patriotic organizations, such as the American Defense Society, are conducting a campaign for the suppression of seditious speeches which has brought some of their members into conflict, both personal and legal, with the anti-war propagandists.

Courtesies from Cuba Our ally, the Cuban Republic, has twice within the last few days proved her gratitude toward the United States and her willingness to coöperate effectively and unselfishly in the common cause. Four German steamships which the Cuban Government seized from German owners have been transferred to the uses of the American Shipping Board to eke out the inadequate transatlantic tonnage upon which the Entente Allies must depend. The ships aggregate about twenty thousands tons and could have been sold to private owners at record prices. President Menocal has also offered the use of grounds for a mobilization and training camp for American forces. The Department of State announces that the offer has been accepted and that certain American troops will be sent "to the eastern end of Cuba for training at an early date."

Sailors and German Piracy Representatives of seamen's organizations of Great Britain, France, Italy, the United States, Canada, Australia, Holland, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries met recently at London to condemn the German submarine warfare against merchant shipping. J. H. Wilson of the British Seamen's Union, who presided, suggested that the seamen of the rest of the world should after the war boycott German ships and refuse to associate with German seamen if the Germans, after fair warning, did not abandon their naval outrages. He desired that this action might be taken independently of the decision of any government as to reparation for shipping destroyed. It will be remembered that British seamen have on more than one occasion announced their intention of refusing to work on any ship carrying Socialist or other anti-war delegates to peace conferences. However strong "stop the war" sentiment may become among other labor men of the Entente nations, the sailors at least will not easily forget the character of German warfare for the past three years.

During the week ending August 19 the British lost fifteen ships of more than 1600 tons and three of smaller type; one more in each class than the losses of the previous week but still very distinctly below the average. The French losses were fairly heavy; five vessels of more than 1600 tons and four of lesser tonnage. The sharks and their hunters seem to be maintaining an approximately equal strength from week to week.

Race Riot in Texas Negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry are to be withdrawn from Texas because some of their number took part in a race riot in Houston. The city was placed under martial law as a result of the outbreak and order speedily restored. The affair has caused an outcry from the white people of the state for the removal of all negro regiments stationed in Texas except those native to the state.

The affray began with a conflict between the soldiers and the local police. The police had arrested some members of the negro regiment with what was considered unnecessary violence. In retaliation for a number of petty injustices the negroes resolved to make a raid on the city and shoot some members of the police force. The soldiers succeeded in killing several policemen and wounding others, but their shots flew wild and struck a number of bystanders as well. Before the riot was quelled at least seventeen persons were killed and a number of others seriously injured. Among the dead was Captain J. W. Mattes of the Second Illinois Field Artillery who attempted to restrain the disorderly soldiers and was murdered by them in consequence.

To Go or Not to Go? After the removal of Arthur Henderson from the British War Council because he favored the representation of the British Labor Party at the Stockholm peace conference, the party conference in London reconsidered the question of sending delegates. After a warm discussion the representatives of labor voted to stick to the plan of participation in the international conference. The majority that reaffirmed this decision was a very narrow one. Delegates representing 1,234,000 votes supported the resolution; but 1,231,000 votes were cast against it. The narrowness of the majority will probably encourage the Government in its decision not to grant passports for Stockholm, whereas it would hardly have ventured to oppose a unanimous desire for participation on the part of British labor.

Mr. Henderson vigorously defended his conduct in supporting the conference and condemned the Government for inconsistency in opposing what it had favored a few months earlier. "The Prime Minister," he said, "was in favor of this conference once and might be again, and what was right for him in May ought not to be wrong for us in August." He opposed, however, the suggestion of withdrawing the support of the Labor Party from the coalition Ministry. George Barnes, the present representative of the Labor Party on the War Council, spoke against the Stockholm conference on the ground that it was a German trap. Another topic of hot debate was the representation of other labor groups besides the



International Film

A SUBMARINE'S MOTHER

This picture of the "Vulcan," a submarine mother or dock ship, was taken in the [illegible] Canal. One of her progeny is about to enter the dock



Central News

FOOD FOR THE GUNS

These women are expert inspectors of finished cartridges in one of the big munition factories which is turning out rifles by the thousand and cartridges by the million. Women are used in other parts of the work, too

regular party. The Independent Labor Party, slightly more radical than the larger organization; the British Socialist Party, strictly Marxian in doctrine; and the Fabian Society, all sought representation in the delegation which will go to Stockholm if the Government relents and issues passports. Objection to this was made on two grounds; that these bodies were so small that they would be represented out of proportion to their importance if they sent separate delegates, and that this over-representation would increase the strength of the ultra-pacifists. The miners were so opposed to the recognition of these independent bodies that they voted against the resolution to take part in the conference at Stockholm.

Canada Under Conscription

The Canadian Government is not taking any chances of resistance to the enforcement of the draft law which will come into full operation within a few weeks. Troops stationed in Canada are being detained within the country until it can be seen whether or not there will be any forcible opposition to conscription and the sale of arms to private persons has been checked. Enforcement of the law is in the hands of the military authorities. Henri Bourassa, leader of the bitterest faction of French Canadian malcontents, declares that resistance to conscription would be in vain since it would lead to a war between French and English Canadians in which the former would be crushed by military power.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the opposition in the Dominion Parliament, was asked by a patriotic association if he would refuse to enter a coalition ministry to put conscription into effect if voluntary enlistments should continue to yield disappointing results. In a long letter of reply, Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated his position. He strongly favors supporting and continuing the war and raising as many men as possible by voluntary enlistment. But he would continue to refuse to enter any ministry which made conscription a part of its program. He exprest his regret that the question of compulsory military service had not been referred to the people by referendum and declared that the next best way of testing the actual sentiment of the people would be to hold a general election. He pointed out that the redistribution by the latest census would give the western provinces twenty-two more members than they now have in the Canadian House of Commons and that twenty-four constituencies were now unrepresented because of the death of their occupants or their appointment to other offices. This made the present Parliament quite unrepresentative, and it was unjust for such a body to introduce so revolutionary a law as that for compulsory service. The Minister of Justice has presented a measure for including all Canadians serving in the army, no matter in what part of the world they may be stationed, in the voting lists for the next general election.

China's Share in the War

Beginning at ten o'clock on the forenoon of August 14, the Chinese Republic was in a state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary. This formal announcement of entrance into the war was preceded by many stages of a gradual abandonment of neutrality, beginning with the breach of diplomatic relations between China and Germany. China's official explanation of her action was that the intrigues of German and Austro-Hungarian residents of the republic, who continually sought to create disorder and foment civil war, were no longer tolerable. All German banks have passed into the custody of the Chinese, Germans employed in the customs service have been paid off, and a mail and cable censorship instituted. General Chang Chun Yam, engaged in fighting insurgents against the present republican Government, is said to have petitioned the President for permission to go with thirty thousand soldiers to Europe and fight there.

One humorous element of a serious and important event in world history was the refusal of the Government of Austria-Hungary to admit that it was at war with China. Dr. Arthur von Rosthorn, Austro-Hungarian minister, replied to a notification from the Chinese Foreign Office announcing the existence of a state of war that the declaration was "unconstitutional and illegal" and quoted ex-President Li Yuan-Hung to that effect. China's decision is chiefly important for its moral effect and the probable loss to Germany in trade opportunities, altho if the republic had the wealth and sufficient political stability it could in time raise from among its four hundred million inhabitants the largest army in the world. This, however, does not concern the present situation, and it is more probable that if Allied soldiers are sent to strengthen and hearten the Russians on the eastern front they will be either American or Japanese. In some of the Entente nations there has recently developed a strong current of sentiment in favor of placing a Japanese contingent on some European battle line, but whether the Japanese Government will decide to do so or not remains to be seen.

Diplomacy in the Near East

Recent diplomatic revelations from Greek sources show an earlier understanding between the German Government and the courts at Athens and Constantinople than had previously been believed. Among the documents unearthed is a message from King Constantine, the Greek ruler since deposed, in reply to a proposal of the Kaiser that Greece should join the Central Powers. Said Constantine:

> The Emperor well knows that my personal sympathies, as well as my political opinions, attract me to his side. Nevertheless, it is impossible for me to understand in what manner I could be useful to him in mobilizing my army. The Mediterranean

is at the mercy of the united fleets of England and France, which could destroy our navy and merchant marine, occupy our islands and, above all, prevent concentration of my army. . . . I am necessarily of the opinion that neutrality is imposed upon us.

Apparently Germany accepted this explanation as satisfactory. The document, supposing it to be authentic and accurate as published, justifies in large measure the conduct of the Entente Allies in occupying Greece, overruling the Government and finally deposing the Greek King, because it proves Constantine's desire to league with Germany at the first opportunity that offered and that only the show of superior force on the part of the Entente Allies prevented this from happening.

Equally interesting, provided that it is verified, is a message from the Greek Minister at Berlin, dated August 4, 1914, the date when Great Britain entered the war: "The Emperor informs me that an alliance has this day been concluded between Germany and Turkey. Bulgaria and Rumania also are taking their stand alongside Germany. German warships in the Mediterranean are to join the Turkish fleet and act with it." Rumania in the end joined the Entente Allies and Bulgaria did not join the Central Powers for months thereafter, so the message appears to be an attempt on the part of Germany to mislead Greece as to the strength of pro-German sentiment in the Balkan countries, but the alliance with Turkey may possibly have taken place. If so, as the London *Times* points out, it is a commentary on the unsuspecting simplicity of British diplomacy that the British Foreign Office continued its attempts to keep Turkey neutral for weeks after a German-Turkish military alliance had already been established.

Welcome to Belgium and Japan

The war missions of Belgium and Japan have been visiting the East during the past week. The visit of the Belgian commissioners, headed by Baron Moncheur, was one of courtesy rather than of diplomatic importance. The city of New York gave the Belgians a most cordial reception, but, in deference to their wishes, there were fewer public festivities and demonstrations than greeted the British, French and Italian commissioners. Most of their entertainment was of a private character, including a reception at the home of ex-President Roosevelt. In a speech of welcome Roosevelt advocated the emancipation of all the minor nationalities in Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

President Wilson received Ambassador Viscount Ishii, fresh from the enthusiastic greeting accorded him by the states of the Pacific coast, accepted his credentials and conveyed a letter from the Emperor of Japan expressing his pleasure that the United States had entered the war on the same side as Japan. Ambassador Ishii reminded the President that this was not the first occasion when American and Japanese soldiers had worked together in a common cause, for the troops of both nations had taken part in the rescue of the foreign legations from the Boxers who terrorized China in 1900.

Germany and the Papal Peace

On the whole the press and people of Germany and her allies seem to have welcomed Pope Benedict's peace proposal. Chancellor Michaelis who, so long as he can keep the favor of his Imperial master, is the only man in Germany legally authorized to speak for the nation, refused to commit himself. He exprest approval of the general spirit of the Papal message, but added that he could not discuss "the material tenor of the proposals" until there had been a consultation among the Governments of the Central Powers. This was but reasonable, since there seems to be a slight divergence of opinion among the Central Powers. Turkey and Bulgaria may, perhaps, be disregarded as they would hardly be allowed to enter upon a separate peace while German armies form the backbone of their own military establishments. But Austria-Hungary is plainly eager for an early peace based upon the status quo and Germany cannot afford to run the risk of wholly disregarding the wishes of this great ally. The Chancellor repudiated the idea that the Central Powers had in any way suggested the Papal note or indorsed it in advance of its publication.

Chancellor Michaelis assured the Reichstag that the military situation was favorable and that 811,000 tons of shipping were sunk by German submarines during the month of July. He also discussed the alleged ambitions of the Entente Allies for territorial expansion.

Railroad Strike in Spain

The Northern Railroad, one of the chief Spanish lines, is tied up by a strike and other roads may suffer from similar troubles. The chief importance of the situation is that such strikes are apt to have important political consequences, especially at a time like the present when the revolutionary fever is high and the danger of a republican or Socialist outbreak considerable. The Spanish Government has undertaken to assure the continued operation of the trains by substituting military and naval engineers for the strikers. Military forces are also placed at strategic points along the railway line to prevent any forcible interference with traffic. The situation is complicated by a sympathetic strike of masons, printers, carpenters and metal workers in northern Spain. Riots in Barcelona and other towns in Catalonia were suppressed by the military.



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A MISSION FROM BELGIUM

The Belgian Mission at attention on the steps of the New York City Hall while the band plays the "Star Spangled Banner." Baron Moncheur, head of the Mission, is in the center with Mayor Mitchel at his left. By their own request this was the only formal entertainment arranged for the Mission in New York. Their reception thruout the country has been marked by simplicity and respect



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AND ONE FROM JAPAN

Viscount Ishii (third from the left), head of the Japanese Mission, says that "pleased" is too conventional a word to express their attitude toward the reception they have received in the United States, they are "delighted." The reception began in Honolulu, this picture shows it being continued in San Francisco. At present it is going on in Washington

ITALY SEES IT THRU

BY F. M. UNDERWOOD

THE INDEPENDENT'S CORRESPONDENT IN ROME

"IN every European country, except perhaps Germany," the King of Italy is reported to have said during the early days of the present conflict, "when war breaks out at least a hundred things are wanting or are not prepared. With us there were a hundred and fifty!" The grave expenses of the Libyan war could be partly paid off, thought the then Premier of Italy, by economizing on the army in peace time, so when the fateful summer of 1914 dawned trained officers of reserve, uniforms for the soldiers, ammunition and above all, big guns, were all wofully lacking.

During the nine months that elapsed before Italy decided to draw her sword, the steady, strenuous preparation that went on in every department of civil and military organization enabled her, when Cadorna surprized the Austrians by the rush of his troops to the front, to plant her foot upon the enemy's soil and render it definitely an offensive instead of a defensive war.

In the settlement of 1866 Austria possest herself of a frontier which dominated some of the fairest and most productive plains of Italy and constituted a cruel and ever present menace of invasion and aggression. During the thirty years of the Triple Alliance, Austria took advantage of the exceptional assistance that Nature offered to improve her already superior situation. She blasted the rock to make trenches and galleries; she honeycombed the mountains with gun platforms and observatories; she built forts and prepared magnificent long distance cannon till she believed that her position was absolutely impregnable and disdained the Italians, whom she chose to despise as a nation of mandolin players and mountebanks.

During the two years and a half that have elapsed since then the Italian armies have held a front five hundred miles long and of unparalleled difficulty. They have advanced, inch by inch, fighting not only against a strong and well trained foe, but also against Nature in her sternest and most implacable aspect. Not only their Alpine regiments, recruited from the mountainous regions, but the sons of Sicily and the sunny South have lived and fought at altitudes usually visited only by intrepid climbers. Cannon, munitions and men have been conveyed to inaccessible peaks among the eternal snows, while the hights have been linked together by more than three hundred aerial cableways, or "teleferics," as they are called here, along whose dizzy, fantastic tracks are swung not only men, and even wounded men, but also guns, munitions and supplies.

For two winters Italy has fought in parts of her front at altitudes of from 9000 to nearly 11,000 feet. During the campaign of 1916-17 the weather was so severe that in less than four months there were nearly fifty days of snowfall, which reached a depth of from fifteen to thirty-three feet, while in some of the higher mountain positions there were nearly fifty degrees (Fahrenheit) of frost, and in one day no less than 105 avalanches were reported, one of the immense volume of 5,359,375 cubic feet. History offers no other example of an army that has fought permanently and successfully in such a position.



IN addition to a brave and enterprizing body of fighters, such a frontier requires an exceptional body of workers behind the front to support it. The engineering, commissariat, stores and hospital services organized by the Italians have been marvelous in their competence and thoroness. From the beginning of the war over 300,000 men have been employed behind the fighting front, some even working under fire, some at hights of from five to seven thousand feet. Over 3000 miles of roads have been laid to give access to newly conquered positions or to cope with the enormous amount of material required for the needs of the army. Half of these roads are entirely new, about half were already existent but have been mended and enlarged, and for this the labor of 20,000 workmen and 90,000 cubic feet of gravel is required daily. More than one hundred bridges, in all two and a half miles long, have been erected over rivers and torrents, besides several hundred movable ones, and many temporary ones set up by the soldiers themselves, while a number of bridges destroyed by the retreating Austrians have been repaired.

The organization of the Italian commissariat has been remarkable, and no soldier, except perhaps the British Tommy, has been so plenteously, wholesomely, almost luxuriously fed as the Italian. The Italian army alone eats as much beef as the entire nation consumed before the war, and it disposes of 1500 tons of bread daily, which requires 350 wagons or 17,000 mules to transport it, while some of the 1000 ovens which bake it are situated in spots 6000 feet high. Besides the liberal allowance of vegetables, jam, sugar and wine which forms part of the ration of the ordinary soldier, those in the first line or in specially cold and trying positions get fresh and dried fruit, brandy, liqueurs, condensed milk and chocolate. Two thousand tons of wood and 600 tons of straw pass over the army roads daily, while the fodder for the horses, mules, donkeys and other animals amount to 4000 tons a day.

Before the war, Germany, with her state-aided industries and dumping had conquered the Italian market and Italian capital was timid of competing against her pervasive influence, but now machines which used to be entirely supplied by Germany, England or Switzerland, are made in Italy. The capital of the great Italian companies such as Ansaldo and Fiat has been largely increased, tho more will have to be done after the war. This would offer a splendid field for American investment.

The greatest development in Italy since the war has occurred in mechanical and chemical manufactures, the latter in the past having been almost entirely obtained from Germany. The factories which now produce explosives are well adapted for supplying, when peace comes, medicines, disinfectants and coloring materials.

An enormous increase has taken place in the making of aeroplanes, all of which Italy provides for herself. From Milan come the great Capronis which have given such good results in the present conflict, and the huge Fiat works at Turin are now producing, besides aeroplanes, about sixty-five motor-lorries every day, and an immense number of other machines, automobiles, cannon carriages, traction engines and machine guns.

BEFORE the war the south of Italy was almost entirely agricultural, but now the Partenopea Company turns out 10,000 projectiles a day, and the Ilva and Bagnoli companies work in steel and pig iron, and in the neighborhood of Naples, warships, torpedoes, cannon and munitions are produced. Many minor industries have sprung up having a considerable number of employees. In the past, no lenses or field-glasses were produced in Italy; now the San Giorgio factory at Sestri Ponente and that of Galileo at Florence produce glasses that admirably replace those of Zeiss and Goerz, since Italians have been found specially capable at such work. Before the war no high speed steel for tools was worked in Italy, all was taken from Austria, Germany, or the English Cutler's Company of Sheffield. Now more than two tons of such work is produced daily and the quantity is always increasing, 400 operatives being engaged. In the early days of the war only 80,000 men were employed in mechanical production, now there are 650,000.

Italy, however, not only works for

herself but is making 400 automobiles a month for France and also supplies the latter with a quantity of electric wires. Italy has been sending over 600 automobiles a month to Russia, for whom she has also provided aeroplane engines, batteries of cannon and 400,000 rifles, for which she has been producing every month 8,000,000 cartridges.

Many details of Italy's production of munitions of war cannot now be published, but the increase has been almost incredible. At the Terni works, where in the early days of the war only 200 rifles were produced every day, the output is now 2200.

ITALY flung herself into the conflict at the moment when Russia's army was in seemingly hopeless retreat and the fortunes of the Allies looked blackest. When France was disputing inch by inch the ground before Verdun, Italy prevented the diversion of Austrian troops to the assistance of their German ally; and when the Russian revolution temporarily relieved the pressure on the Austro-German armies at that frontier, Italian soldiers, together with the English and French, supported the resultant strain on the lines.

Since she entered the war Italy has held in check from thirty to forty divisions of Austria's best soldiers, has succeeded to a great extent in rectifying the injustice of her frontier, and incidentally, has reduced the front she has to hold from nearly 500 miles to less than 400. Italy has possest herself of



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General Cadorna, leader of Italy's army

considerably over 1225 square miles of the enemy's territory, which before the war contained nearly 200,000 inhabitants. Italy captured with a magnificent rush the town of Gorizia, which, both from natural and artificial protection, was said to be invulnerable. Her soldiers in the taking of the Col di Lana, the Adamello, Monte Kuk and the Vodice, accomplished feats of arms unsurpassed during this struggle. Italy's navy, after provisioning thru months of stress and scarcity both Montenegro and Serbia, achieved the transportation of the remnants of the Serbian army, 300,000 men, 50,000 Austrian prisoners and many thousands of animals without the loss of a single Serbian soldier, altho exposed to constant attack from the neighboring Austrian base of Cattaro, actually having to repulse during the transit nineteen submarine attacks.

Italy has achieved much in the war, but her greatest achievement is the awakening of her Italian people. Before 1914 Italy did not realize her capacities and powers, but this terrible ordeal has obliged her to develop the immense resources which lay dormant both in the country and the nation. One result will be a great increase in the value of Italian labor, as the war employments are being organized in such a way that they can be easily evolved into those of peace. Besides glass and chemical industries, steel works like the Ansaldo or the Cantieri Metallurgici Italiani of Castellamare di Stabia, which now make cannon, aeroplanes, submarines and munitions, will be able in future to produce ships for Italy's merchant marine twenty at a time. Italy herself will thus be able to employ the hands that formerly labored for the advantage of others in foreign lands. Freed from the German infiltration, with an army of trained and organized workers, with thousands of factories and workshops already started and provided with excellent machinery, when peace comes a new era of prosperity and enterprize will develop in agriculture, industry and commerce, and Italy's sons may look forward to playing a great European rôle and to a future worthy of their glorious ancestors.



International Film

More than 3000 miles of road have been laid to give access to newly conquered positions. The Italian is better fed than any other soldier

THE GAP BETWEEN TWO GENERATIONS

BY HARRIET ORNE

"Perhaps the story of my struggles may help others" is apt to be the introduction to lurid revelations too morbid and self-centered to be helpful to anyone. But when a record of intimate experience is sane and typical of many similar experiences it is well worth while. Both mothers and daughters will be interested and helped by this clear presentation of the "gap" between them. The discussion will be continued next week.—THE EDITOR.

WHENEVER the world's intellectual progress is accelerated by a period of peace, prosperity or discovery, the thought of each generation tends to grow away from the thought of the generation which preceded it. A gulf of intellectual change is fixed between father and son, between mother and daughter. And I believe that the gap between the thinking of the women of my mother's generation, and the thinking of the women of my own generation is a greater gap than has existed between any two other generations of women in the history that we know. My own personal experiences with my own mother and her friends would not be a sufficient warrant for the soundness of this opinion. And in my school days I rarely spoke to my friends of the differences between my mother's opinions and my own, for I would not seem disloyal to one of the bravest and most unselfish women in the world. But I know now that what I used to think of as my own private problem—the difference between her opinions and mine—is really a large social problem in which most mothers and daughters of today have a share, if they are doing any real thinking at all. And perhaps the little that I can tell of my own difficulties as a girl growing up, of my questions and of my answers to life, may enable a few other women, mothers and daughters in actuality or mothers and daughters in their relative places in the world, to understand each other better. For natural affection and sympathy can bridge any gulf, but misunderstanding may sometimes become a menace to natural affection.

In fundamentals my mother and I are much alike. We are both strong women physically and mentally. We are both proud of our good inheritance and equally proud of it, I think, altho mother calls it "family" and "blue blood" and I call it "racial excellence." We are both women of the racial type, not individualists. By that I mean that we love the ancient, beautiful things of the race, the things of proven value, better than we love our own personal profit and pleasure. Or perhaps I should say that we find our personal profit and pleasure in these things. We are women who have demanded mates, who have need of the lips of children at the breast, who love our homes savagely, in spite of the bother of taking care of them, who are never content unless we can be hospitable. We find pleasure in the blest labor of preparing food. We find an inarticulate delight in handling piles of linen freshly ironed and immaculate. We are strangely gratified by the faint aroma of soap and linseed oil in a perfectly clean house. We like to rake and weed and turn the hose on the flowers and pick them and arrange them indoors. We believe in plenty of cold water inside and outside. We eat and work and love heartily. We are very real.

But when that has been said we realize that we are not alike after all. Nor are the differences between us purely personal and individual. My emotions belong to the world of my mother but my mind lives in a new world which she has never entered; perhaps would not enter if she could. It is a world which my experience has made for me, an intellectual world where those ideas rule which have had most force in the world during my lifetime and have been a part of my education. Between my mother's intellectual world and my own a gulf is fixed and we look across wistfully at one another and strive tactfully to protect each other from our own opinions.

MY mother and I began to grow apart intellectually in childhood. Mother was educated by governesses for society. She was taught elegant accomplishments and was grounded in the English classics. She was taught irreproachable French and many kinds of fine needlework. When she was naughty, as a little girl, she was made to memorize passages from the Bible or bits of poetry. She had a talent for music which amounted almost to genius. She was allowed to take music lessons, but her family would never have approved of any professional use of this gift which would have given her a place in the world. She was taught absolute mental obedience to accepted authorities and fidelity to the conventions and beliefs of her class. She was told that questions were indiscreet and doubts vulgar. She was given to understand that vigorous thinking about life's problems was a social crime punishable by loss of prestige and popularity. And unfortunately, in many circles, that is still true! She was made what she has always remained, a *grande dame* with a sense of *noblesse oblige*, a faint fragrance of violets and a love of real lace. But she is more than that. And I love her best when the native vigor and power of her character and personality will not be balked of human expression and assert themselves honestly, impulsively, directly, showing that no training could ever have thrust them down into utter passivity. My mother is a very fine lady.

But I was not educated by governesses for society. My mother allowed my education to begin with a governess because when I was a little girl we lived in a town where the schools were not very good. But when I was twelve years old we moved to a larger town where the schools were excellent and mother (not without misgivings) placed me in the public school which children of her friends attended. Life really began for me then. I knew that I was being educated. The lonely and insipid tasks which I had performed dully for my governess, who was an admirable woman but by no means a trained intellect or a good teacher, had hitherto seemed quite purposeless and futile to me. My imagination and my social instincts had not been fed and trained by those solitary, perfunctory exercizes called "lessons." But in school I had good teachers—to whom some day I shall offer the tribute due them—plenty of friends and enough social and intellectual activity. I began to feel that I was being prepared to do something or to be something. It was all vague at first. I could not have explained how I felt. But I was made aware that two things of great importance lay ahead of me—womanhood and life. And I knew that I was growing on the inside as I had never grown before and that for me this school life was healthier than the life that had preceded it. When I was told that solving problems in arithmetic would teach me to think and help me to be ready to solve bigger problems later on—O hackneyed pedagogical reason!—I actually believed it. And because I had been furnished with a reason for doing so I struggled manfully with a subject naturally distasteful. Whatever my teachers told me I took in good faith and I began to dream dreams of what I would be and do, dreams that might never have come to life alone with a governess. I was one of a large group of boys and girls. I was learning the ways of boys and girls. I was playing tennis and riding a wheel and learning to skate and dance. I was getting ready to take what might come in life. I was "in things" and beginning to love life. More than that I was getting ready to make things happen. When my teacher talked to us one day about Napoleon and told us how he bent circumstances to his will, told us that great persons triumph over circumstances and small persons are governed by them I was profoundly imprest. I never forgot it and the idea took hold upon me and grew in my life. I would be a person to triumph over circumstances, but I did not want to be like Napoleon, of course, and with such confidence growing in me and with this new interest in life very dear and close my childish heart would often ache with pity for my mother who had never gone to school!

One day I went home from school flushed with enthusiasm about a current topics class that one of my teachers had planned. She had asked us to read articles on public questions, think about them, and be prepared to tell in class what we thought. She told us not to ask our fathers and mothers what to say but to be prepared to give our very own ideas. I was delighted. It was the first time that the school had ever pointed out the world to me, the big, booming, outside world [*Continued on page 355*



HOW IT FEELS

Personal Experiences with Shell Fragment and Gas



WHEN THE LIGHT GOES OUT

BY A FRENCH SOLDIER

TRANSLATED FROM THE "BRAILLE" BY HARRY KURZ

ONE morning in the month of July, 1915, I was returning from a horseback ride during which I had covered about thirty kilometers. I was a bit tired. I walked over to the kitchen to ask for my porridge which the cook had set aside for me, and then I ate it, not too much at ease, for the Boches had not failed to discover our promptness at meal time. Very often during these hours they would send off a few shells in our direction and at different intervals to catch us off our guard. That afternoon their bombardment did not amount to much, and so I spent my time peacefully repairing telegraph wire that had been damaged shortly before. I had been working for about an hour while my comrades were tending to their various duties, when a terrific explosion occurred right next to me.

I was stunned by the shock, but my dizziness lasted only a few seconds and I did not lose consciousness.

I realized at once that I had been wounded and I felt a terrible pain in my head as well as a smarting wound in my right arm. My arm suddenly seemed very light to me and I had to stop trying to move it because each effort became more and more painful. A shell fragment had severed it a little above my wrist. I had been hit in the head also by numerous bits of shell. I felt a dry crack in my eyes accompanied by a red vision which lasted a tenth of a second. At the very instant that this peculiar dry snap came I had the notion that I was blind.

From now on the things I tell are going to happen in my brain at lightning speed and quite beyond the control of the mind, yet directed by something similar and a hundred times more rapid, something I shall call the instinct of self-preservation.

Such instinct is evident in the chauffeur who at the moment of a collision suddenly twists his lever to the right, and thus, at the very last second, avoids an accident, in spite of the fact that he has not had time enough to realize the exact position of his vehicle and to think of what to do. If you should ask him why he turned to the right, he will not be able to tell you; nevertheless there was something that guided him, and that I call instinct. There is another experience besides this one. A person realizes it when under the influence of chloroform, just before relapsing into stupor. He feels that he is passing on to another world. It seems to him that he is falling down an immense void and that he can see himself in his tumble, with smooth, glistening walls all around him, to which there is no possible hope of hanging on. This second experience is extremely quick and I should consider as its maximum duration half a minute, in spite of the fact that during these instants all notion of time disappears completely.

These two phenomena occurred simultaneously and it is difficult for me to tell them in order. I must have been lifted and thrown by the explosion, and after several seconds, which permitted my dizziness to wear off, I found myself seated on the ground. I then began to realize that my hand was gone and I supposed also that the part of my face between my forehead and my chin had been carried away. Thus I sat and in my pain I thought.

I understood my terrible condition and how it involved henceforth a useless existence upon earth. I then looked for a revolver, for I always carried two of them, one in my regular case and another of which I was more sure, attached to my belt underneath my jacket. Both were very heavy and I had laid them aside in order to rest better after dismounting. A horrible despair seized me, for I had no other way, and I foresaw that I was going to suffer agony in the midst of my comrades, who would probably soon come to me without being able to end or shorten my suffering. I saw myself on the stretcher with my comrades around me lavishing words of consolation, for there is nothing more hateful to a wounded man than to feel that people about him are pitying his fate. To pity is not to console; let people remember that.

Hideous detail. I lived over again the scene which had taken place the day before at about the same hour. I had borne away one of my comrades who had been caught in his observation post by a shell and whom I consoled as best I could, all the time thinking that he was lost. I told him that the shells which fell near us and bits of which sometimes reached us from above came from very far.

I foresaw that the same thing was going to happen to me, and I shivered at the thought of it. Blood was running freely from my whole face, thru my two eyes, my nose, thru a wound from cheek to jaw, thru a thousand little cuts with which my face was covered. The blood was dripping heavily on my legs and gradually I felt that I was growing weaker. I felt the warm liquid flowing down my legs and an immense happiness took possession of me. I had the dim realization that by losing so much blood the minutes of life left to me were numbered.

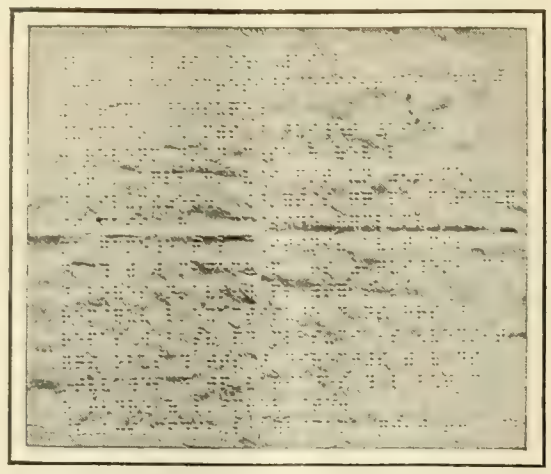
MY whole career passed before me in my mind. I saw myself a small boy with my toys, I remembered the slightest incidents which had occurred in my youth, things that happened to my parents; I saw myself going to school, my last years of study, the girl I loved, my military service, my comrades who had been wounded before me, graves, a bit of earth shoveled fresh, a high cross made of two small tree branches fastened together, then, after a week, disappearing under the grass without leaving any trace. I then thought of the terrible anguish of my parents at not receiving any more news. The horror of it drove me wild and I gathered the little strength that was still left in me and I raised myself on my legs and cried: "Save me!" Comrades came and uttered sounds of fright at seeing me, and they did not dare to approach. I cried louder: "Save me!" and I tried to go toward the first-aid station, but at the second step I struck against a tree. It was there for the first time that I understood what it meant to be blind.

I held on and waited. I felt myself taken under the arms and someone said, "The stretcher is right here."

I took two or three steps, astonished at being able to keep up, but at the same moment I sank down. My comrades placed me on the stretcher where I was very uncomfortable, because it was neither long nor wide enough.

My comrades carried me, but after a few steps I told them to stop, for I was so weakened that my boots seemed to weigh 100 pounds on each leg in spite of the fact that I was lying on a stretcher. They took off my spurs and my boots, two things which a cavalry-

man is not accustomed to part with, and then they started again on their way. We were passing underneath the trees, and at the touch of the cool air of the woods I felt terrific pain as if red-hot coals had been placed on each of my wounds. And I said: "I am cold—cover me—cover me." There was nothing with which to cover me. I then asked them to cover just my face. One of my comrades who was coming along with me said: "I have my handkerchief, but it is dirty." I answered him, "Put it on just the same." There were about 1500 meters to go. The lieutenant who was with us also and whom I respected highly tried to encourage me. I answered him: "Let me alone; I said the same things yesterday to Van de Cruz." Exhaustion was coming over me; I felt my last moment approaching. I asked them to halt the stretcher, and they answered "We're almost there." I answered, "Do as I tell you; it is the last time I shall ask you for anything." There was a deep silence; then the lieutenant said: "Stop." I said to them: "Take paper and write." I gave them the address of my father and of my sister, and I turned over my wallet to one of my comrades, and a few other things that I wished to send to my parents. Then I said "You may go on, now," and the stretcher continued its way. My suffering became worse, for it



A bit of the article in the original Braille

was getting colder. I asked if we would soon arrive at the station. They answered "Yes," but I didn't believe it at all, because yesterday I had answered "Yes" all along the way with my wounded comrade, and as I guessed what their answer would be, it only served to irritate me further.

We finally reached the first-aid station. They took me off the stretcher and I recognized the doctor who had taken care of my comrade the day before. They daubed all my wounds with tincture of iodine and they gave me an anti-tetanus injection.

The tincture of iodine almost made me faint, and I asked for something to drink. They had me drink thru a rubber, for I could no longer open my mouth, which was paralyzed by the wound in my jaw. An auto-truck was brought around, my stretcher was hung on it together with those of two other wounded men.

I said au revoir to the lieutenant, begging him to pardon me for what I had said before; that it was because of my suffering. A priest who was also quartermaster and who had accompanied me, mounted the truck and offered me profuse words of encouragement. I said au revoir to my other comrades and the auto started.

During this journey my sufferings reached their hight; I had nothing over my head and I lay on the wood of the stretcher. During the ten kilometers from the forest of C—— to Houdain I was obliged to hold up my head. The stretcher was too small; I had to keep my arm up, and it gave me a fearful twinge at every jerk of the vehicle. The chauffeur put on full speed, for I wore fastened on to me the label: "To be amputated immediately." With my left hand, which I could still use, I hung on to the walls of the truck in order not to fall out of my stretcher during the jerks or the turnings.

A few moments later I was laid on the operating table of the hospital. When the doctor had examined me I received from him the confirmation of what I already knew but too well.

1re Artillerie Lourde, Armée Francaise.

WHEN THE GAS FLOWS

BY AN AMERICAN AMBULANCE DRIVER

PEOPLE in America are generally mentally conscious of the fact that the Germans use asphyxiating gas. More than that they do not know. Neither did I until recently. For weeks I carried a gas mask hung over my shoulder. I considered it as a sort of point of formality like the *Carnet Rouge* which I always carry in my pocket and no one ever looks at, a thing which every one possest but no one ever used. It sometimes got in my way and I curst it as a sort of useless appendage, until one evening I suddenly came into an intense realization of its value.

Three other drivers and I were on duty at the *point de secour*. It was a very quiet evening—quiet in the sense of little action and few wounded. There was the ceaseless sound of shells passing over, both ways, mingled with the dull, methodical rumble of the guns, which formed a sort of background to the sharper, clearer sounds. These sounds were less frequent, but more irritating, and were made by the arrival of shells, large and small, which struck comparatively close to us. We could hear them coming—the small ones with a shrill whistle, followed by a sudden sharp report; the large ones with a low, ominous scream, followed by a heavy, deep-toned explosion. Once in a while a few spent pieces of shell, still hot, would fall in the courtyard outside. Seated in safety in the *abri*



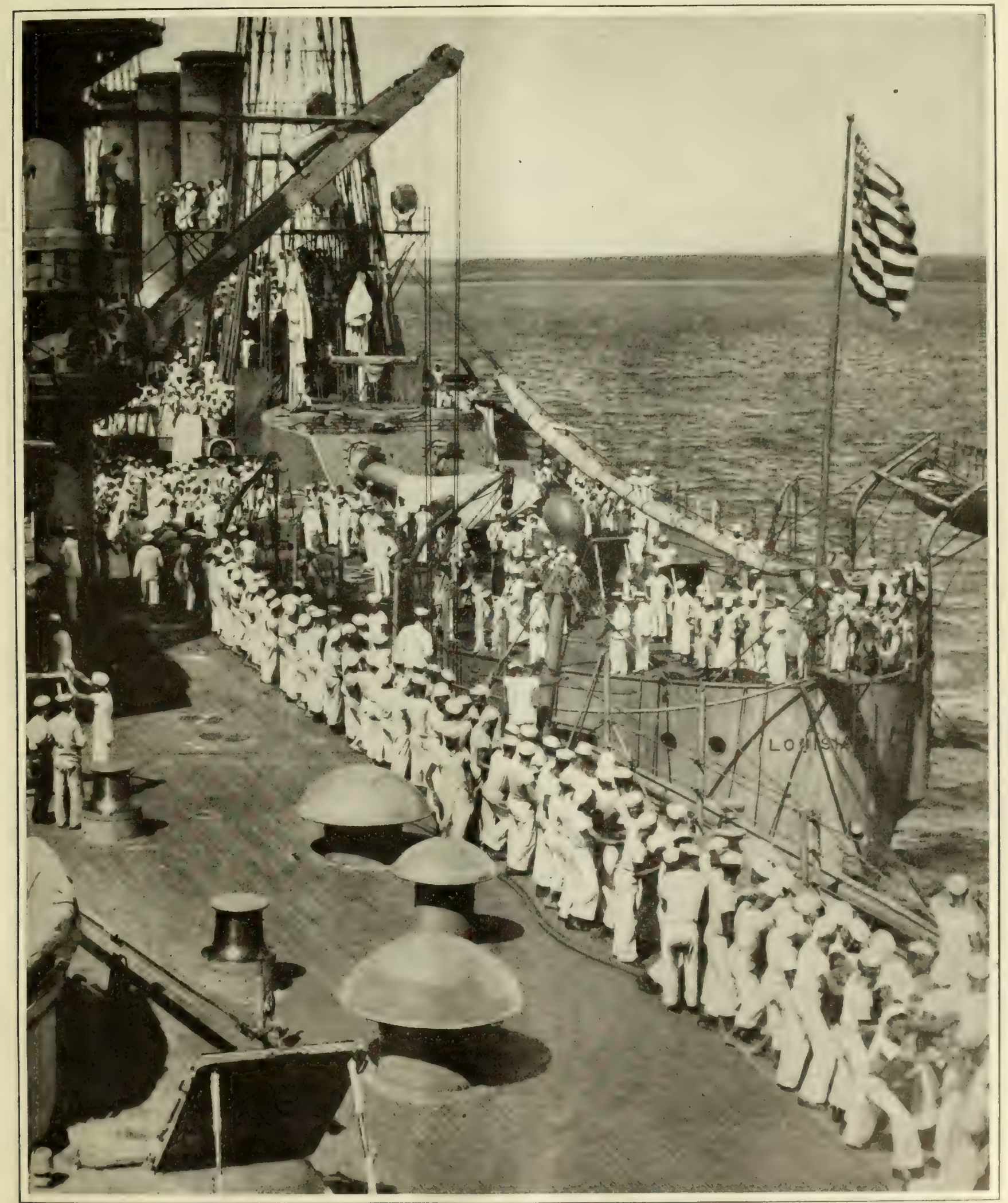
The trench hound in his gas mask

far below the ground we could listen to a heavy shelling undisturbed. We could sit calm and calculating, estimating the size of each shell and the distance of the explosion. After a few hours one may sleep thru a bombardment, dreaming dreams untainted by war. The guns were unusually active that night, shelling the roads and country surrounding our post every two hours for about half an hour at a stretch.

DURING the first few hours we listened wakefully, interestedly, to the sound, drinking coffee and toasting bread over the smoldering, smoking fire all the while. But one by one the brancardiers (there were about twelve altogether) dropt off in varying attitudes and in various keys. Soon the room was vibrant with their snoring. The fire, too, soon died out and we were left alone, seated around the rough center table, under the flickering, guttering candle, which swung gently by a wire from the beams above. We talked intermittently for a while on general topics. The war was far away and concerned us little. At about twelve the others drew away and I dropt asleep on the table, my head on my arms.

When I awoke the two o'clock bombardment was just beginning. I had slept restlessly in an uncomfortable position, so I turned to seek a softer bed. All around the walls the brancardiers and my companions reclined in the most ridiculous attitudes, snoring peacefully. A great trench hound, a wonderful dog, dozed under the table, and on a box a cat slept soundly. At last I found a corner and settled myself to sleep again. The two o'clock bombardment was in full swing. I listened half awake to its weirdness. Suddenly there came a short tearing sound, the most vicious I had ever heard, and then a terrific explosion. My eyes were on the vaulted ceiling at the time, I saw the thing quiver as if alive, and I expected the next moment to see it give way. Instead there was a sudden rush of air followed by the clattering of stones and débris down the steps. It was all in an instant, and in that same instant we found ourselves, saucer-eyed, all standing in the cen- [*Continued on page 365*

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



© Enrique Muller

Repairing a battleship's propeller in mid-ocean is not an every day occurrence. It has probably happened only once; certainly it has been photographed only once. This is the way it was done. When the "Louisiana" broke down somewhere in the Atlantic the "Michigan" came alongside and with the aid of a crane, ropes and the whole crew lifted her stern out of water and made the repairs



International Film

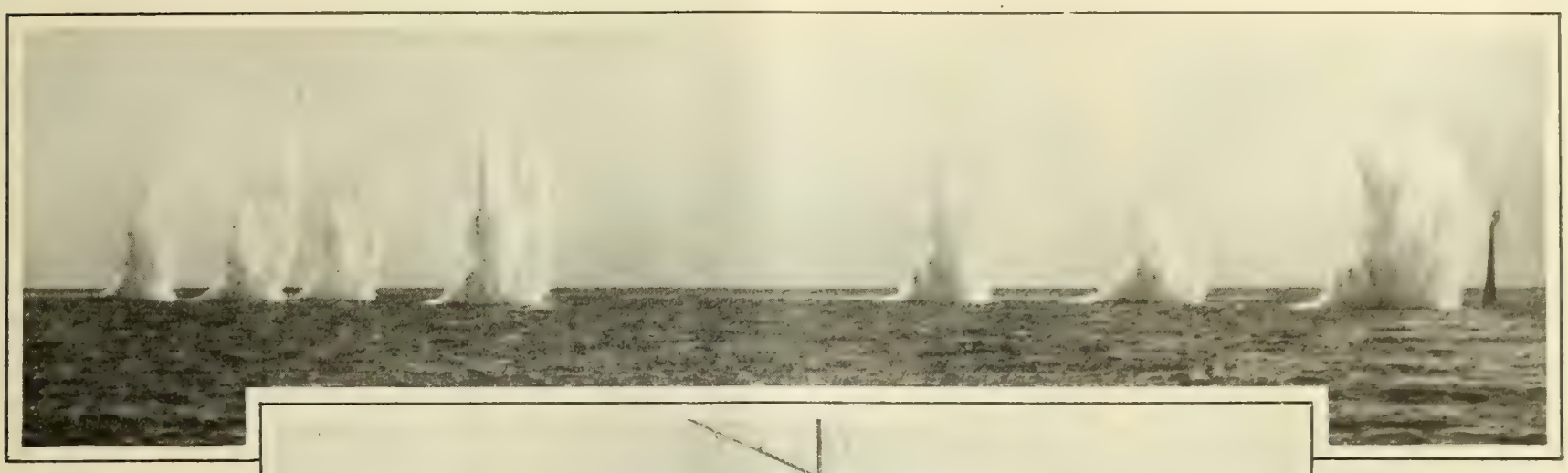
This is only practise but it looks like the real thing because Great Britain makes a point of having the conditions in her training camps as nearly as possible like those which the men are going to encounter at the front. These official British photographs were taken in an English training camp last month. Our men in France are going thru very much the same sort of thing. The soldiers above are having instruction in outpost duty and are learning the proper way to bring in a prisoner. One of them is temporarily "being a German" but he doesn't seem to mind. The man on the right is practising bomb throwing with a practise bomb in a practise trench, which is quite an amusing, tho strenuous, sport, unless you have too lively an imagination. The American troops, thanks to our national game, are particularly good at bomb throwing



There are various and sundry phases of bayonet practise. The one below is a little less exciting, perhaps, than jabbing straw Germans but it develops accuracy and a quick eye. The man who holds the ring thru which the bayonet is thrust has a not altogether enviable job. If you ever went to boarding school you will be sorry for the men on the right—they are getting their kits ready for inspection. But it is far worse than the weekly inspection of closets or desks that you probably look back upon with horror. The soldiers say that it is a much smaller misdemeanor to lose a leg or an arm than it is to lose even one small portion of your kit. And it must not only be all there but all in perfect condition. The army has an incentive to neatness, however. A bit of rust on a gun or a mislaid gas mask may be a matter of really vital importance

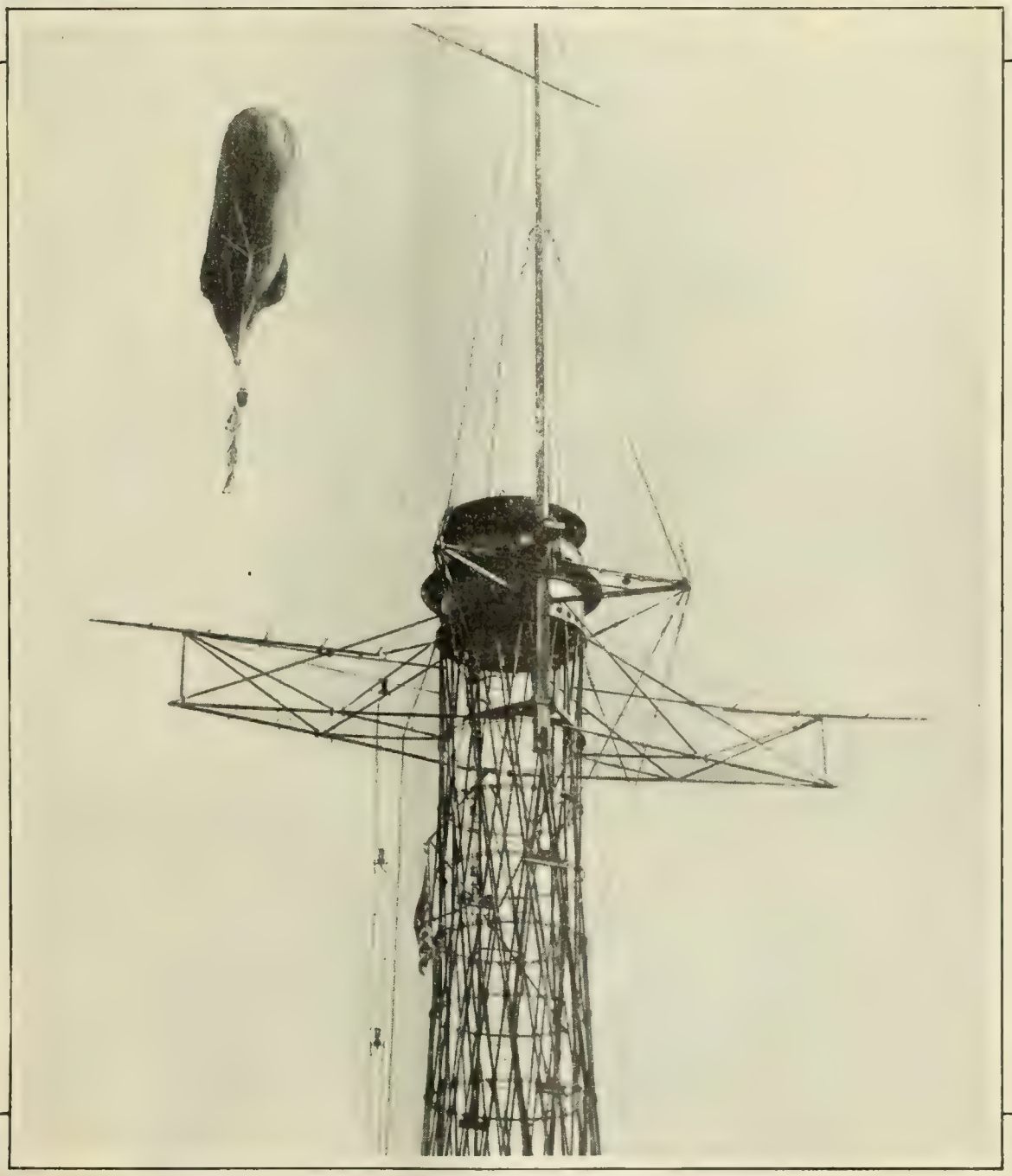




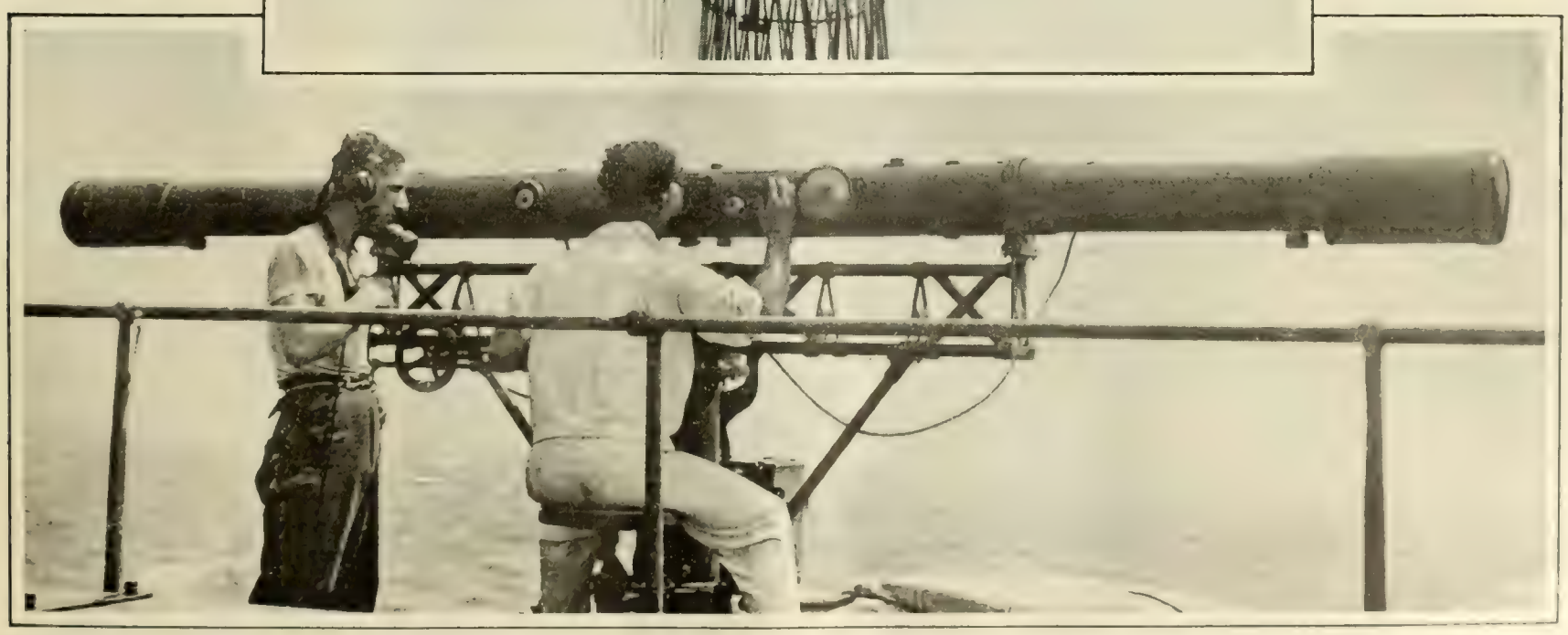


The United States navy is proud of a good many things, but it is proudest of all, perhaps, of its marksmanship. These pictures show the way they do it with the fourteen inch guns on the "Oklahoma." The narrow black thing at the extreme right of the picture at the top of the page is a target. The shell went right thru it, and ricocheted. because shells don't sink at once, along the water just the way a stone does if you skip it well. It is a pretty piece of marksmanship and makes a very pretty picture. Part of its charm, tho, is the pleasant sense of security it gives one to look at it. That target might have been the periscope of a submarine and when you are shooting at submarines it is just as well to shoot straight.

International Film



The observation balloon might be called "the eye of the navy." It isn't quite as exciting to go up in as an aeroplane but don't imagine that it's easy. When a balloon is attached to the fighting mast of a ship it pitches and tosses and sways so that it takes an observer a long time to get accustomed to the motion—even tho he may be a good sailor. The men below are operating one of the big range finders which are very important factors in good marksmanship. That distances on the water are very deceptive and strong sunlight often very dazzling are facts that should add just a bit to our admiration for the navy—if it needs to be added to. And good gunnery isn't the only good thing about the United States Navy!



THE MEETING HOUSE MARKET

BROOKLINE'S COMMUNITY PRODUCE EXCHANGE

BY SARAH POMEROY RUGG

WOULD any community except a Boston suburb ever have thought of establishing a market in a Sunday school building that looks like a Greek temple? The old Bethany Sunday school, endeared to many residents of Brookline, Massachusetts, the former home of the Harvard Congressional Society, has sheltered many throngs of citizens in its day, but never before have its walls witnessed such unusual scenes as now occur there twice a week when the community market is held beneath its roof. The trustees of the property with a sense of the fitness of things realized that it could be of use to the people in a material way now that the spiritual activities with which it had long been associated had been transferred elsewhere and patriotically offered the building for the purpose. So it happened that early on the morning of August 8 the streets leading to it were thronged with housewives going to market in true Southern style. Some came on foot with market-baskets on arm and others in motor cars with servants to carry the parcels, for rich and poor alike were interested.



Everybody in town shops at the Brookline Produce Exchange. It took just an hour and a half to sell out all the stock on the first day. Next day it was just the same

THE opening of this community produce exchange marked an interesting epoch in the campaign for food conservation which Brookline has been waging since early spring. With characteristic enthusiasm this famous village responded to President Wilson's first call for food conservation and a subdivision of the public safety committee was delegated to the task of food production and conservation. Many great estates were placed at the town's disposal and land for the landless soon became a reality for apartment dwellers. The land was prepared by the town at the expense of the war-gardeners and then apportioned by lot. During the planting season, demonstrations of planting and gardening were made on nine different estates located in various districts and expert supervision of amateurs was furnished by experienced gardeners. All thru the summer these professionals have visited the plots twice a week, instructing and encouraging as needed.

The largest number of small plots in any one place included 150 gardens of family size, planted on four acres of the Blake estate back of the High School, which were allotted to teachers and pupils. When it became evident a short time ago that the output of these gardens as well as of others in the town far exceeded the demands of immediate consumption a community market was proposed for the mutual benefit of gardeners and gardenless. The suggestion was carefully considered by the committee in conference with the produce dealers of the town, who were patriotic enough to agree to the experiment, altho they knew it would affect their business. Some of them predicted that the experiment would fail, but the success of the market has exceeded all expectations.

On the first morning the market floor was crowded with hundreds of shoppers and the truck loads of vegetables from the big estates, together with the modest baskets of produce from the school gardens, disappeared with lightning rapidity. It took just an hour and a half to clear the market of all supplies. On the second day, when the stock was larger, the story was just the same. And this happened in Brookline, a town which two years ago rejected the proposition of the formation of a coöperative grocery store, largely on the grounds voiced by several citizens, who declared that "Brookline always had been willing to pay for service and always would."

The committee had also decided to establish a canning kitchen in a school near the market and a competent woman had been engaged to preserve all produce not sold at the exchange to prevent any possibility of waste. At first, however, her services were not needed, as the demand so far exceeded the supply.

THE market is open for business between the hours of seven and eleven on Wednesday and Saturday mornings. A small rental is charged for tables. where producers sell their own produce at prices which each individual states. Table holders are not allowed to regulate prices between themselves. All produce is sold by weight in accordance with the statutes. A small commission is charged at one table, where the committee disposes of produce entrusted to it for sale. The town committee assumes no responsibility whatsoever for the quality or price of goods or for any incident or accident that may happen on the market grounds.

Mr. Daniel G. Lacy of the Forestry Department is supervisor of food production and conservation and manager of the produce exchange, and Selectman Ernest B. Dane, president of the Brookline National Bank and vice-chairman of the committee on public safety, has ben largely responsible for its establishment.

Brookline is a typical suburban community. The fact that it has had such marked success with its produce exchange is a strong argument in favor of the adoption of the scheme by others. The community market is the logical companion of the community garden.



Photographs by Francis A. Rugg

The Brookline Community Market is open on Wednesdays and Saturdays. "Bring your surplus vegetables here" is the invitation to the gardeners. "Buy your vegetables here" the gardenless are urged. And both accept. They come in cars and on foot and business hums

ALL THE KING'S MEN

BY THE AMERICAN WIFE OF A TITLED GERMAN



WHEN Americans feel that something is usurping the function of common sense among Germans, something besides militarism, what puzzles them is the old and orthodox ideal of Prussia. The "Prussianizing of Germans" has meant largely propaganda of this ideal, since it serves among other things as the basis of militarism. Under their several princes the German people had always been more or less familiar with the doctrine, but the intenser propaganda has brought them to holding toward it an inward attitude of reverent relationship, its authority having been made to seem identical with the safety and the highest good of the nation. The ideal is that of order.

The German army, the great industrial, commercial and social organizations of Germany, are from one point of view merely large and salient manifestations of zeal for order, for regulating, grading and coördinating things, in accordance with the behests of the Prussian ideal.

We pity Germans because they are under such numberless restrictions. They all the while are criticizing us, on their side, in the spirit of members of religious orders, contrasting what they take to be our democratic license with the trim and circumscribed gradations prevailing in every branch of their own national household, and feeling convinced that their minutely regulated world is far superior. Those among us who translate German devotion to their ideal of conduct as blind docility, and think of the docility as something that can be done away with by the simple act, for instance, of liberalizing the political form of their government, overlook the fanaticism inherent in the true situation, which covers much more than their political life.

The high born and the low partake together in a sentiment of respect that amounts to a passion for subserviency. Bismarck in summing up his inmost feelings found that he was "the King's man from the crown of his head to the calves of his legs." The Emperor keeps repeating "I am God's anointed." And the people, thru their intellectuals, declare themselves devoted to the state. Every German patriot, in other words, feels himself to be virtuous in so far as he is subordinate. To many of the strange things you see in practical life among Germans this devotion is the key.

Let an officer, for instance, give way to personal consideration and *not* hew down with his saber a man that affronts him, and that officer's career or his very life becomes forfeit, his coat symbolizing the fount of order. The man who insulted him may have been drunk, may have been a cripple, may have been a benefactor of the officer, and the insult slight; what alone is considered is the infraction of a rule. By exalting the idea of the absolute nature of order, the army's dignity, the king's majesty, the nobleman's prestige, all these old romantic conceptions that dwindle elsewhere are kept vitalized.

"COMFORT him," whispered Frau von W., as she parted the portieres in front of the doors of her husband's den. "Your visit is a mercy."

And she whispered, as I understood perfectly, to the end that the Pastor and the Frau Inspector, whose consultation with her my call had interrupted, might not overhear. They belonged to a lower social order, and consequently were not to get an inkling into the fact that an overwhelming grief was afflicting the family. Society knew that the favorite son of the house had been disgraced, and was an exile on his way to America; that to save his father from the further need of paying his gambling and racing debts, he had written to a matrimonial agent offering twenty thousand thalers for a millionaire bride; that the letter had fallen into the hands of the secret police; that the police had handed it to the military authorities; that the military authorities had dismissed the lieutenant from the service (correspondence with marriage bureaus being prohibited to officers) and that he was become in consequence of the dismissal a social outlaw. But outsiders were to think he was taking a furlough for the sake of his health.

"Carl had no inclination for military service," remarked his father in retrospective sadness. "That was why he took to the distractions of play and racing. He is not a profligate by nature. If he could have lived a country life—but I am not rich enough to have bought an estate for him. And I have had more than sufficient experiences with mortgages. He begged me to let him have some of the estate to farm, if it were only a thousand acres. But that was impossible."

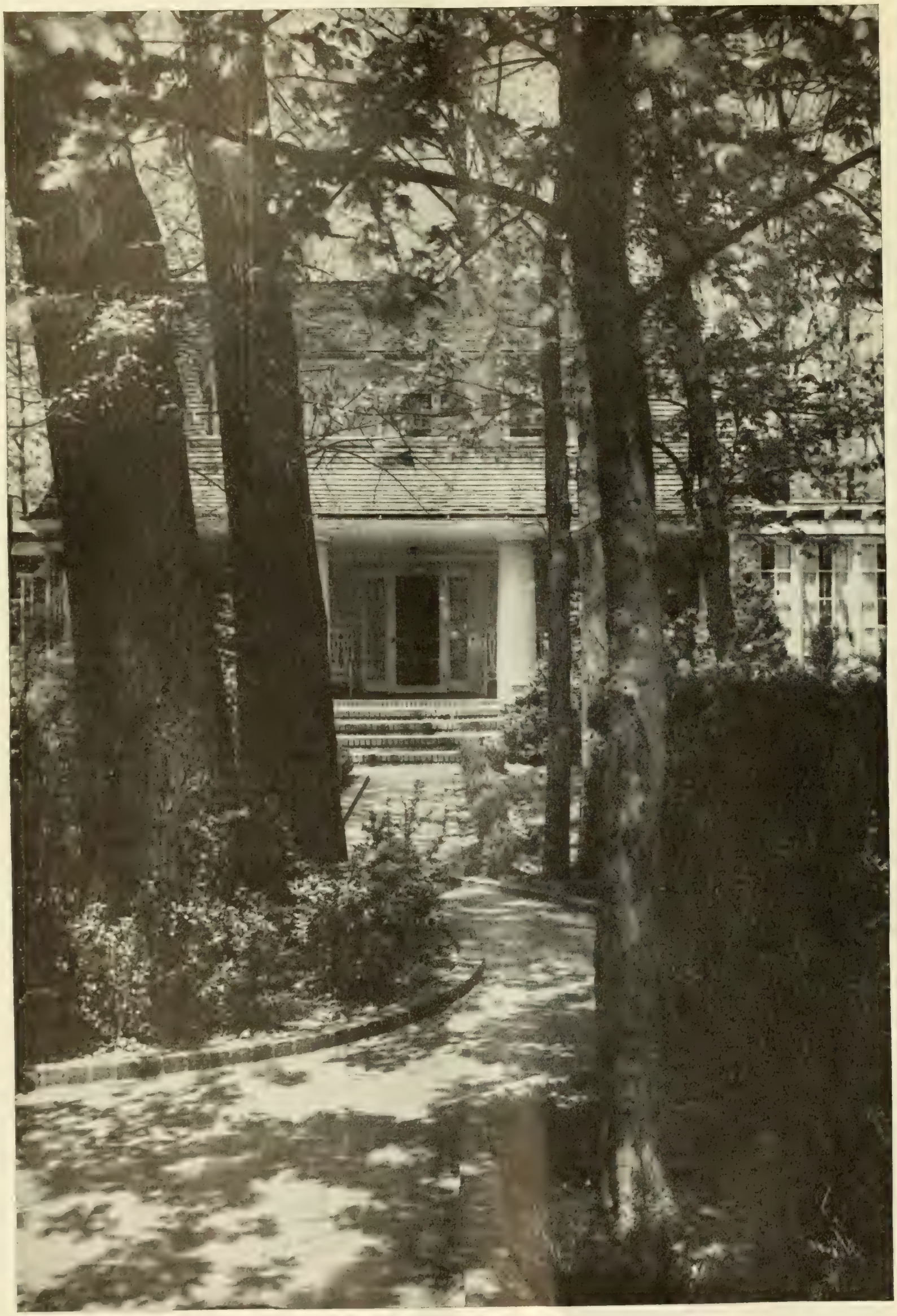
"But why?" I asked. "Bunow Court is still free. Emmy says its entail is not yet accomplished. Wouldn't Bernard consent?"

"Bernard, as the elder brother, would have felt bound to demur," he replied. "But there would have rested on me no obligation to heed his objections particularly, Bunow Court, as you say, being still a *freie allodial.* What decided the matter against Carl were practical considerations. Look"—and he pointed to the pages of an open letter lying on the desk table before which he was sitting—a pathetic revelation of the fact that his torment of heart over the lad's disgrace had driven him to review this episode of the past. "The notes and figures are summaries I made at the time to show to Carl. You are a witness of the truth: I *could not* have saved him." And the irrepressible sob that escaped from his breast as he sank back into his chair so embarrassed me, for his sake, that I remained bent over the pages for a long while. He must be left time to recover reserve and self control. A single item only of the many recorded on the pages could arrest the attention of my flurried mind. When at last I resumed my seat, I mentioned it.

"You were allowing Carl three thousand thalers a year, I see. I suppose there are reasons I don't know of why he couldn't have lived in the country on that sum, as well as in Berlin." My remark was tentative, and as gentle in tone as I was able to make it. When he replied with crustiness it was a relief to me.

WHAT are you thinking of—a country gentleman living as cheaply as an officer? A young officer can live in quarters. He has his valet (orderly) free, and free keep, fodder and stabling for his necessary mounts. All his outlays can go for keeping up with his rank. A gentleman in the country must not only expend for personal representation, but also provide himself with a residence and the residence with furniture and domestics. He has got all the fundamentals of life to find including his own mounts and stabling." And as the Freiherr proceeded in his double enterprize of enlightening my ignorance and freeing his own heart, he marshalled forth the many various reasons why two sons may not live off of five thousand acres of land, if those acres are farmed separately.

I reflected as he talked that there were four daughters in the house and money had to [*Continued on page 344*]



John Wallace Gillies

A livable house is partly a matter of setting and partly a matter of plan and partly a matter of material. This one, Mr. J. R. Potter's, at Great Neck, Long Island, is an interesting combination of wood and stucco. Paul Hertwig, architect

The Countryside

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO SENSIBLE AND EFFICIENT COUNTRYSIDE LIVING : BETTER HOUSES : BETTER ROOMS : BETTER GARDENS : BETTER ROADS AND BETTER TOWNS FOR THOSE WHOSE INTERESTS LIE BEWEEN THE CITY AND THE FARM

THE HOUSE LIVABLE: WOOD AND STUCCO

BY AYMAR EMBURY II

IT is interesting to see how the attitude of the general public has sometimes been influenced by factors other than personal experience; in the field of the House Livable, the great advertising campaigns conducted by the manufacturers of building materials are a pertinent example. It may be acknowledged at once that the effect of these campaigns has been far reaching and of great educational value, both as to materials and design, but a confusion of mind as to the relative merits of the several materials available for exterior walls is an inevitable consequence of this partizan literature, so it may be well to examine them as impartially as possible. Wood and stucco will be discussed in this article; brick and stone in the one to follow.

Frame walls are beginning to pass out of use. I venture to say that fifty years from today very few of them will be constructed. Nevertheless, the frame house has its advantages. It is by no means doomed to early decay, nor is it liable to be cold because of the passage of air. As a matter of fact, wood is one of the best non-conductors of heat which we have, a thing which can be most easily demonstrated by calling attention to the fact that one can hold one end of a burning stick without feeling heat, while if one end of a piece of stone or metal is heated the whole body of the material becomes hot. A wooden house is, therefore, cool in summer and warm in winter if even halfway reasonable precautions are taken to prevent leakage of air between the pieces of which it is built. If the outside sheathing is tongued and grooved and covered with paper before the shingles, clapboards or brick veneer are applied one generally has a satisfactory house.

The use of clapboards is practically confined to this continent. Owing to the scarcity of lumber we never find them employed in Europe, except in Scandinavia, and few old buildings were surfaced with them because of the difficulties attending their manufacture by hand. In this country they became the usual material for outside walls about 1810 or 1820, when sawmills began to be common. Tho many Colonial houses are now surfaced with them, it is a matter of some doubt in most cases as to whether this was their original wall-covering. When good white pine lumber was plentiful and was air-dried, it was easy to select logs for sawing which would yield wide clapboards free from knots and cracks. As nails at that time were mostly hand-made and very dear, wide clapboards were the cheapest and were used on most of the older clapboarded houses. Later, as lumber became more scarce and nails cheaper, the six inch clapboards came into general favor, and most of the houses built during the period of the Greek revival, from 1820 to 1845, were covered with them. Because of these facts the current tendency in designing Colonial houses is to use the wider clapboards, altho there is no particular quality which they possess which renders them more suitable to Colonial design or more durable and weather proof than the smaller ones.

The material of which old clapboards were generally made was white pine, and altho the increase in price of this excellent wood has caused architects to search for available substitutes, nothing as good has been found. Cedar is durable and light and seems in most ways to be as good as white pine; it is also cheaper. Cypress has likewise many good qualities but is more liable to warp or split in wide boards. Most other woods are not recommended by their manufacturers for use as clapboards altho some other varieties of pine will serve.

CLAPBOARDS do not offer a great number of opportunities for varied treatment; in fact there is only one way in which they can properly be used—the old-fashioned way in which the thick lower edge of each clapboard laps over the thin upper edge of the one below it, so that the clapboards are not vertical but tip out slightly. The so-called "novelty siding" can never be made to look well, altho the method of laying clapboards flush, pursued in certain old houses and illustrated in the house on the next page, has advantages at times. It was not uncommon in Colonial times to change to some extent the general treatment of material around the entrance doorway to one which was considered more highly finished with results of pleasant quaintness. When this was done in wood-covered houses, whether of clapboard or shingles, it was customary to make the front of boards laid tightly together so as to show the joints as little as possible.

To sum up: clapboards are cheap, durable, weatherproof and well suited to certain styles of house; their disadvantages are that they require frequent painting and are not fireproof. In time, here, as in Europe, the increasing scarcity of lumber will eliminate them from consideration, together with shingles.

SHINGLES, like clapboards, are rarely used except in America, but were, for many years, the most common of all materials and when well made were practically indestructible. The oldest frame house now standing in the United States still bears some of its original shingles, altho deep ruts have been worn in their surfaces by the action of wind and rain. These old shingles, however, were of a better quality than most which we can obtain today when the maximum life of a shingle wall allowed to weather without paint is probably twenty-five years. This is due in part to the nails now used. The old hand-made nails rusted on the surface only, and this surface coat of rust protected the body of the nail, while the modern steel nails will keep on rusting until the steel is all gone and the shingles in consequence fall off. The lack of durability in shingles cannot, however, be attributed entirely to the nails used. Most modern shingles are of red or white cedar, and under the bad weather conditions prevailing in the greater part of this country they rot pretty badly. The hand-split cypress shingles will probably last much longer, but as most of those in the market are made in even widths they do not make as interesting a wall as those of Colonial times.

It is an artistic axiom that the absolutely perfect thing is not as beautiful as that which has some slight irregularity and a wall made up of small similar units of absolutely equal sizes is never so happy as one in which the units are substantially similar, but not uniform. Thus the shingled walls of Colonial times were made of shingles of various widths, laid at slightly different intervals, so that the whole surface is of constant variety, unnoticed until looked for. Today our machine-made shingles are uniform in size and our careful workmen lay them so regularly that much of the interest is gone. That this is true will be realized by any one who, driving up



An unusual use of wood. Residence of Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop at Syosset, Long Island. Delano and Aldrich, architects. A particularly livable house

the New England coast, has passed cottage after cottage, each one charming and each one interesting, altho they are substantially repetitions of the same motive, with slightly different treatments around the doors, windows and cornices. Their interest is due almost entirely to the surface texture of the shingles. and while it is not possible to reproduce in new shingles exactly the same delightful quality which old shingles attain after years of erosion by dust-laden winds, it is still possible to produce shingle surfaces which have real artistic quality.

It must not be thought that any portion of the house can be slighted without impairing the effect of the whole. Altho many good things will pass completely unnoticed, when a thing is not right the observer will feel that there is something missing from the ensemble, altho he may not be able to explain what it is that troubles him. It is for this reason that architects spend so much time, patience and trouble in the study of the exact proportions of the moldings which are to go on the cornices, around the doors and windows, etc. Probably no one but another architect ever appreciates that these moldings have been carefully studied, and yet, other features being identical, it is the difference between good moldings and bad moldings which made a perfect house or a commonplace one.

STUCCO is an old material which has long been used in all countries, including the American colonies. The name is of Italian origin but was Anglicized long ago and means simply exterior plaster. Stucco, unlike brick or stone, is merely a material for furnishing a surface and not a material of which a wall may be built. It may be applied to almost any sort of construction with varying degrees of success. It was originally composed of lime and sand and was used to give a neat finish to cheap, rough mason work behind it and, incidentally, to protect stone or brick, laid up in clay instead of mortar, from washing down.

Modern stucco, made with cement, is of different composition from the old, but the field of its usefulness is about the same and, because it is as plastic as the old, it is applied in the same manner and with even better results, both artistic and practical. At the same time it must be admitted that no other material in common use as a wall-covering has given so much trouble or has failed in so many cases. It has come to be regarded with some disfavor, unjustly so, because the faults are due to improper use of the material and not to the material itself. Care must be used, both in its mixing and application, if it is to be durable, and the material to which it is applied cannot be selected in haphazard fashion. Stucco is used over both frame and masonry walls, and probably eighty per cent of the cases where it has gone bad have been over frame walls.

As the material is practically a high grade of plaster it must, in wooden buildings, be applied on lath of some sort. The writer's belief is that wood lath should never be used. If ever so little moisture reaches wood lath it will swell and shrink, inevitably cracking the stucco, leaving a place for more moisture to enter, until with repetition of the process the stucco is loosened and falls off. The mere shrinking and swelling of a wood frame at different temperatures may cause cracks big enough to admit moisture and consequent failure. On frame buildings metal lath only should be used as a base on which to plaster, and this lath should be of such form and size as to permit it to be completely imbedded in the stucco so that it will not rust out and let the stucco fall. Troubles arising in stucco houses of masonry construction are of a different character and are usually due to the penetration of moisture thru the stucco coating, for, unfortunately, not all stucco work is waterproof. The adhesion of stucco to mason work is different with different materials and, curiously enough, appears to be less with brick walls than with walls of terra cotta or stone. Its adhesion is hard to predicate and is probably dependent upon weather conditions, being greater if applied in damp weather than in dry.

A popular misconception of a stucco wall is that it is entirely composed of concrete. Sometimes, tho not often, walls of country houses are so constructed, but they are not desirable unless a vertical air-space is formed in the wall to stop moisture, an expensive and difficult piece of construction. Since the durability of concrete is dependent upon the skill of the makers and the use thruout of good materials, the chances of failure somewhere in so delicate a piece of construction are too great to be taken in most cases. In all parts of house-building, where one has not complete knowledge of the builder's skill and ability, only methods of construction should be used which are so simple that the chance of error is reduced to a minimum, and concrete work above the foundation is not one of them.

THE variety of surfaces which may be produced in stucco is very considerable, and the colors which may be permanently introduced into it are numerous; but in considering any particular method of surfacing one should not forget that stucco must be waterproof, and that not all ways of applying it will produce this result. It should, as a rule, be applied in two coats or, where a very rough surface is desired, in three, for if it is to be waterproof it must be dense, and density can be produced only by pressure or by the introduction of some material which will fill up the pores in the mortar. Lime in the first coat has this effect.

Coloring for stucco walls is often applied like paint and, applied in this way, is satisfactory as a waterproofing but smooths the apparent surface to such an extent that the stonelike surface, which is the chief reason for using stucco, is lost. The best way to color the wall is to introduce the pigments into the last coat. Numerous colors have been manufactured for this purpose but without any generally satisfactory results. The only ones which can be safely recommended are the natural earth colors—red and yellow ochre and one or two others—but these, with different colors of sand and cement, afford a wide variety of buffs, grays, browns and reds from which to choose, and, in fact, include all the colors which a wall should have. Nobody wants a bright green or blue stucco wall, altho in some southern cities pink and yellow have been used and look very well in their native surroundings.

The cost of stucco is considerably less than that of brick facing, and the cost of a stuccoed wall, either on terra cotta or on frame and metal lath, is considerably less than that of brick or stone walls; still it is not a cheap material, and when well applied is durable and sightly.

HALF timber has but one excuse for its employment; the delightful way in which a wall surface may be decorated with it. It is expensive, difficult to make weathertight and a sham, as customarily built; but, considered as a purely decorative treatment, it is worth using when an especially picturesque wall surface is desired. The origin of half timber was the old English and Continental way of building a thin wall. They built a wooden framework and filled in between the timbers forming the frame with brick or stone laid in lime-mortar, with the exterior faces of the mason work sometimes plastered or stuccoed and sometimes left natural. Now as long as the timber was seasoned oak the result was pretty satisfactory, because oak does not shrink or swell very much, but as soon as other woods were employed the results became disastrous; the houses leaked at every joint between the masonry filling and the wooden frame. To be practically successful, the joints between the wood and stucco must be so made that they lap over, and especial care must be taken to keep any water from running into joints on top of the horizontal wood pieces; this is the greatest danger, since water behind the plaster will freeze and rip off the surface.

Much half-timber work loses in artistic effect because it is improperly designed. The pattern which it makes should appear to be a proper framing for the wall, both as to size of members and as to their disposition, and the wood pieces should probably never be less than six inches wide. The human mind works in a curious way when it comes to things artistic, yet it will be found that most features in architecture that have survived the critical survey of ages are soundly structural before they are beautiful or are decorative treatments borrowed from or based upon structural forms. So with half timber: while we know it to be a sham, we unconsciously require it to appear structural.



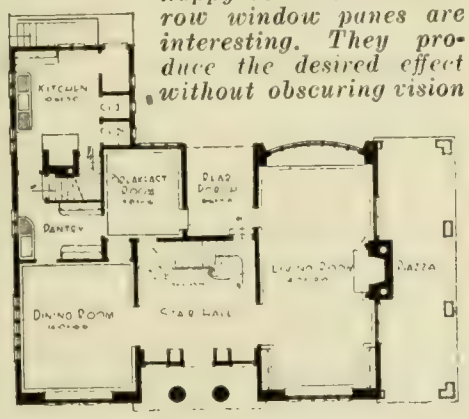
An old house at Ridgefield, Connecticut, which illustrates the use of clapboards and also shows the New England treatment of the gambrel roof

The Stucco House

The Turner house, which shows a distinct Italian influence, stands close to the ground and fits into its surroundings as if it had grown naturally with the trees and the particularly attractive garden, which the pictures only just suggest. The steps, in the smaller picture, lead from the garden into a small conservatory. Sleeping porches are one of the most difficult of the modern architect's problems. To set a porch in without spoiling the line of the house or to add it on without making it an excrescence is by no means an easy task. Both methods have been employed here, with particularly happy results. The narrow window panes are interesting. They produce the desired effect without obscuring vision



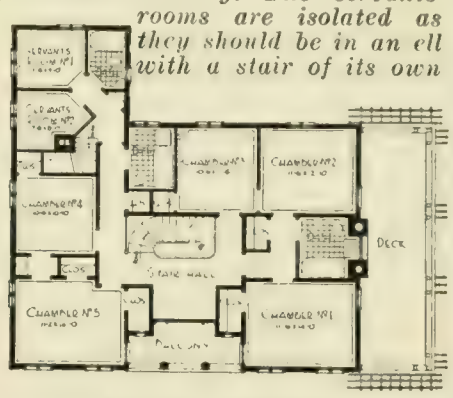
RESIDENCE OF MISS JESSIE TURNER, HARTSDALE, NEW YORK
EUGENE J. LANG, ARCHITECT



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

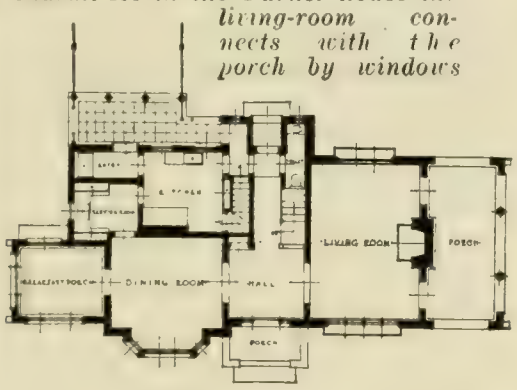


The interior plan of the Turner house is particularly good. Everything has been fitted into two stories and yet the rooms are of generous size. The first floor has a long, large living-room which nearly doubles its size in summer by opening, thru two wide windows, onto the side piazza. The breakfast room is cleverly arranged to connect with both kitchen and garden. There is a circular staircase in the wide hospitable hall. A surprizingly large number of bedrooms have been fitted into the second floor, five beside the servants' rooms and three baths. There is plenty of closet room, too. The second story hall, tho in the center of the house, gets plenty of light from the balcony. The servants' rooms are isolated as they should be in an ell with a stair of its own



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

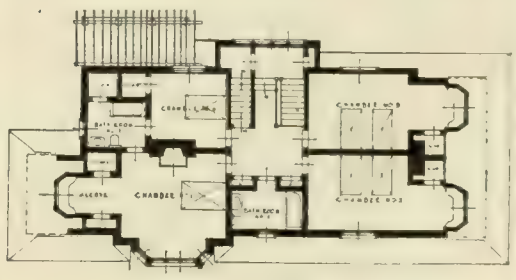
Perhaps the most interesting thing about the Field house is the unusual treatment of the windows above the glassed-in breakfast porch. The small picture shows it more clearly than the other. The plan of the house is simple but it has marked individuality and charm. As in the Turner house the living-room connects with the porch by windows



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



Stucco is one of the best of all possible materials for house building. It lends itself to an infinite variety of styles and colors and settings and shapes and sizes. It is less expensive than brick or stone and it is fireproof. It is increasing almost daily in popularity as a material for suburban houses. A fact which is to be rejoiced in as it seems to be harder to build a very bad stucco house than almost any other kind.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

The breakfast room is well placed. The bedrooms are large and full of interesting "possibilities" with their bays and alcoves. The interesting window treatment already mentioned is not a purely external feature. It entirely does away with what would otherwise be an uncomfortable and inconvenient slanting ceiling and makes the two big double chambers into unusually charming rooms. A bedroom fireplace is always desirable, the only opportunity which this plan offered has been seized. Servants rooms are in the third story



RESIDENCE OF MR. RUSSELL A. FIELD, GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND
OSWALD G. HERING, ARCHITECT

On the other hand there is danger of settling down to a permissible but uninteresting type and therefore it is well worth while to consider carefully distinctive and well planned stucco houses like the two on this page. Their likeness lies in the care with which each one has been made, first of all livable and convenient. They are very distinctly homes. But they prove that it is possible to be comfortable and architecturally correct at the same time. They illustrate also the adaptibility of stucco to a wide variety of types

HOUSE BUILDING ON A BUDGET

BY R. F. WHITEHEAD

WHEN one speaks of a home as costing a certain amount, one may mean either of two things: first, that the house itself including only the part generally furnished by a contractor, cost this amount, or, second, that the whole enterprize, including the purchase of the property, the construction of the building, the architect's fee, the grading and the decoration are included. In this article the latter point of view will be the only one considered since after all it is not the bare cost of the house itself which interests most of us; but what we will have to spend to get a complete "plant" for the most important of our activities—our daily life.

The first item to be considered is, I think, the proportion which should properly exist between the cost of the property and the cost of the "improvements" as the real estate people say. Of course no proportion can ever be formulated which will apply to all cases, since one man may want a country estate or a farm, while the next desires merely a house on a suburban lot, but as the vast proportion of houses are built on suburban lots and not on farms, it is this case which we will consider.

Roughly speaking the cost of the lot should not be over forty per cent of the total investment, nor should it be under twenty per cent. As regards the lower limit, it is only necessary to say that the large lending companies do not look with favor upon applications for loans when the value of the house and improvements is over eighty per cent of the value of the property. When the value of the land is less than twenty per cent they think that the neighborhood is probably not sufficiently well established to make the investment safe. In our schedule we will assume the property to be about one-third of the total cost.

BEFORE we dismiss the question of property, there should be the other question borne in mind. The property which appears to be cheap may not actually be cheap since the expense of sewer, water, gas and electric connections may be quite heavy. Before purchasing these things should be inquired into. A simple sewage disposal plant will cost from three hundred to four hundred dollars. If a well has to be driven and the water supply installed, the expense will probably run to a thousand dollars, while the expense of private electric light and gas plants is almost prohibitive and should be considered only for large estates.

After the property is bought and the house begun, the first man who is consulted is the architect, and his fee has to be considered as a portion of the expense of the building. Even when no architect is employed the drawings have to be made by some one and, tho the owner generally does not know it, are included in the builder's cost. Contrary to the generally conceived opinion, an architect's fee is by no means money wasted, nor does he make any very extraordinary profit. Especially in the house which costs less than twelve thousand dollars a competent architect who furnishes all required drawings will probably make nothing at all for his own time. Architects' fees vary somewhat in the several localities, but for residence work may be assumed to average seven and one half per cent of the cost of the building. This, of course, is based on the cost of the building and not on the cost of the improvements of grounds, or the property or anything of that sort.

Let us assume that the house itself costs ten thousand dollars. This includes to the

BUDGET FOR A TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR HOUSE

	Cost		Per Cent of Total Cost
House		$10,000	59.7
Lot		5,000	30
Mason work	$3,200	19.6	
Carpenter work	3,800	22.4	
Tile work	260	1.4	
Plumbing	800	4.6	
Heating	750	4.3	
Electric work	250	1.3	
Tin work	240	1.2	
Painting	700	4.2	
Architect's fee		750	4.4
Wall paper, etc.		250	1.3
Fixtures		300	1.7
Grounds		500	2.9
		16,900	99.3

mind of the architect or builder, the excavation and foundation work, all carpenter work, all plastering, mason work, tiling (if there is any), the tin work, the painting, the plumbing, including all plumbing fixtures, the heating, including the radiators, and the electric work except for the electric fixtures. The different trades employed in the construction of a building fall naturally into certain divisions, of which the first—the mason work—generally includes the excavation, the foundation, the chimneys and the incidental masonry work, such as piers for the piazza and masonry piers in the cellar. For a ten thousand dollar house these items would cost in the neighborhood of thirty-two hundred dollars, of course assuming that the house was built of frame; for a brick or masonry house, the item would be greatly enlarged and there would be a reduction in the amount of the next item, the carpenter work. The carpenter work on a frame house which costs ten thousand dollars would be about thirty-eight hundred dollars, assuming that the exterior was clapboarded or shingled and that the interior trim was not excessive in character. This, like every item given in the schedule, is subject to variation within almost any limits, depending upon the type of materials and the amount of detail in proportion to the balance of the house, but for the purpose of this discussion we are assuming the average conditions where size rather than a perfection of finish in any one part is the desideratum. Of this thirty-eight hundred dollars for the carpenter work, probably fourteen hundred would be spent in the rough frame, four hundred for flooring, six hundred to nine hundred for the finish of the walls and roofs and the balance on the interior and exterior trim.

TILE work in a house of this kind would be necessarily limited to tile floors and base in the bathrooms and perhaps a little tile in the vestibule or back of the kitchen range. An allowance of two hundred and sixty dollars is made for this work and would just about cover the items above mentioned, altho in a larger house, were the same proportion of the total expense assigned to the tile work, it would cover wainscot in the baths as well. The painting in a house of this kind could hardly be enameled paint, rubbed several times; probably three coats of white paint or stained and waxed wood work for the main part of the house would be all that could be expected, and three coats on the exterior with a coat of stain on the shingle roof would be sufficient to make a sightly and durable job. The cost of this would be about seven hundred dollars. A similar proportion in a larger house would give a little better quality as well as taking care of the additional size. The tin work in any house consists of the leaders, the gutters, the tin work necessary to make the roof tight around the chimneys and in the valleys where the roofs join each other, together with perhaps one or two tin roofs on porches or piazzas. In the ten thousand dollar house, two hundred and forty dollars should probably cover these items. The electric work costs roughly about four dollars and fifty cents for each outlet besides the expense of the electric connection, the meter, the switchboard and the heavy cable for the service, etc. Two hundred and fifty dollars would be sufficient to provide the house with forty electric light outlets, ten or twelve base plugs and four or five electric bells. This is about the equipment for the usual ten thousand dollar house and the same proportion would hold for larger work. For the plumbing we have assumed eight hundred dollars and for the heating seven hundred and fifty. This means that the plumbing fixtures must all be of the simplest possible variety and that the heating is one of the less expensive types. Under present conditions with the cost of all metals so far beyond what they have ever been before, it is necessary to economize on the finish of plumbing while preserving the quality of piping, if we are to get a complete house for what seems to be a reasonable sum. Were the heating to be hot air instead of steam or vapor system, the cost would perhaps be two hundred and fifty dollars less and this extra amount could be put into better finish for the plumbing fixtures and a better range, etc., for the plumbing figure is assumed to include bath room fixtures for two baths, besides laundry tubs and pantry sinks, the range and a hot water boiler.

THESE are the several items which are, as a rule, included in the general contract, and while they have been worked out on a basis of the cost of a ten thousand dollar house, the proportion will hold for larger or smaller houses, providing that each portion of the house is finished in about the same relation to the whole. Of course, as suggested above, the figure for mason work would be very greatly expanded were the house of masonry construction; and wainscot beam ceilings and elaborate detail of exterior or interior cornices and trim would raise the price of the carpenter work. In a similar way, if copper is desired for metal work instead of tin, the price would be about tripled, since copper, while perhaps more durable than tin, is at the present time almost prohibitive in cost. Likewise almost any amount you like can be spent in plumbing. Brass water piping would add four hundred dollars to the cost of the plumbing, and built-in bathtubs and heavy lavatories would add two hundred dollars a bath room.

To the amounts above given must be added certain other items which people as a rule do not think of. These are wall paper, electric fixtures and the grading and planting of the lot. The wall paper applied for a two thousand dollar house would probably amount to two hundred or two hundred and fifty dollars. The electric fixtures could hardly be less than three hundred. The cost of the grading is of all the items which enter into the construction of a house perhaps the most difficult to determine for there is no "typical" lot. Let us call it five hundred for the case we are considering, and with these things as a basis make up a schodule which will roughly apply to suburban houses of all kinds.

EVERYBODY'S FLOWER—THE PEONY

BY GEORGE H. PETERSON



Aurore is one of the very newest peonies

IT used to be that one could hardly think of a June garden without seeing the rose as the dominant flower, but things have been gradually changing, until today in the wisely planted and up-to-date garden the modern peony, by sheer force of its majestic blooms, demands and receives the homage rightly its due.

One does not have to be an enthusiast to grow good peonies—their culture is so simple. It need not be said of this flower as the late Dean Hole said of the rose, "To have beautiful roses in one's garden one must have beautiful roses in one's heart. He must woo them as Jacob wooed Laban's daughter." On the contrary, the peony reminds me of Dickens' Mark Tapley, who delighted in adverse conditions so that he might "come out strong." No winter is too cold for the peony, a great comfort when you begin to count the degrees below zero. In fact, I have often observed that the flowers are better after a severe winter than after a mild one. Neither, as a rule, need one worry about bugs nor blight.

Obviously, within the space of a magazine page I cannot give cultural directions in detail; for these I would refer the interested reader to the various growers' catalogs, and particularly to Mrs. Harding's "The Book of the Peony," published last spring. I shall, however, endeavor to help the would-be planter by mentioning a few of the cardinal points of peony culture. But do not be unduly alarmed or confused by "directions," for if you can grow geraniums or sunflowers, you surely can grow peonies, and good ones, too.

In the first place, the peony should be planted in the fall. Planting *may* be safely done in the spring also, but the growth then will be more or less checked, since this flower makes its entire top growth for the year by early June, beginning it as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The location for the planting is not particularly important so long as it is not under trees or large shrubbery, or up against the walls of buildings.

The soil should be deep and rather heavy if exhibition blooms are wanted. If the soil is fairly good, little if any manure is desirable. If it is used it should be well rotted and thoroly mixt thru the soil before the planting is done. Too free use of manure may cause scabby or "black rot" roots. Bone meal and wood ashes may be used to advantage, but whatever is used be sure to incorporate it thoroly in the soil.

You will get the peony from your grower in the form of a root, from which in the fall you will find protruding, fleshy or pinkish eyes. It is from these eyes, or buds as they are variously called, that next season's growths will spring. The roots should be set in the ground so that the main eyes are about two (not deeper than three) inches beneath the surface of the soil. Place the roots from three to three and a half feet apart.

The first winter after planting a light



This snow white variety is called Avalanche

mulch, an inch or so, of coarse manure or other material, will be beneficial in preventing the loose roots from being heaved by the frost.

In May, as soon as the buds form, pinch off all but the central one on each stem.

When cutting peonies leave at least two leaf stalks on each stem, and under no circumstances cut away the foliage as soon as the plants are thru blooming, as I have known people to do. During the summer the eyes are forming beneath the surface of the soil at the base of each foliage stem, and the foliage is necessary to develop these eyes. All foliage may, however, be cut away to the ground as soon as it begins to turn brown in the autumn.

Do not leave grass or weeds to grow about the plant, but keep ground stirred and mellow thruout the summer.

During the pre-blooming season, if rains are infrequent, apply water copiously to the roots. At this time the plants are growing rapidly and require considerable moisture to produce exhibition blooms. After the blooming season is over, no attention will be required other than cultivating the ground occasionally about the plants. Watering will then be necessary only in case of drought.

Do not plant peonies in soil where peony roots have been planted before. This is important.



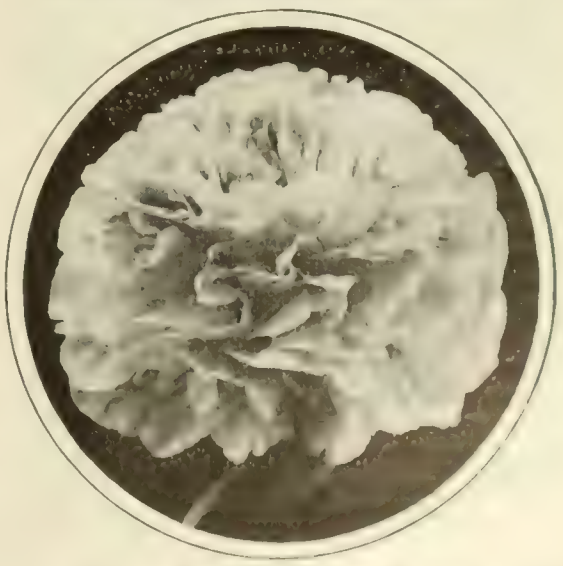
The beautiful Festiva Maxima is white

There are numerous varieties of peonies. In submitting the following list I do not claim that it is the "best" thirty. You could not get two people to agree on any list of thirty and I doubt if I could agree with myself two years in succession on any one "best" list. The varieties mentioned are, however, very good and represent a wide range of color as well as a long season of bloom.

Adolphe Rousseau—Deep red.
Asa Gray—Light pink.
Avalanche—White.
Duchess de Nemours—White and yellow.
Edulis Superba—Pink.
Eugenie Verdier—Blush.
Felix Crousse—Red.
Festiva Maxima—White.
Jeanne d'Arc—Tri-color.
Mme. Barillet-Deschamps—Pink.
Mme. Calot—Blush.
Mme. de Galhau—Pink.
Mme. de Verneville—Blush white.
Mme. Ducel—Pink.
Mme. Emile Lemoine—Blush white.
Mme. Lemonier—Lavender and white.
Marguerite Gerard—Blush.
Marie Lemoine—White.
Milton Hill—Pink.
Modele de Perfection—Pink.
M. Dupont—White.
M. Martin Cahuzac—Darkest red.
Octavie Demay—Blush.
Philomele—Pink and yellow.
Pierre Duchartre—Pink.
Reine Hortense—Pink.
Solfatare—White and yellow.
Souveraine de l'Exposition Universelle—Pink.
Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille—Pink.
Umbellata Rosea—Pink and straw.



Asa Gray is an exquisite pink



Mme. de Galhau is pink. Its

WINDING UP THE CAMPAIGN

BY F. F. ROCKWELL

WITH the approach of fall weather comes the time when the thousands of this year's new gardeners have to stop thinking in terms of what they will plant next and make their plans for winding up the campaign.

I say "make their plans" advisedly, for while it may be the general practise to simply let the garden wind itself up or to speak more accurately, run itself down, the efficient gardener will plan his last few weeks of garden work just as carefully as he did the first. The work that remains to be done is no less important even tho on the surface it may seem less enticing than that of the budding months of April and May.

The fact of the matter is that the new gardener should get out of the habit of looking upon the late fall work as closing the garden campaign and see it in the truer aspect of beginning next year's campaign. Much of the work still to be done, of course, is in the nature of turning to best account the results of the efforts of the last few months. If it is no more than that, however, it means that the gardener is failing to take advantage of the many opportunities which exist for laying solid foundations for next year's spring drive.

Whether the peace discussion started by the Pope's message comes to any definite head or not, there will be just as much reason for and just as much patriotism in every gardener's doing his bit next year as there has been this. War or no war we shall need all the food that can be produced.

On this basis the first and one of the most important jobs to be undertaken in winding up this year's campaign is to start to lay in supplies for next year's campaign by sowing winter or "cover" crops on every square foot of ground as fast as it can be cleared. In many cases they can be sown *before* the ground is cleared. For instance, the soil between your rows of late corn, between tomato and bean poles, among and under many of the vine crops where fall cabbage and lettuce are being cut, etc., may be raked up or loosened up with a hoe now without in the least disturbing the growing crops and made ready to receive the seed of winter rye, winter vetch, crimson clover and other quick-growing plants that will make growth enough before winter sets in to keep the ground covered and furnish a thick covering of green material to be plowed or spaded under in the spring. And yet it is hard to find one garden in ten where these things could be used in which they are made use of. The great importance of having material of this kind to plow under or spade under in the spring is not half realized. Everyone recognizes the value of manure in increasing crop yields but comparatively few persons, even among gardeners of some experience, seem to recognize the fact that these beneficial results are due as much, if not more, to the "humus" and to the stimulation of bacterial action in the soil as to the actual plant foods contained in the manure. With green crops of this kind to turn under you will be starting your year's gardening right, therefore make the first objective in your fall garden campaign the covering of every bare spot with something to grow thru the winter.

Perhaps the next most important point to be aimed at in your fall work is to prevent the serious waste which almost always occurs from not gathering crops as soon as they are ready to harvest. With all the things which will be maturing from now on in the home garden, it is a very easy matter to lose twenty-five to fifty per



To save the best green fruit on your tomato vines hang them up in a sheltered place

cent of many crops thru neglect in this respect. You have been informed thru the pages of this magazine and thru many other sources how to save your garden products after they are harvested by canning and preserving and drying in all the latest and most efficient ways. All of this information, however, will be of little avail to the careless gardener who allows his garden products to spoil *in the garden* before they have a chance to spoil in the kitchen. Keep everything pickled! If you can't can it or dry it all yourself, sell it; if you can't sell it, give it away. There are a few things, such as some of the beans and squash, which will be good for winter use after they "go by" as summer or fall vegetables. By far the bigger part of them, however, will be wasted if they are not taken promptly when ready, and that is not all; in many cases allowing them to mature on the plant will mean the cutting down to a considerable extent of the total yield which might have been obtained.

NEXT, be on your guard against the first fall frosts. Every year a very considerable per cent of the total yield of the average small garden is lost thru the fact that its owner has neglected to be prepared on this point. Remember that your beans, cucumbers, melons, squash, sweet corn, sweet potatoes, eggplants, peppers, okra and tomatoes are likely to be spoiled by the very first frost if it happens to be a severe one, as is frequently the case. Even lettuce and cauliflower, which are a little more hardy than the vegetables above, may be rendered useless if steps are not taken in advance to prepare to save them. Beans, lettuce and other things which may easily be covered, can be carried thru the first frost or two by giving them slight protection with marsh hay or some old bags, sheets or some other similar covering. With the plants that bear fruits, such as tomatoes, squash, peppers, eggplants, etc., all the full-grown specimens may be taken off when frost threatens and ripened up afterward by keeping them in a suitable place, packed in leaves or in good clean straw in a cold-frame, for instance, where they will get plenty of air but may be covered readily with the sash to protect them from cold rains or the succeeding frosty nights. In the case of tomatoes I have often saved even fruits which had reached their full size by taking the whole plant and after cutting off all suckers and immature growth, hanging them up by the roots in a place where they were safe from frosts. This will keep many fruits, that would otherwise shrink and decay, plump and firm until they have time to ripen. Cauliflower and lettuce may be carried on for some weeks by taking the plants up with a good ball of roots and soil and transplanting them into moist soil in a cold-frame, where they can be shaded from bright sun for a few days until the roots reëstablish their contact with the soil and continue to supply them with enough moisture to keep them from wilting. Of course the frame should not be covered except when necessary to prevent their freezing.

A little later you will have a lot of harvesting to do in a hurry. The longer the taking up or cutting of such things as beets, carrots, rutabagas, turnips, winter radishes and winter cabbage can be put off the better. Nevertheless, provision should be made in advance to attend to each one of these things as expeditiously as possible when the time comes. With this end in view do not delay any longer preparing your winter quarters for them, whether the quarters are to be in the cellar or store-room, and obtaining an ample supply of "containers" in which to keep them. While tight staved barrels will answer for some purposes, such as keeping potatoes, winter apples, vegetables to be packed in sand, etc., the open stave or vegetable barrels are much better for such things as onions and cabbage. In fact, as a general rule, the more air that can be had the better. Boxes and baskets of all kinds and shapes will come in handy and there is very little risk of getting too many of them.

ANOTHER item not to be overlooked now if you have any frames in which to continue gardening after old General Jack Frost has put a stop to your efforts out-of-doors, is the sowing of seeds for your winter garden. If you have no frames there is ample time to build them now before freezing weather. The seeds can be sown in them and the plants half grown while you are ordering or getting your glass sash or covers for them. A cold-frame on the sheltered side of your house with one or two double-glazed sash will prove to be one of the best garden investments you ever made. Lettuce, radish, spinach, chard, may be grown easily thruout the winter at very cool temperatures, and beets, carrots, cucumbers, tomatoes, etc. may be planted several weeks earlier than you could put them out-of-doors in the spring.

Last, but by no means least, *clean up now*. The usual practise is to let the garden rubbish of all kinds remain until spring, thus leaving the best sort of a harboring place for the carrying over of insects and disease spores of all varieties, while the gardener spends his good time in burning up clean, harmless leaves which may have fallen on his front lawn and walks instead of saving them for the humus they could supply if put into a compost heap or into a pile to rot. Clean the garden up from end to end—*and burn the cleanings*. This is not only an ounce of prevention so far as insects and diseases are concerned, but will save many hours' work in the busy days of next spring when you undertake to start the new season's work which should be based on the winding up of this year's campaign.

REFURBISHING THE HOUSE FOR WINTER

BY AGNES FOSTER WRIGHT



John Wallace Gillies

In summer the big couch backs up to the fireplace but in winter it faces it, making an intimate grouping. A winter living-room should compose around a fireplace

TIME was when summer furnishing meant holland slip covers and odoriferous mattings; and when winter refurbishing meant the rehanging of lined, interlined, befringed and betasseled woolen rep or velour curtains, and the emerging of many tufted sofas and chairs from their holland coverings, like so many humpy caterpillars.

The summer's dust was whacked out of books, and they were evened out on their respective shelves for their long winter's sleep, or this duty was avoided by keeping the books in cases with locked glass doors, the key to which had been mislaid seasons ago by a house-cleaner who had been taught the trick by a New England woman. Mosquito netting came off gilt frames and chandeliers, bric-a-brac descended from the closet shelves to its accustomed niches and tired wives and irritable husbands lived again amidst spotless stuffy surroundings.

The spotlessness still prevails, let us hope, but nowadays stuffiness is a crime in furnishing. A decorator can win any woman away from the most desired possession by dilating upon its stuffiness—and any man by accusing his choice of stodginess, with the suggestion that his taste is a little middle-aged. In choosing furnishings for the winter these are the pitfalls most to be avoided—stuffiness and stodginess. The same rule applies to furniture, hangings, papers, upholstery and all the accessories—the lamp-shades, pillows and covers. One does not have to go to the other extreme and put dotted muslin curtains at the windows, or fill the library with light-toned wicker.

How, by the way, is one to dispose of summer wicker? After its season on the porch it is dusty and shabby, particularly if it is unstained or stained in a light tone. The cushioning, too, is frequently faded, and is probably of a pattern unsuitable for indoors. But there are tremendous possibilities for transforming it into very presentable furniture for the living room.

It should be thoroly beaten with a cane rug beater, and then brushed with a long-haired furniture brush. After the accumulation of dust has been removed, a color appropriate to the room where it will be placed must be chosen. For instance, if the living room is in tan, a deep greenish blue might be selected; if gray, a mulberry tone would look well, or a deep yellow. Green seems too summery to be desirable, altho it is always much the prettiest color for wicker.

The furniture should then be carefully painted, the last coat being of enamel to prevent finger-marks from showing. The braided edges of the wicker may be painted a contrasting color or a contrasting tone of the same color, but one tone all over is preferable. The note of variety may be introduced in the cushions, if desired. The color of the wicker may be enriched by putting a thin coat of antique glaze over the entire piece, and then rubbing it off, so that the antique appears in the grooves and the pure color on the high spots. Antiquing is done by mixing Prussian blue, burnt sienna and raw umber with turpentine. It gives the tone of the furniture a certain richness and depth.

THE cushions for this converted porch furniture may be either entirely recovered, or provided with winter slip covers of velour, linen or some other material. It is always better to remove the summer coverings. In case these are tacked down, the winter fabric may, of course, be tacked over them, but a piece of very closely woven cotton could be first attached, in order to prevent the dirt and dust from sifting thru. The colors of the material are, naturally, very important. If the wicker is greenish blue, the coverings might be striped linen damask in green-blue and deep yellow. A deep warm tan material, repeating the tone of the walls, would be excellent if one wishes to be "safe," tho it is less smart and distinguished than the striped linen. If the furniture is painted mulberry, upholstery of a two-toned gray and mulberry linen could be had, accented by two deep mulberry cushions on the sofa. The combination of mulberry and two-toned grays simply cries out for a touch of lemon yellow, which could be introduced in a lamp-base or two jars on the mantel.

For winter furnishings unstained or light-stained wicker should be avoided. The texture of wicker is light and summery, but the use of paint and enamel minimizes this quality and transfers attention to the color and line. There are many charming new shapes in the pieces on the market; for example, a low stool about twenty by ten inches, with two side arms and a two inch thick cushion, which makes a nice footstool or seat before the fire.

Wicker combines very well with walnut, oak or painted furniture, but not so well with mahogany. Mahogany is never a good mixer, unless it is stained so like walnut as to be mistaken for it. In case one has to select some new furniture for the winter home, it is wise to heed the modern tendency toward walnut of Italian and French design, rather than to choose mahogany from force of habit. Put what mahogany pieces you have in the bedrooms, and build up the living room or library or hall or dining room with English and Italian furnishings. The day of Colonial mahogany is passing. It is suitable for a Colonial house, but not particularly adapted to houses of other style. It has been done to death. People have treasured an ugly piece of purple mahogany, heavy in design, without subtlety of line or decoration, simply because it possest the merit (or claim to merit) of being Colonial. There is a current idea that all Priscillas were sweet, winsome and graceful, but I have no doubt there were some awfully ugly frumps named Priscilla—and the same is true of furniture. So in refurnishing for the winter, try to get into the new trend.

For instance, select for the living room a large walnut table—say, six feet



Johnston Hewitt Studio

The day bed is an asset in a small room, presentable by day and comfortable by night



In winter these fireplace seats are warm-toned velvet, in summer, rose colored linen

by two feet -of simple Italian design. Repeat the walnut in a desk and rush-seated chair with Italian carving. Have one or two of the low tables or benches which come in such attractive shapes, at such moderate prices. It is always true that a few pieces of distinct individuality determine the character of a room, and make it seem livable and homelike—not like a New Hampshire best parlor or the "creation" of a decorator who knows more of period than of personality. To supplement the Italian furniture in the living room, there might be a long, roomy davenport and two chairs, all upholstered alike, perhaps in a narrow striped blue velour. The hangings could be of figured linen, bound with taffeta of the lighter shade of blue in the velour.



A particularly well arranged room which is cool enough for summer and warm enough for winter and pleasant at all times

Of course, one seldom has a chance to buy so many pieces of furniture at once, but such a general scheme could be kept in mind and gradually worked out. It is always possible to substitute furniture on hand while the scheme is being evolved. One may have, for example, an ugly American walnut table with many scrolls and knobs and pendants, which can be substituted for the Italian table. Saw off all the "obtrudendences," remove the varnished finish, and paint the entire piece a deep, neutral blue. While the paint is still moist, go over it with a stipple brush, patting it to give an uneven finish. Then put on an antique glaze, and lastly stripe it in dull yellow or sage green, or a black or bronze tone. If you are uncertain as to the striping, simply touch up the edges and the grooves in the turning of the legs and so on.

To provide a couch to stretch out on, where space is limited, an excellent contrivance is the sofa with one arm on a rachet. The latter lets down, forming a horizontal rest for the feet, and is upholstered at the joining of the sofa, so that it looks all right either up or down. This is a splendid sofa for an apartment where an extra bed for an overnight guest must occasionally be provided.

By the end of a long summer, the walls are very grimy and dusty and the paper frequently much faded. In refurbishing one can get a very rich effect at small cost by paneling the walls with molding. The walls should be given several coats of paint, the last being stipple finish, and the woodwork and molding should receive a plain flat finish of the same tone. This treatment tends to make the room larger and more restful, and the shadows formed by the grooves of the molding will give two tones to the paneling. A very good method of renovating a papered wall, where the paper is faded but intact, is to apply a water tint, making the wall fresh and clean. This is a very economical treatment. The tints come in powdered form, and are easily mixt with water and put on with a whitewash brush.

It is possible, incidentally, to obtain marvelous shades by dyeing rugs and carpets. There is a wonderful shade of rich mulberry, for example, which comes from dyeing a red carpet black—and can be had in no other way. Carpets are so expensive these days that one welcomes a new substitute—floor felting. This is fifty inches wide, and comes in many attractive colorings. It makes a soft floor covering, and acts as an excellent foil for Orientals. The rug *par excellence* for winter is the deep-napped Chenille, with a plain center and a one-band border. These are generally made to order.

Covering the walls with deep linen-colored damask, like a very cheap table cloth, produces an unusual effect. The damask comes by the yard, and is wide. The weave is very coarse and the surface is glazed. It is very smart for a bedroom or dining room, if divided into panels by moldings painted the same tone and lined with black. The furniture should correspond in color, with lines of black, and the floor could be painted a tone darker and marked off in diamonds with a narrow black line.

A black glazed chintz with baskets of brilliant fruits will be wonderfully effective in curtaining a dining room, if put on shade rollers with a shaped narrow valance to hide the roller. The dining room chair seats might be covered with the same design. For curtain pulls a pair of long black linen tassels with a brilliant bead at the end will add a nice little touch. By the window, place a wrought iron plant or goldfish stand. In nothing has there been such a revival as in wrought iron in the past six months. Copied from old bits and old designs, the foliage and flowers wrought out by hand and painted and antiqued, these modern wrought iron pieces are the greatest boon to the decorator searching for something new and attractive. So it is well in renovating for the winter to be abreast of the times and get at least one piece of wrought iron.

ONE of the freshest and most agreeable papers for a bedroom is an inexpensive narrow green and white stripe. The woodwork should be white, and the carpet a green or gray. For undercurtains I would use dotted Swiss with ruffles edged with green rick-rack braid; the overcurtains should be of green to match the braid. With this use furniture of mahogany with one over-upholstered chair in green changeable rep. If you have an old white bedroom set, paint it green and stripe it in a darker tone, and use it in place of the mahogany.

A chaise longue is an addition to the bedroom which is being more and more appreciated. They may be had in wicker, cane or in semi-upholstered form. By far the nicest, however, is the luxurious all-over upholstered sort, where one "sinks never to rise again." Considering how inexpensive they are, it is curious that they are not more used. The daybed, of course, is found everywhere, and is a wonderful asset in a small room, being presentable by day and comfortable by night. With great suitability the chaise longue takes the place of that horror of horrors, the brass bedstead. Long may it reign! In winter smartening up one is sure to count this article of furniture among the blest novelties of the season.



Charles O'Conor

The same room in summer and in winter. The transformation is wrought by rearranging the furniture and interchanging slip covers and velvet upholstery. Changing the atmosphere of a room without actually changing its furnishings is a fascinating game



FROM GARDEN TO TABLE

BY ANNA BARROWS

INSTRUCTOR IN FOODS AND COOKERY IN TEACHERS COLLEGE



FOR the rest of the season our chief work in the garden will be to see that nothing is lost. By canning, pickling and drying every bit of useful food material may be saved. Since a shortage of self-sealing receptacles seems probable this fall, all methods of evaporating or condensing watery foods should be studied. Any wide-mouthed bottles may be used for fruit butters, etc., if the cork is covered with paraffin or a mixture of rosin and beeswax. If a cork fitting the bottle is placed in the middle of a small square of thin white cloth and the corners brought up to meet on the top of the cork, it may be dipped in hot paraffin and then crowded into the bottle, forming a close seal yet readily removed, when needed, by pulling the ends of the cloth.

Relishes Watermelon rind, citron melons, half grown canteloupes, green tomatoes, indeed almost any fruit or vegetable undeveloped when overtaken by the frost, may be of service as a relish in the form of preserve or sweet pickle. Frequently housekeepers have laid too great stress upon this type of food. It is not sustaining like the grains or legumes or even the potato, but by giving flavor or relish it does enable us to enjoy a monotonous diet.

Fruit butters were an important article of diet and commerce among the early settlers. They can be made from almost any available combination of fruits. The pulp of ripe tomatoes is sometimes separated from seeds and skin, as for making catsup, and then, instead of adding vinegar and salt, sugar and some flavors are put with it and the whole evaporated to the consistency of other fruit butters or marmalades.

Squash Summer squashes if constantly picked will continue to fruit until the frosts come, but for variety you may like to try the larger Hubbard or Turbans, early in the fall. Look over the plot and select any that are misshapen or imperfect and hence would not keep till midwinter. As a rule the harder the shell the better the squash will keep.

Split hard shell squashes, scrape out the seeds and steam; then when the pulp is soft scrape it away from the shell. This saves material and labor. Half an hour to an hour is ample for cooking squash. The soft pulp may then be put thru a ricer or simply mashed, and seasoned with salt, pepper and butter. This prepared squash may be put thru bag and tube, like potato, for a garnish. Sometimes the shell may be trimmed in the shape of a dish without removing its contents. Or it can be baked either in one large piece or in individual portions, a method especially good for watery squashes as part of the juice evaporates, leaving the pulp drier and sweeter.

Cooked squash may be substituted for potato in hashes, croquettes or breads. A combination of cooked pumpkin or squash with cornmeal seems to have been devised by the early settlers to give variety to their corn bread. The soft pulp gave something the same texture as scalding the corn meal, and served to make the meal last longer. A cream of squash soup, if flavored with herbs or onion, is as satisfying as the popular "creams" of other vegetables. Squash pie is a combination of about equal proportions of cooked squash and uncooked custard, which are then cooked in a crust. Squash, like carrots or melon rinds, may be the basis of a preserve highly flavored with ginger or lemon. A surplus of pumpkin or squash which cannot be kept otherwise may be cut, pared and dried like apples or other fruits.

Carrots Another old standby is the carrot, which is not fairly appreciated by people generally, but which has many excellent qualities. As a garden ornament it would be worth a place, and it takes care of itself if given half a chance. Instead of planting it in rows in beds, in the usual fashion, use it as a border around plots of the taller vegetables like beans or corn, or to give a finish to the irregular course that squashes mark out for themselves. Is there any real reason why appearance should not be considered in laying out the vegetable garden as well as the flower beds? Perhaps the vegetables would be more highly appreciated if we realized their decorative possibilities.

Carrots may be steamed or boiled in their skins or scraped before cooking since the skin is very thin on the young root. Often it is simpler for the cook to scrape and cut the carrots in half inch cubes or strips before cooking, but in that case the water should be saved for soups or allowed to evaporate at the end of the cooking process so that all the sweet juices may be saved. A little butter and salt is the best dressing for choice young carrots; a white sauce makes the older ones more attractive.

Celery Like other salad plants, celery is mainly water but contains enough solids, especially mineral matter, to be a valuable vegetable. Celeriac, turnip-rooted celery, has much the same flavor, but the thick root is the part used instead of the stalks. This may be served raw when very young and tender but is generally cooked and served with a cream sauce, hot or cold with salad dressing.

Every head of celery may be sorted into two or three classes of stalks. The largest are often unfit for anything but flavoring soup. The next layer may be cut crosswise in half inch lengths, cooked an hour or more until tender, the water drained off for soup and the cooked sections put in a white or brown or tomato sauce, either in timbale cases or on toast. Another method is to scallop the celery in layers with white sauce and a sprinkle of cheese and buttered crumbs on top. Sometimes the stalks are cut in two inch pieces and these are only partly boiled and then dipped in batter and fried in deep fat. Celery, either cooked or raw, chopped fine, is an agreeable addition to stuffing for poultry or to sauces to serve with chicken or veal

The next layer of stalks may not be quite tender enough to eat at the table but are just the sort to cut in cubes for salads. Cut each stalk in two or three strips; lay ten or more of the strips on a board or stiff paper and then cut them across all at once in quarter inch cubes with a sharp knife. The white tips of the leaves make an attractive garnish for a salad or platter of cold meat.

But best of all are the three or four crisp, white little stalks in the middle of the head. These should never be wasted in soup or even in a chicken salad but should be served raw as a relish.

Peppers Sweet peppers, green or ripe, have grown in popular favor very rapidly of late and will be found even in war gardens. They may be canned for use later like the *pimientoes* (which they are) which formerly came from Spain. Like some of the other vegetables we have been considering, they are of value chiefly because they make more nutritious foods appetizing.

The seeds are rather hot and should be removed but may be saved to flavor soups. The "core" or little cushion on which the seeds rest, is a soft tender morsel and should be added to the stuffing of the pepper or chopped with it. A single pepper chopped fine makes a good flavoring for an omelet, a salad or hashed potatoes. The green peppers, when core and seeds are removed, have a large hollow space which seems to invite stuffing. Their attractive color, shape and flavor make them admirable vehicles to convey even hash to otherwise unwilling mouths. Rice and cheese served in peppers is a substantial meat substitute. Sweet corn cut from the cob may be cooked in peppers or have a bit of chopped pepper added to it. The ripe peppers combined with sweet corn, either fresh or canned, make a savory soup which is made more substantial by adding milk. Some of the least expensive cuts of meat, cooked slowly until the meat is tender in a casserole dish with a generous covering of peppers, tomatoes and onions will rival the choicer meats in the opinion of the family.

Egg-plant Egg-plant will not fruit well unless the soil is quite rich, but if well-nourished will often continue to mature its fruits after light frosts. The standard ways of preparing this fruit are frying and baking. It is cut in quarter inch slices, pared and the slices cut in halves, or it may be cut in two inch strips like vegetables for Julienne soup.

To bake the "egg" cut it in cubes, put them in a dish with seasoning and alternate layers of crumbs, cover with hot water or milk and bake about an hour. Or use the skins of the egg-plant for stuffing with a mixture of crumbs, seasoning and the pulp, which is parboiled before mixing with the other ingredients.

Potatoes and Salads Tho last spring the potato was one of the luxuries of life it is to be hoped that the thousands of new gardens will give their owners an abundant supply this fall. Altho potatoes will stand transportation better than many vegetables they are never so good as when dug just before they are cooked.

Baking is the best of all ways to cook new potatoes, for they are liable to have an excess of moisture which will be lost in the oven, and when baked the skins are tender and can be eaten.

New potatoes, also, are especially desirable for salads and may be made the basis of the mixt vegetables or Macedoine salads. Where the same person is both gardener and cook formal recipes for salads are wholly out of place. One takes what is at hand and proceeds to make the best thing possible of it. Potato, green corn and cucumbers are left from dinner, if in fairly equal proportions all right, but what does it matter if there is twice as much of one as of both the others? They are each compounds of water, mineral matter and a little starchy or sugary material. Since they lack fat and protein those must be added if they are to be the main dish for supper or luncheon. The fat may be added in the shape of olive oil or oil that comes from peanuts or maize, or it may be cream, sweet or sour, or a cooked dressing containing butter, or even bacon fat. Or the salad may have little or no fat in it but be garnished with crisp curls of bacon or almost transparent slices of cold roast pork rich in fat. There is a little protein in the green vegetables, especially the legumes, and salad dressings containing milk and eggs supply more. If the salad is to be the main dish a liberal garnish of hard-boiled eggs will bring it up to meat standards of fat and protein.

Every well regulated garden should have successive plantings of lettuce, corn-salad, chickory or other salad plants. With these aid and a good cooked dressing kept on hand, to which oil may be added as required, a salad is easily concocted from what is at hand.

This article has been approved by the Food Administration of the United States

BUILDING IN THE VERNACULAR

BY HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN

BUILDING in the vernacular! A well-sounding phrase, truly. But "Just what does it mean?" perhaps you say. Well—for the benefit of the hypothetical lay person, who doesn't know and isn't supposed to know, and still more for the benefit of the "gentle reader" who doesn't know and is supposed to know and is ashamed to admit that he doesn't know and is secretly glad when somebody "talks to the cat," or to the hypothetical lay person, so that he can find out without exposing his ignorance—building in the vernacular means making use of the common materials native to a given locality and the style of architecture peculiar to and characteristic of the region.



From "The Colonial Homes of Philadelphia," courtesy of J. B. Lippincott Co.

"Wyck," in Germantown, Philadelphia, built in 1691, is typical of Middle Colonies Vernacular in the German interpretation. A delightful house

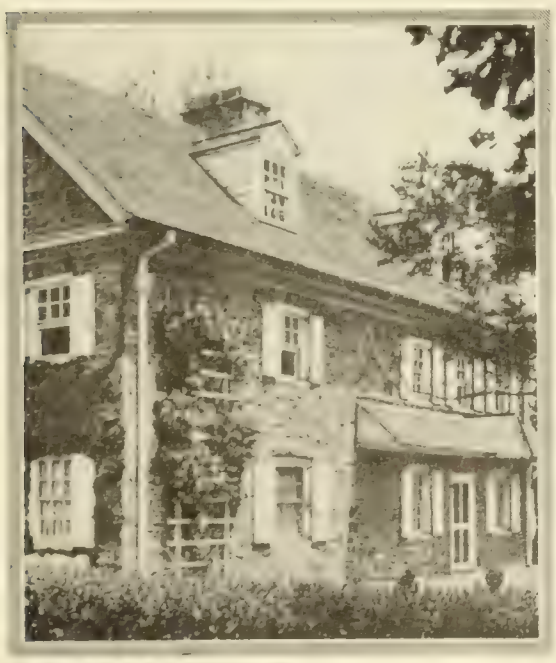
Savage tribes and primitive peoples built altogether in the vernacular because common-sense and necessity alike prompted them to use the materials that were readiest at hand and because external influences had not gained sufficient force to create a desire for architectural importations. In a more advanced stage, while the promptings of both inclination and expediency to build in the vernacular were almost as urgent as in the primitive stage, there was also a strong element of tradition inherited from miscellaneous sources that had, in the course of time, become incorporated into the mass of popular taste and created well-defined preferences for methods and types that were not always in accord with the obvious course that expediency dictated and, sometimes, were quite at variance with it. Indeed, at this stage, tradition may be said to have become the dominant factor in determining architectural style.

This stage was conspicuously exemplified while our first forebears in the American colonies were adjusting their architectural practise to the conditions existing in the New World. They clung tenaciously to the building traditions they had brought with them from the several parts of England whence they came, and it was not until after the lapse of ten, fifteen or twenty years from the time of their arrival that they fully succeeded in accommodating tradition and inherited preference to local conditions and evolving from an amalgamation a colonial expression of architecture that might properly be termed vernacular, an expression consisting of tradition grafted upon and modified by the unalterable physical characteristics of the region. And, be it remembered, there was no one type that can be called the vernacular of the American colonies, for just as the types of colonists in the separate parts of the country differed exceedingly, the one from the other, and just as the natural conditions in the various sections of the colonies also differed widely, so likewise did the mode of architectural expression evolved in any one locality differ from all the others.

BEGINNING with the northern colonies, we find the early New England type of house which may be considered to have reached a truly vernacular and unmistakably individual stage by about 1680 or 1690. By that time the traditional forms transplanted from England, on the one hand, and the modifications imposed by local necessity, on the other, had become firmly welded together into a fully defined expression that plainly reflected the features of the British prototype whence it was ultimately derived and also, just as logically, the effect of regional influences. The average New England house, so soon as it had passed beyond the temporary stage of a mere log cabin shelter, hastily erected under pressure of immediate necessity, and had begun to display any approach to architectural style, exhibited the usual characteristics of the contemporary English house of moderate size. It was perfectly natural that this should be so. "First of all, the men who built the early New England houses and the men who lived in them were Englishmen, and, as Englishmen, they were naturally disposed by temperament to be strongly conservative and to cling tenaciously to precedent and tradition, particularly in a matter of such vital importance as the fashioning of houses. In the second place, all their training in craftsmanship was English, and it was but reasonable that they should continue to work in a new land with the same tools and to fashion their materials in precisely the same manner as they had been wont to do in the land of their birth." To take a well-known example, just such an English house in America was the "House of Seven Gables" in Salem, Massachusetts, at the outset of its career, and very similar to it were many other old houses thruout eastern Massachusetts. It was nothing more nor less than an English half-timber house, built as were the half-timber or "black and white" houses in England during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth or of the first James and Charles. Not the least significant thing is the fact that notwithstanding the abundance of stone and the presence of clay suitable for making brick, the early houses were almost invariably of timber construction—another evidence of the force of tradition.

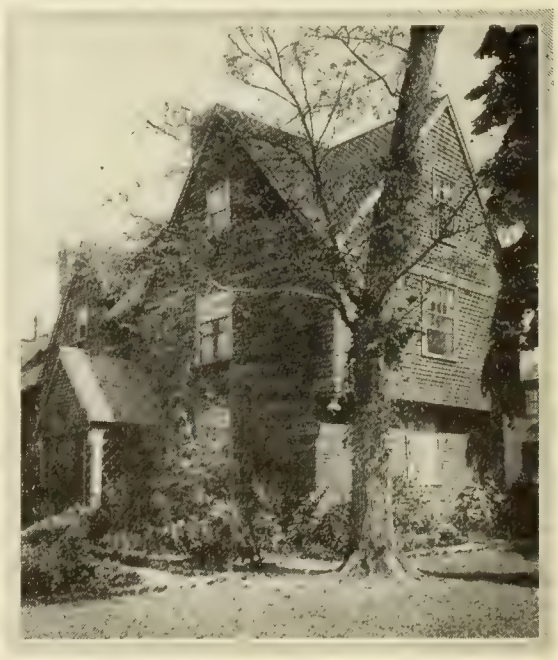
But, the reader may object, this description of early New England houses does not tally with their present appearance. Very true, it does not. But it *does* correspond exactly with the appearance which, from much painstaking archeological research and the sifting of still remaining structural evidence by competent architects, we know beyond question they must have presented when they were first erected. What was true of the New England colonists, regarding their adherence to wonted methods of workmanship and construction and their strong attachment to traditional forms of architectural expression, was equally true of the other colonists. The English, the Welsh, the Dutch, the Swedes and the Germans continued to think and act as English, Welsh, Dutch, Swedes and Germans, and the results of their several mental attitudes are clearly traceable in the manifestations of early domestic architecture for which they were responsible.

THE colonists "were possest of no mean degree of clear-headed, practical common-sense and were eminently resourceful." The universal adoption of clapboard casing in New England, for example, was a case of



Courtesy of J. B. Lippincott Co.

"Wynnestay" in Philadelphia, built in 1689, is typical of Middle Colonies Vernacular in the Welsh and English interpretation



The House of Seven Gables in Salem is an example of the way early colonists clung to the architectural styles of old England



A modern expression of Vernacular feeling is this shingled house at Fox Point, Wisconsin, Elmer Gray was the architect

adaptation to local needs, and common-sense still further perscribed that the clapboard casing should become an integral part of the wall structure and not be merely a sheath to cover up a fabric whose principle of construction the outward aspect had ceased to express. The process of elimination could be traced in the lopping off of some of the gables and the reduction of the roof contour to the ordinary ridge type with two gable ends. This very thing was done to the "House of Seven Gables" in Salem. The same lopping performance went on in other old houses, too. Gradually the process of evolution produced a type of house peculiar to the locality and totally different from anything to be found elsewhere; a type of house suited, as long years of experience had proved, to all the various physical requirements of the region and also to the social and economic conditions of the average New England family. In other words, the process of evolution had arrived at a genuine and fully developed expression of *vernacular domestic architecture* belonging as unmistakably to the land of its origin as do codfish and baked beans.

TRAVELING southwestwardly after an examination of New England phases, the next important vernacular type in the colonies was to be found among the Dutch of Manhattan and the Hudson valley and among their kinsmen of western Long Island and northern New Jersey. The almost exact prototypes of the earliest Dutch dwellings in America were the small houses in Holland; and the earliest and purest specimens of these small American Dutch houses are now to be found in Kingston-on-Hudson and in old Hurley, a quiet little village only three miles away that has somehow managed to remain more typically Dutch than a good deal of present-day Holland. These houses are low and oblong, usually with an ell extension at one end in the rear, with unbroken ridge roofs, short eaves and a general absence of ornamental detail. The gable ends, until the much later occasional addition of dormers, contained the only windows that admitted light and air to the upper floor or attic, which was ordinarily used altogether as a storage place or for such operations as spinning, weaving or corn-husking. Bedrooms and living-rooms alike were on the ground floor and, with the exception of a hallway that sometimes ran thru the approximate center of the house, were purely fortuitous in their arrangement. The walls were of stone, but bricks, planks for the gable ends and plaster were also employed to help out in various places. Notwithstanding their apparently restricted dimensions, these houses were in reality roomy, cheerful and, for a thoroly informal and simple manner of life, convenient. It goes without saying that their style was essentially lacking in any element of formality.

The Dutchman readily adapted himself to conditions and, when stone was not at hand for his house walls, he built them of timbers and covered them with shingles, as in Long Island, or with clapboards. As time wore on a little, he showed his adaptability further by projecting the eaves to protect the walls from drippings and to give some shade to the windows; by making his roof into a flattened gambrel, thus giving the convenience of a second floor without really altering the exterior to any great extent; by continuing the eaves projection forward and putting pillars at the outer edge for support and, behold, the veranda was formed.

THE Middle Colonies house of vernacular pattern, modeled closely after the small stone and brick farmhouses of England and Wales, was a rectangular structure of brick or stone and, by the nature of its materials, in a land abundantly supplied with the best of timber, bore testimony to the potency of traditional preferences. The roof was of the ridge type, the eaves projected well over a generous cornice which was often continued across the gable ends as a belt course, the house door was frequently protected by a hood and there was not seldom a penthouse between the first and second floors. Tho penthouse and hood were generally dropt in later developments, the type retained undiminished its marked individuality and comfortable aspect. The use of stucco or roughcasting as a protection over walls of porous stone gave an additional touch of vernacular character. One of the most thoroly representative examples of this early type of Middle Colonies farmhouse is Wynnestay, shown in one of the accompanying illustrations, built near Philadelphia in 1689. Practically the only



The Vernacular in modern form. An old farmhouse of Pennsylvania stone restored by Joseph Patterson Sims, architect

alteration of any consequence that has ever been made to the fabric of Wynnestay was the raising of the ridgepole of the roof, on the oldest portion of the building, to the roof-line of an addition made in 1700. Doors and windows are low, but of generous breadth, and capped by heavy stone lintels made of thick, oblong blocks of quarry-faced native stone that must have cost no ordinary exertion and energy to set them in place. The dormers are sharp-peaked, and the walls are thick and solid.

Hundreds of houses of this same general type, sometimes smaller, oftentimes much larger, are to be found thruout the eastern counties of Pennsylvania, west Jersey and Delaware. Not seldom have penthouses and hoods disappeared and been replaced by the more modern porch, but, in the main, the houses belong to this same family, rich in informal and homelike quality, coupled with commodious comfort, that has commended it as a model for frequent modern emulation. In plan, the old houses of this type varied; sometimes one entered directly into a living-room from which the stairway also ascended, at other times there was a well-developed entrance and stair-hall. The vitality of this type is evidenced by its continued perpetuation and popularity and its suitability, in a slightly modified form, to modern needs. In this respect it is comparable to the Dutch colonial type which has been so ably revived in modern version by such men as Aymar Embury II.



An early eighteenth century Long Island Dutch house in which the flaring, bell like eaves have become a porch roof in the process of porch evolution

In the South still another vernacular type, derived from English antecedents, developed in which conspicuous features were massive outside chimneys at the ends of the building, dormer windows in the steep-pitched roof, short eaves and, oftentimes low, rambling wings at each side of the main structure. There was often, tho not invariably, a roofed porch at the house door, and the material of the walls was brick or stone, when it was possible to obtain one or the other, and wood when neither of the former could be had.

Nor is the genesis of American vernacular architecture wholly restric-

(Continued on page 340)



What To Do in September

A GARDEN GUIDE BY HUGH FINDLAY

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURE IN SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE



IN THE WAR GARDEN

Keep Up the Fight You have battled thru the trying month of August. you have held the trenches and made some advances but your success in this campaign for production hinges on your action during September. Keep the cultivator busy; strike down the advance of the fall weeds; keep in check the fall insects and be prepared for the first attack of frost.

Celery Keep celery growing vigorously. Apply weak liquid manure water at least once each week. Water the plants freely after each application. One tablespoonful of nitrate of soda dissolved in one gallon of water applied in the evening will also stimulate growth. Boards are by far the best means of blanching celery but soil is often used. As the plant is reaching full growth, begin to bank it.

Winter Squash Squash should be harvested before the frost discolors the skin. Squash vines and other vegetable growths not used should be dried and burned so as to destroy insect eggs and disease.

Asparagus Asparagus should be given special attention the latter part of the month. Clean out all fall weeds and apply a free application of coarse salt. If the beetle is destroying the foliage spray with arsinate of lead, one tablespoonful to a pail of water. Do not cut the tops until after the berries are red and never apply the winter protection of manure until after the frost has come to stay.

Cabbage If the head has started to form and the green worm is destroying it, sprinkle in a little fine salt. Poisons are not recommended after the cabbage starts to head. Keep the soil well cultivated. If the head begins to crack, push it over on its side or raise it a little by placing both hands on the under side close to the stem and lift it loose in the soil. By doing this a number of the feeding roots are destroyed and the head stops cracking.

Peas Make at least two sowings of early dwarf peas the first two weeks of this month. If the weather is favorable there will be two late crops of fine quality peas.

For the Hotbed Parsley plants should be potted in a rich soil for winter use. A few plants in the corner of the hotbed or greenhouse bench will supply flavoring and garnish during the winter. Seed of both head and loose leaf lettuce, if sown early in September, will make sturdy plants for the hotbed the last of the month. Get the hotbed ready at least four or five days before transplanting lettuce or other crops.

THE FLOWER GARDEN

Perennials Such hardy plants as hollyhock, sweet william, foxglove and hardy pink should be shifted during the first two weeks of September. The new bed should be well drained, full of humus in the form of well decayed manure and fertile, at least two feet in depth. Now is the time to rearrange your perennial beds if they have not been satisfactory during the summer.

Peonies and Dahlias Peonies if planted in September in a rich, deep, well drained soil, will bloom the following June. As they are very gross feeders it is advisable to add a considerable amount of bone meal to the soil. A light application of sheep manure, worked into the soil about the dahlias, will not only increase the size of the late blooms but strengthen the bulbous roots for next year.

Roses Mulch the hybrid perpetuals with sheep manure. A little bone meal and wood ashes added will strengthen this last growth and help to ripen the wood. Spray often to keep the red spider in check.

Bulbs Prepare the soil for the bulbs after the first frost has appeared. Dig in some well rotted horse manure mixt with bone meal. Keep the bulbs in a cool, dry place until the last of the month when they may safely be planted.

House Plants Cuttings may be made of colius and geraniums at this time. Plants of begonia, geraniums cut back, heliotrope, lemon verbena, flowering maple and snapdragon, if potted in rich soil, will bloom at various periods during the winter. Before shifting the plants from your garden, water them thoroly, take as much of the soil adhering to the roots as possible and place the newly potted plants in a shady place for two or three days before putting them in a sunny window. Spray the plants frequently with clear water for the first three weeks.

IN THE GREENHOUSE

Palms and Ferns Place palms and ferns in a shaded greenhouse early this month. Wash the palm leaves with a soft sponge and fish oil soap. All scale insects and vermin of any kind should be removed before putting the plants into the greenhouse. If the soil is held in the fern pot by both hands the top or fronds may be swished about in a tub of fish oil soap-suds. Allow the plant to stand for an hour after washing and then spray with clear water. If the insects are hard to remove use an old tooth brush, kept moist with fish oil soap, and loosen the scale.

Chrysanthemums The early varieties are coming into bloom. Keep the heating pipes well painted with sulfur. Some of the varieties are subject to mildew. Dust the foliage, if this disease appears, with flower of sulfur. Spray the foliage only on bright days and have it dry before evening. Keep an even, cool temperature in the greenhouse. Never sprinkle the late varieties when the flower is cup shape if the sun is very bright. A drop of water in the bud may cause the tips of the petals to turn brown.

Carnations Keep the plants well sprayed and work a little lime into the soil the latter part of the month. Mulch the plants early and keep the soil well cultivated. If any plant looks sickly, replace it by another in fresh soil. Nothing is gained by mothering a sickly plant.

Bulbs Bulbs for Christmas bloom should be planted this month and started in a dark, cool place for from six to eight weeks so as to develop a strong root system.

Vegetables Vegetables can be successfully grown in combination with flowers. Such crops as cucumbers, beans and tomatoes do well in a fairly warm house. The soil for cucumbers should be very rich but care should be exercized in placing the manure. Never allow it to come in contact with the stem. The tissue of the stem near the surface of the soil is very tender and decays quickly. Cucumbers may be started in strawberry baskets, at the same time that radishes are planted in the bed. The radishes can be removed before the cucumbers are ready to transplant. Tomato plants should be grown near the glass. String beans in pots may occupy the front part of the bench while the tomatoes are growing. Sow the seed of cauliflower and lettuce in flats prior to transplanting to the hotbed in October.

Enemies Pests such as green fly may be kept in check by burning tobacco stems after sundown, preferably on damp or rainy evenings. Keep the smoke cool by moistening the tobacco stems. Dust the edges of walks and moist walls with lime mixt with a little salt to prevent slugs. Get the traps in readiness for mice. This is the month they come under cover.

Ventilation and Heat Paint the heating pipes in the rose house with sulfur. Spray the roses and carnations early in the morning on bright days so that the foliage may be dry before sundown. Great care must be exercized in ventilating during this changeable month. Too much heat will encourage a weak abnormal growth, and a chill or draft will check the normal growth.

FRUITS AND BERRIES

Blackberries and Raspberries Keep the berries free from weeds; cultivate well between the rows and cut old canes off close to the ground. Do not mulch the soil with manure until it is well frozen.

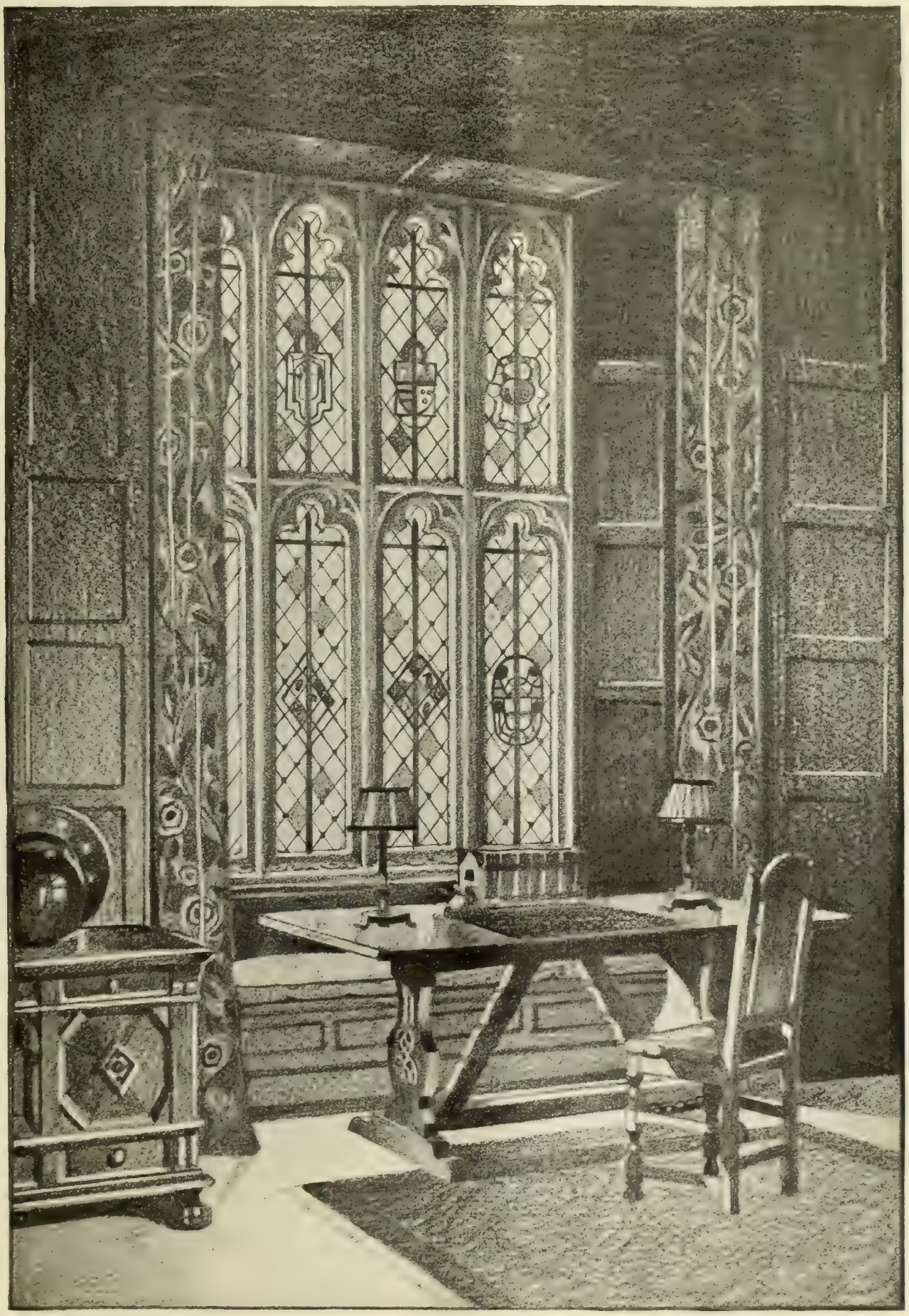
Gooseberries and Currants Work a little wood ashes into the soil to help ripen the wood and buds. Cut out old branches if the plant is too compact. Take cuttings of these fruits the last of this month, pack them in moist sand in a cool place and they will be in good condition for transplanting early in the spring.

Apples Cut the grass and rake it under the tips of the limbs. It not only makes a fine mulch but it also prevents, to a large extent, the bruising of windfall apples. If the orchard is cultivated it is not too late to sow a cover crop of peas and rye or corn and rye. Clean out hedge rows near the orchard which are only breeding places for rabbits and insects.

Storing See that the fruit cellar is well aired, and thoroly cleaned. Place a little clean dry straw on the shelves before storing the apples. Potatoes may be stored on the floor and apples on benches in the same cellar. Pad the basket with burlap or some material like it before picking apples. Do not break or pull out the stem or break off the fruit spur while picking. Never store a bruised apple.

WAR GARDEN BUREAU

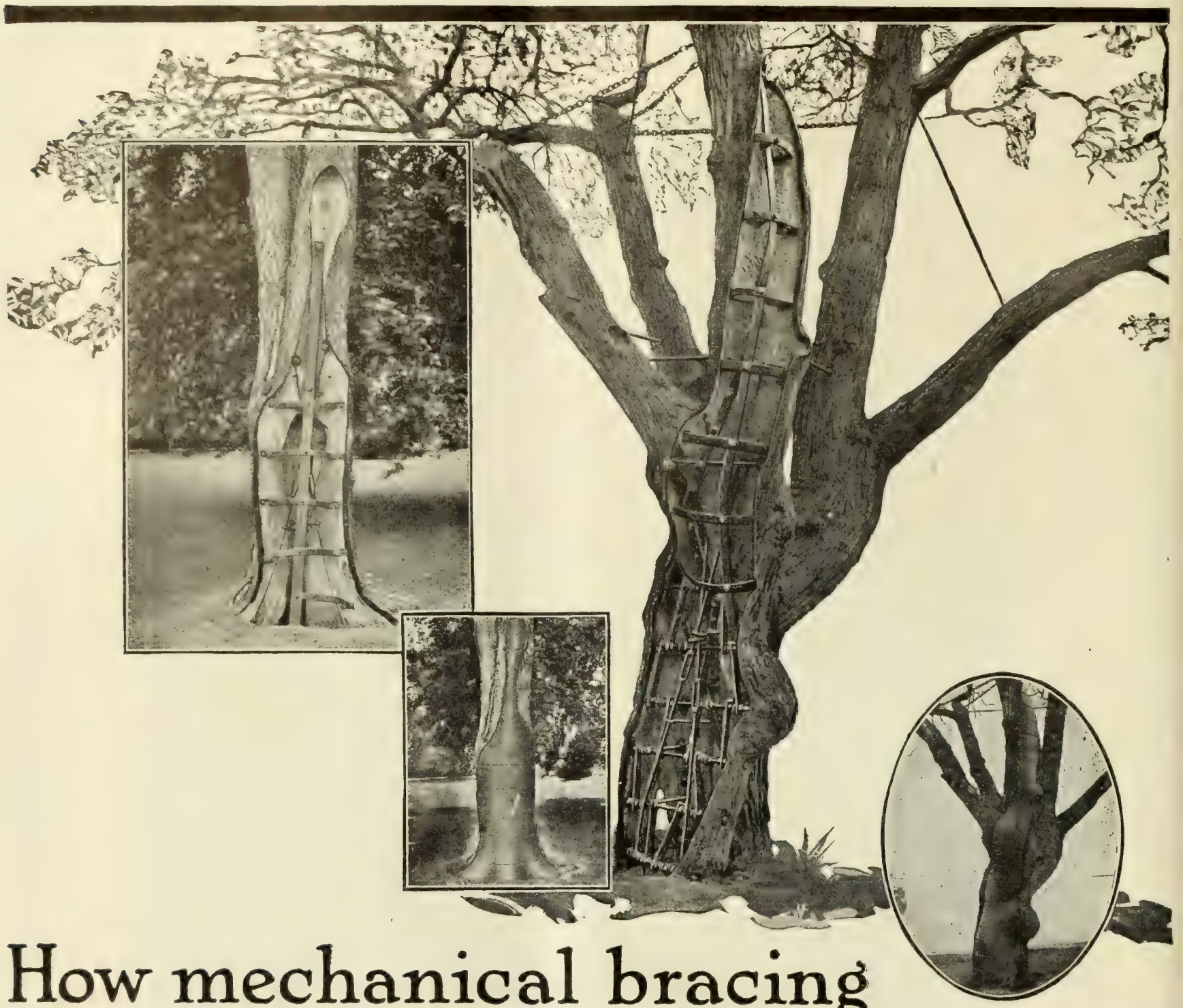
The Independent-Countryside War Garden Bureau, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, will answer your garden questions freely and promptly and will give you expert advice about any of your garden problems. The dates given on this page are for the latitude of New York City. For every hundred miles north or south subtract or add from five to eight days.



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How mechanical bracing restores strength to decayed trees

THE internal woody tissue of the tree has the same function as the bones in the human body—structural support.

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Merely to fill the cavity with cement will not answer. The violent swaying of trees by the winds makes correct mechanical bracing of decay-weakened cavities absolutely imperative.

Correct mechanical bracing involves something more than just fixing bars and bolts in the cavity.

Every tree is different, and therefore the bracing of each tree must differ from the bracing used in all other trees, at least to some extent.

The tree in photograph No. 1, for example, required a combination of bolts and lock-nuts, reinforcing rods, and cross-bolts with lock-nuts above the crotch.

The tree in photograph No. 2 needed a backbone and rib arrangement of iron straps, plus torsion rods and anchors.

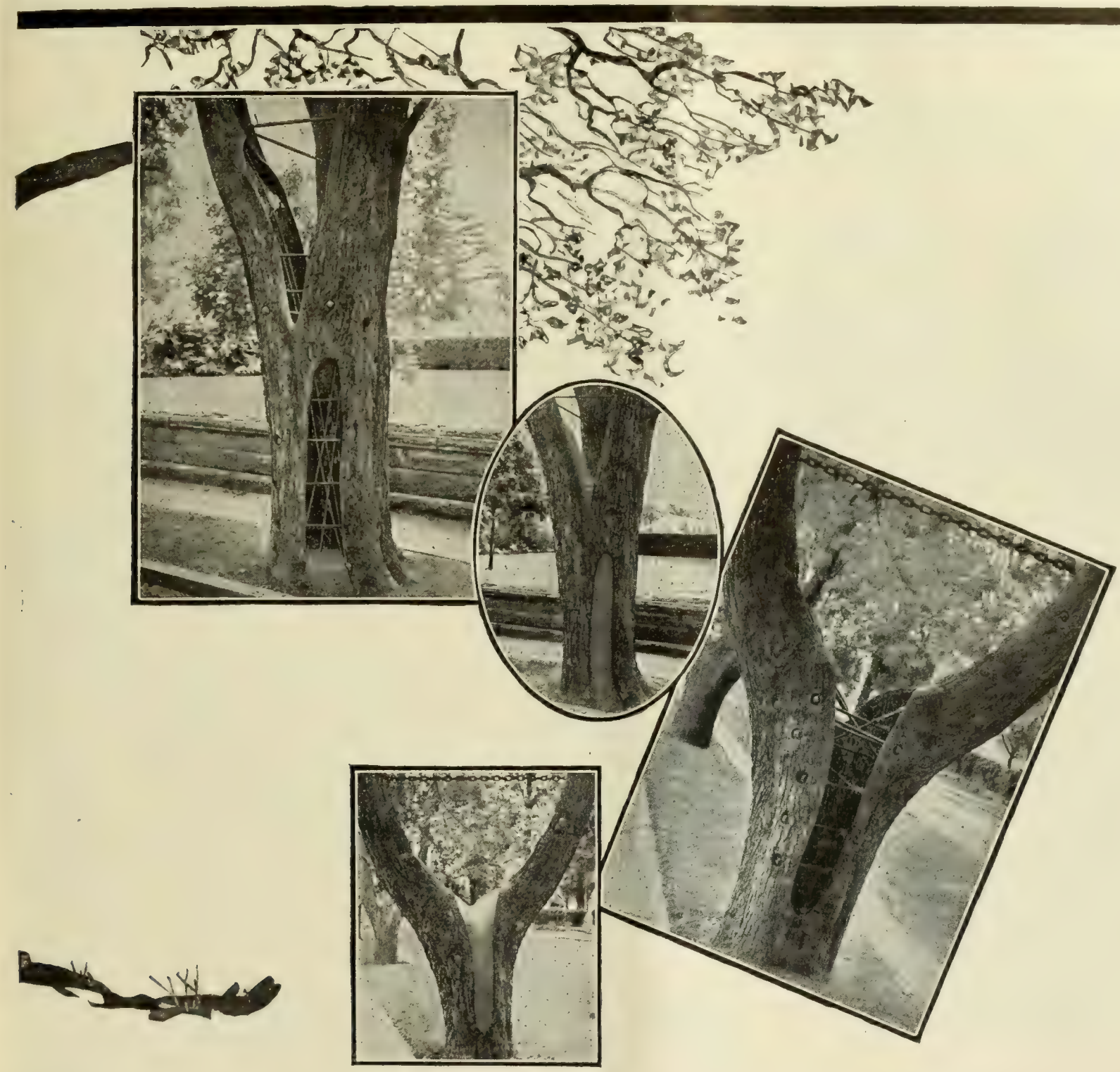
The tree in photograph No. 3 required a combination of bolts and criss-cross bolts with lock-nuts, torsion rods and chains.

The tree in photograph No. 4 was so weak that it required a complicated and complete system of internal bracing, including cross-bolts, criss-cross bolts, iron straps, anchors, torsion rods, iron backbone and ribs, lock-nuts, bolts above the crotch, plus chains and lag-hooks higher up.

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—and booklet, "When Your Trees Need the Tree Surgeon." What is the real condition of your trees? Only the experienced Tree Surgeon can tell you fully and definitely. Without cost or obligation to you, a Davey Tree Surgeon will visit your place, and render an honest verdict regarding their condition and needs. Write today.

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From Mr. Thomas Goodwillie, Standard Oil Company, Baltimore, Md.: "The work that your men have done on the forest trees on my property at 205 Wendover Road, Guilford, Baltimore, has been highly satisfactory, and as it appears now, it will mean a saving of four forest trees, which showed marked symptoms of decline."

From Mrs. H. W. Straley, Washington, D. C., and "Strahlehurst," Princeton, W. Va.: "I wish to thank you for the very splendid work done, which is decidedly worth while; also to thank you separately and individually for the splendid young men. They were all skilled, conscientious workmen, as well as kind, courteous gentlemen."

From U. T. Hungerford, U. T. Hungerford Brass & Copper Co., New York: "When you took hold of the job many of the trees were in bad condition, and my Superintendent tells me that if many of these trees had not been treated by you, they would have been blown down during the gales last summer. As it is, he did not lose a single tree, due, I believe, to the treatment given them by you."

The Davey Tree Expert Co., Inc.

209 Elm Street **Kent, Ohio**

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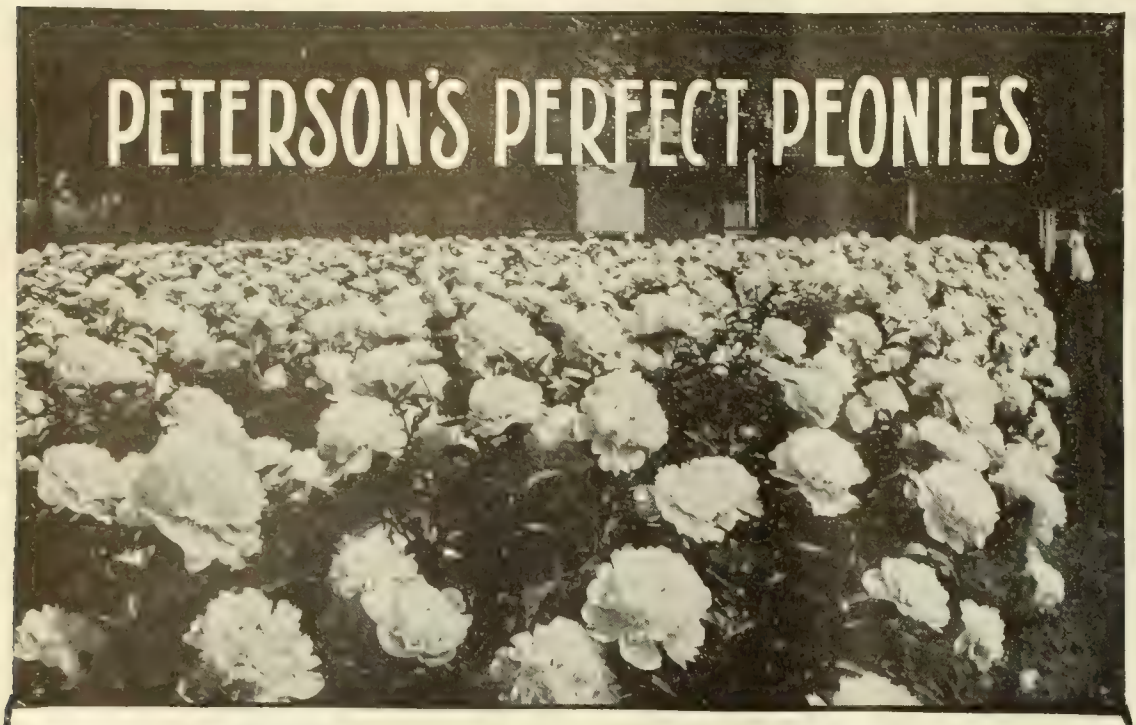
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My 1917 Peony catalog, beautifully illustrated with my own photographs, will gladly be sent you on request.

(Note—Peonies should be planted in the Fall.)

216 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md., Sept. 29, 1916.
In a letter received from you some time ago, you stated that the roots you would send me would be a revelation—they *are* in every sense of the word. These roots were planted for me by an old gardener who has known nothing but flowers for half a century, and he tells me they are the finest and most promising lot of roots that have ever come to his notice, and he knows his business.—W. G. Blandford.

Beaver, Pa., June 28, 1917.
I desire to thank you for the magnificent peonies which I bought of you last year, every one of which grew, and has bloomed profusely. I have been buying and growing peonies for fifteen years and I never in all my experience saw such magnificent peonies the first year planted.
—John B. McClure.

80 Montclair Ave., Montclair, N. J., Sept. 26, 1916.
My order of peonies reached me yesterday in splendid condition. I had a man from our local florist's set them today and he told me of the hundreds he had set he had set few orders which were as fine as yours, in fact, he said one of your roots would make two or three ordinary plants.—(Mrs.) Edith T. Bridge.

Hamburg, N. Y., August 10, 1916.
The peony roots purchased of you were the finest roots I ever saw. This year they all bloomed and the beauty of them surpassed my expectation by far. People came to see them from near and far and went into raptures over them. It is by far the finest collection in Hamburg.
—Mrs. Geo. J. Brendel.

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178 Broadway **Paterson, N. J.**

THE POULTRY YARD IN SEPTEMBER

BY E. I. FARRINGTON

WITH the prices of grain still abnormally high, many amateurs are questioning the advisability of carrying over large flocks of poultry this winter. It is certain that the fowls will fail to pay their way unless they are well managed and rigidly culled. There will be a loss if many boarders are carried thru the cold months.

MEETING WAR CONDITIONS

It will be necessary to simplify the feeding methods as much as possible and to keep down the cost of the feed bill. It will pay to make a special effort to utilize the waste from the home table. Many families can provide at least one meal a day for their small flock by the judicious use of table scraps. One good way to use all these scraps without waste is to put them thru a meat grinder. Another is to keep a kettle on the back of the stove and to throw in all the waste material, allowing it to cook until needed, and then to mix it with bran.

Considerable emphasis should be placed on the feeding of vegetables like turnips, Swiss chard, mangel-wurzels, red beets and so on. In Scotland it is usual to store kohl-rabi for winter use and it might well be done here. In some sections kohl-rabi seed planted now will yield a crop this fall. Grass clippings properly dried and stored in bags or barrels in a dry place will provide an economical green ration when soaked out.

Wheat is considered the best laying ration, but it is exceedingly high. The Government experts, therefore, have worked out a wheatless ration which gives very satisfactory results. It is composed of a scratch mixture made up of two pounds of cracked corn and one pound of oats, and a dry mash which consists of two pounds of corn meal and a pound of beef scraps. The recommendation is that the scratch mixture be fed sparingly so that the hens will eat about equal parts of this mixture and the dry mash. It is well to remember that when wheat is omitted from the feeding ration, beef scraps must be fed liberally. Fortunately in most parts of the country beef scraps are comparatively cheap for the food value which they contain. Poultry keepers are learning that wheat is not really essential to egg production.

POULTRY HOUSES

New poultry houses which are to be used during the winter should be completed before the end of this month so that they may have sufficient time to dry out. He must be an audacious man who will say that any particular kind of poultry house is the best. Many different types have been evolved, most of which have some advantages. One point, however, has been well established. That is that open poultry houses are altogether preferable to those which can be closed up tightly.

It used to be thought necessary to have warm houses in winter, for which reason they were built with double walls and even with double doors and windows. It has been proved beyond a doubt, tho, that poultry thrive much better in a cold but dry atmosphere than in one which is warm and humid. Hens seldom suffer from the cold if they are in a dry place and protected from drafts. The so-called "open front" house has therefore come into common use, and is perhaps as satisfactory as any for either the professional poultryman or the amateur. Yet such a house is not properly



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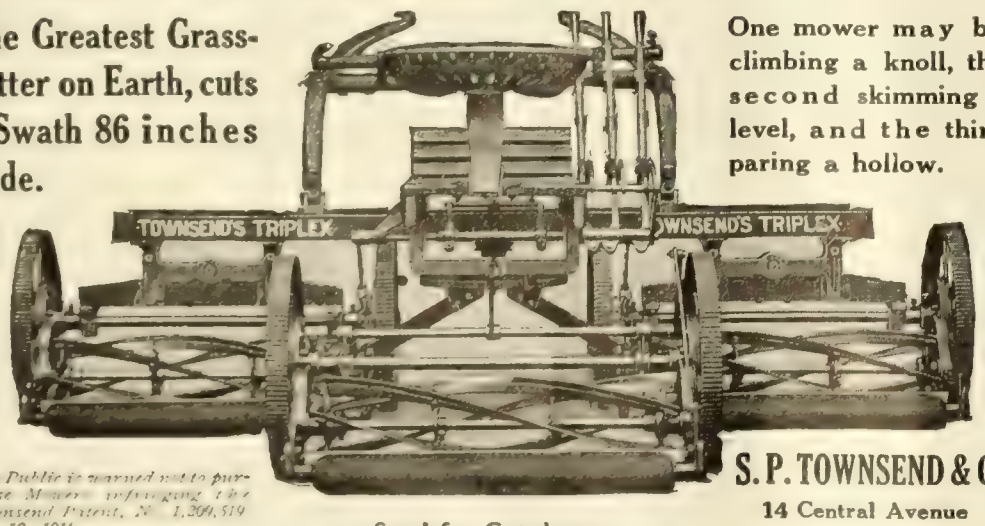
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built unless it is at least ten feet deep, or better, twelve. The roosts in a shallow house are necessarily too close to the opening.

The shed roof type of house is the simplest to build and is suited to all parts of the country. It is important, tho, to get the proportions right. It should not be over eight feet high at the front, and four feet is about the right hight at the rear. The length of the house will depend, of course, upon the number of the fowls to be accommodated. It is safe to figure that each hen should have four square feet of floor space, at a minimum. It is better to have more room for fowls of larger breeds.

Not long ago it was considered that all hens were better when kept in small flocks but not a few commercial poultrymen are now keeping flocks of as many as five hundred hens in one apartment. The amateur can safely keep from twenty-five to fifty fowls of the same age together and thereby save much time and labor in caring for the birds.

In houses of the more extreme type the whole front is allowed to remain open, being covered only with poultry netting to confine the birds. This may be satisfactory with the very deep house, having a double pitch roof, but with a house only ten or twelve feet deep it is much better to have a little different arrangement. The scheme which seems to work best is a long opening about three feet above the floor, the only covering being a muslin curtain tacked to a frame which can be lowered when high winds are blowing or when the temperature runs unusually low. A window containing a single glass sash placed under this opening provides additional light in case the curtain is lowered and, what is still more important, allows the sun to play on the floor very early in the morning when the hens are just off the roost. When this arrangement of the front of the house is made, no wind blows directly on the birds, yet they get plenty of sunlight and have an abundance of fresh air. Moreover a large part of the house is flooded with sunlight each day.

Single board walls covered with roofing paper are sufficient. Paper is also to be preferred for the roof as a rule, because it gives better results than shingles when there is but little pitch. With matched boards and a good quality of patent roofing, any poultry house will be tight and dry. The floor may be of earth, boards or concrete. If in a location where the water seeps away quickly, an earth floor will be entirely satisfactory but should be built up somewhat higher than the surface of the outside ground so that it will be dry. The earth should be thoroly tamped down and several inches of gravel thrown on top.

Some cement floors are good and some are bad. It depends upon how they are laid. If they rest on the ground, moisture will almost certainly rise thru the cement and make them damp, but if the earth is dug out a foot deep and a layer of stones or cinders substituted there will be no trouble from this source. It is always necessary to keep cement floors covered with several inches of sand, with a deep litter above, as they are cold to the feet. A cement floor is durable, of course, and ratproof. In a permanent house it is probably the best kind to use, for it is without doubt the most sanitary.

It is impossible to state accurately what the cost of the poultry house should be because of varying conditions thruout the country. There is a general rule among poultry keepers, tho, that when the business is being undertaken on a money making basis, the cost should not be more than one dollar for each hen to be housed.

First Cost will be Your ONLY Cost if you use Kno-Burn *Expanded Metal Lath*



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BEING a warm air heat, you doubtless at once think of comparing it with the usual furnace heat.

Please don't.

The comparison is not a fair one.

Not fair to furnaces.

Not fair, because there is no comparison. You will find that no one claims that such a heat is "more economical" than a Kelsey. Some do however say it is "as economical."

Which you at once recognize is only another way of saying that Kelsey is the *most* economical. Otherwise why would the Kelsey be taken as the standard for comparison?

But when it comes to radiator heats, then that's a different matter.

The Kelsey is far more economical than steam. We do not however claim so great an economy superiority over hot water.

Both with steam and hot water, bear in mind however, that you first must "heat the water" or "get up steam," before you get any heat.

With the Kelsey, the minute you "start the heat," that minute you get heat.

It does none of its heating by proxy.

In its directness, there is a direct saving.

Of greatest importance, however, is the fact that it *heats with freshly heated fresh air.* Air that is warmed to an agreeable temperature and automatically mixed with just the right healthful amount of moisture.

It combines heat and ventilation in one.

Heats any room in any weather, regardless of the wind's direction.

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WARM AIR GENERATOR
235 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.

CHICAGO
217-C West Lake St.

DETROIT
Space 95-C
Builders Exchange

BUILDING IN THE VERNACULAR

(*Continued from page 337*)

ed to the eastern states, for, thanks to the Spanish mission founders, the seeds of a domestic type were planted in California, a type that afterward developed into the bungalow form, which, whatever may be said for or against it in other parts of the country, has amply demonstrated its suitability for the climate and conditions of the land where it was evolved.

As opposed to the vernacular, truly colonial and informal types just enumerated, was the Georgian mode which began to be in evidence from about 1720 onward and brought the elements of formality and stateliness into American domestic architecture. It was transplanted from England fully developed and, altho it underwent some slight local modifications in the course of becoming naturalized, it nevertheless remained distinct and unmistakable wherever it occurred. The Georgian mode was always Georgian; it imposed itself and was not absorbed. By the same token, it did not become vernacular, and its distinctness, formal symmetry and classic spirit imparted to it something of an exotic flavor as compared with the inherently intimate and informal vernacular modes peculiar to the different sections of the country.

To sum up briefly the qualities presented by implication in the preceding analysis and common to the American vernacular types: they are *safe*, having long since passed the experimental stage and been proved by the test of time; they are *consistent* with the climate and with local social conditions; they are peculiarly *susceptible of adaptation* to modern needs without losing their individuality, because they represent a steady, normal, progressive growth and not a recent transplanting; for the same reasons they possess vitality, vigor and permanence; they yield unrivaled opportunities for ingenious use of native materials and the texture interest dependent thereon; they are expressive of American social ideals; they are unpretentious and informal and, therefore, other things being equal, are likely to be less expensive of construction than purely exotic types.

Unless the house of average size be well designed the architectural ensemble of the countryside will inevitably suffer. Most of the exotic types, as we know them, presuppose the expenditure of large sums in their erection, far larger sums than the average client can afford to spend. What, then, are we to do? If the so-called exotic types are pared down and shorn of their nobility in an endeavor to put them within the reach of the average purse, there is no telling how long it will take us to assimilate them nor how great is the likelihood that, when they have at last been assimilated, they will no longer possess the character that gave them their former charm and that they may have become abortions and monstrosities during the process.

In view of these facts, when one is about to build, especially when one is about to build a house in proximity to other houses, and the "repertoire of architectural styles" is under scrutiny, common-sense counsels to weigh well the merits of vernacular types. Without surrendering our eclectic liberty it behooves us to increase by all possible means our knowledge and appreciation of our architectural heritage so that the countryside may be the better for our intelligent choice and for our realization that architecture ought not to be regarded as a purely technical matter, particularly when we come to apply the tests of suitability to climate and individual purposes.

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The New Books

Knowing Your Neighbors

A book that has long been awaited by those interested in social welfare is Mary E. Richmond's *Social Diagnosis*. It represents the first systematic textbook covering a subject which only within the last decades has come to a considerable measure of public recognition, and its publication, we may hope, marks a new epoch in the history of social work, namely, the epoch of its general recognition. Miss Richmond attacks her subject fortified by many years of continuous and varied case study such as grounds the scientific knowledge of the horticulturist and the physician. The test of experience rather than of theory. the teaching of results followed thru months and years, give her a firm foundation of fact beneath any generalizations that she makes.

The book is cast in three parts, Part III being largely illustrative and documentary. In the hundred pages which comprize Part I, the author deals with the processes whereby we secure evidence about people. Legal processes and medical methods for arriving at the truth are here fruitfully analyzed. The commoner sources of error in the process of trying to get at facts are exemplified and made vivid to us.

Part II is the kernel of the whole book. Thirty pages are devoted to the first interview with the person to be helped, and 245 to the study of other sources of information—the opinions of his family, of his relations, of doctors, teachers, employers, neighbors, public officials, social agencies, are here studied in illuminating and dramatic detail. Every adult American should read this and discover thereby how superficially he knows his own friends, and with what devoted intimacy and closeness of contact it is possible reverentially to study a human being. The most surprizing thing, however, in the book is that while thirty pages are devoted to the first interview, and 245 pages to the "sources" listed above, there is only the most casual reference to any second, third or fourth interview. In my own experience of the attempt to work into the knowledge of another person's life, I have found that neither the first interview nor the investigation of outside sources gives me the richest and most intimate knowledge. It is the *subsequent interviews* with the person that have guided me best. In future editions of the book I hope that systematic treatment will be given to the technique of interviews subsequent to the first.

The author is remarkably successful in holding a proper balance between generalization and example. She gives no principles unsupported by example, no examples which do not support some principle. But it is a thousand pities that the most valuable of these examples are tucked away in pages of type so small that a considerable body of readers will probably skip them altogether. As I see it, this is the most serious fault in the book. It should have been put in two volumes and with a larger type thruout.

Another leading interest of the present reviewer in the reading of this book has



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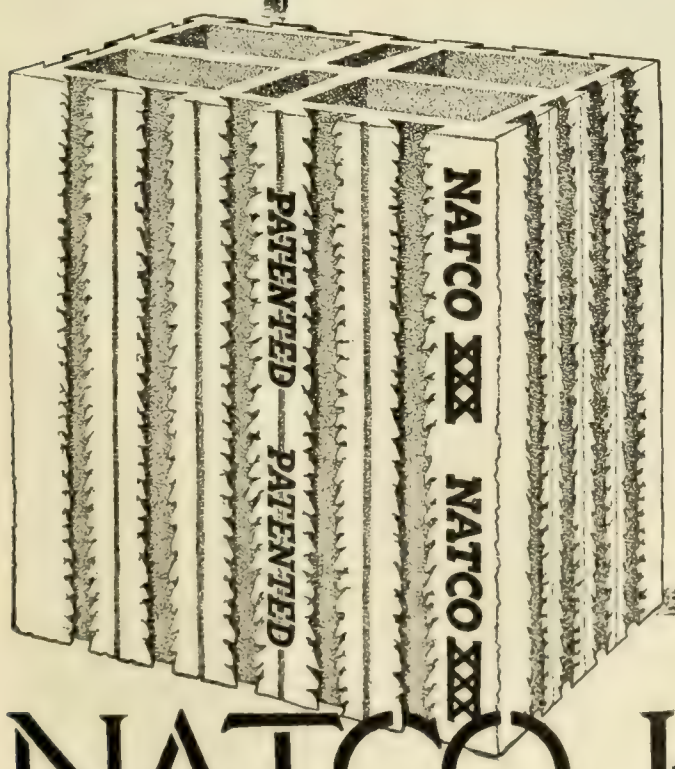
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been to see how Miss Richmond would succeed, where practically every one else seems to have failed, in giving to the dangerous, overworked word *social* a definition both clear and true: *Social Diagnosis* studies the "situation and personality of a human being in some social need," i. e., "in relation to the other human beings upon whom he in any way depends or who depend upon him, and in relation also to the social institutions of his community."

Presumably Miss Richmond believes that social diagnosis thus defined should give us the materials most necessary to help people. She does not intend to leave out any important part of the human life. But to my mind the most important social relato my mind the most important social relato God and to their ideals. We cannot understand a person's life so as to exercize our best powers for its guidance if we confine our study to his relations to other human beings and institutions. Before Miss Richmond publishes the next edition of this book the great increase of interest in character study resulting from the studies of Dr. William Healy, author of "The Individual Delinquent," and of others who have tried to work so far as they could into the intricacies of human personality, will make it necessary for her to deal with social relations not only with human personalities but with those disembodied spirits that we call ideals or ideal comrades or saints, as well as with the fundamental questions of religion. Miss Richmond has felt it best to exclude a study of the client's religious life as part of his socially important personality. Institutional religion, church membership and church relations have interested her. She has felt that one could adequately diagnose and serve the needs of a human being without knowing just what his religion or irreligion means to him. In my opinion this is an impossible attempt. If I am right in this a new meaning will have to be given to the word *social*, and the whole orientation of social work must be reversed. RICHARD C. CABOT.

Social Diagnosis, by M. E. Richmond. Russell Sage Foundation. $2.

Ancient Beliefs

THE MYTHOLOGY OF ALL RACES, to be completed in thirteen volumes, is an ambitious undertaking. That it will be carried thru in a scientific and trustworthy way is guaranteed by its able editors, Prof. Louis Herbert Gray and Prof. George Foot Moore. It is planned to cover the entire field, collecting into a single series the myths of the whole human race. More than a dozen specialists, American, Oriental and European, are coöperating in the task of bringing together and organizing the scattered materials of this important subject.

In the case of some peoples, such as the Babylonians, Hebrews, Greeks and Romans, their mythological systems and traditions are fairly well known. Their literatures, which have strongly influenced our own culture and religion, have made their myths common knowledge and they are set forth in many classic and popular writings. But in the case of many peoples, such as the Slavic, Siberian and American Indian races, few comprehensive works are to be found, and in the case of some, as the Armenians, none at all.

In the first volume the Greek and Roman section is excellently set forth by Professor Fox, of Princeton. The abundance of material in this field has proved a perplexing problem for the author under the allotted space limitations, and he has exercized great skill in the organization and presentation of the subject. In his valuable introduction he discusses the nature, purpose

and value of myths, the character and classification of Greek myths, and their relations to ethics, science and art. The volume is beautifully illustrated with more than sixty plates, many of them finely colored.

Two more volumes in the series have already come from the press. These are of special interest to American readers because the peoples whose myths they record are largely under the American flag. That by Professor Dixon, of Harvard, is devoted to "Oceanic Mythology," covering the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines as well as Australia, New Zealand and the other islands of the Pacific. The value of the work for comparative study of the universal human inquiry into origins may be seen in the Hawaiian account of the drama of creation, which develops the evolutionary motive, and parallels in many ways the old Babylonian and Sumerian account of the creation of the world, partly preserved for us in Biblical stories.

The study of the *North American* races is by Professor Alexander, of the University of Nebraska. Altho many partial accounts and special treatises on the Indian myths have been in existence, this is the first systematic and comprehensive treatment of the subject. Both volumes are beautifully illustrated with pictures of primitive art, religious symbols and picture-language signs and supplied with helpful maps.

Thus far the work is a model of clearness, comprehensiveness and convenient form. Critical appendices with notes and bibliographies assist in making appeal to the scholar as well as to the general reader.

The Mythology of All Races. L. H. Gray and E. F. Moore, eds. Marshall Jones Company, Boston. 13 vols. $78.

A French Critic

ALBERT LEON GUÉRADE attempts to formulate penetrating and lasting dicta as to the literary niches in which *Five Masters of French Romance*, France, Loti, Bourget, Barres and Rolland belong. He himself writing with French clarity of style, critical penetration, piquancy of phrase and fancy, flashes broad lights on the very vitals of French life since 1870. He envelops Anatole France in a not wholly unbroken cloud of worship; and Bourget in a mist of distaste. He wraps Pierre Loti in the veritable sea-scape-sunset glamour, and Rolland in a wide-spreading glory.

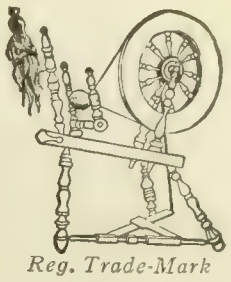
This is to say, the essayist has been creative in an unusual and critical fashion. And, lest we think Guérade lacking in concrete logical treatment of mere facts, let us say that the individual novels of these five romanticists are concretely set before us in a way to make us genuinely eager to read those still unknown—save Bourget's!

Five Masters of French Romance, by A. L. Guérade. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Out of the Ghetto

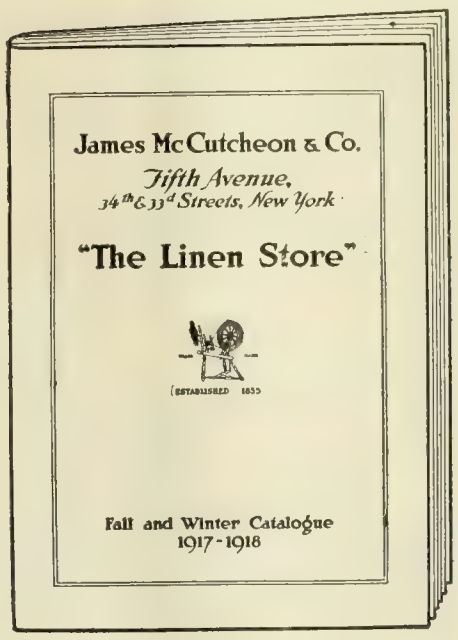
WITHOUT the support of commendatory remarks by Colonel Roosevelt on the outside cover, *My Mother and I*, by E. G. Stern, is a book that would stand on its own merits. It is another self-revelation story of the ghetto, the story of a young woman who rose, intellectually and socially, out of "Soho," the slum of a Middle Western city where her family lived, into the life of an American university and an American home. But altho she grew away from the ideas and tastes of her parents she did not outgrow and could not forget the rich motherhood of her mother. The interplay of forces in the lives of these two Jewish women of two generations, the im-

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My Mother and I, by E. G. Stern. The Macmillan Company. $1.

Touching on the War

One important aspect of modern preparedness is knowledge of the languages of the nations with which we must deal as friends or as foes. First lessons in *Spoken French for Doctors and Nurses*, by Ernest H. Wilkins, Algernon Coleman and Ethel Preston, is designed to meet one aspect of this need. (The University of Chicago Press, 50 cents.)

The publications of the Government covering all matters relating to our infantry have come out in twenty-five volumes. These are in constant demand among officers and privates. All have now been combined in a strongly bound buckram covered book, well indexed, which, if cumbersome, is far less trouble than twenty-five separate books. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $6.)

The practical, commonsense manner in which the women of France rose to support their burden of war, has moved Gertrude Atherton, who worked beside them, to an entirely merited tribute of admiration. The second part of *The Living Present* is less worth while being an exposition of her own feminist views, and is irritating or amusing, as one takes that sort of thing. (F. A. Stokes Company, $1.50.)

Brothers in Arms, by E. Alexander Powell, is a kind of panegyric on the arrival of the French Mission to the United States. In vigorous and sometimes heroic diction, the author traces the historic friendship between the United States and France. By this, he strives to rouse his fellow countrymen to a real sense of the part they must maintain in the Great War. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, 50 cents.)

Lord Stowell was the father of English prize law and substantially of American as well. E. S. Roscoe's book about him is of pertinent value for besides reviewing his life, and he was a notable character, it sketches his leading decisions on prize, blockade, neutrality, contraband, and brings these principles thru the century since they were uttered showing their application to the Declaration of London and to present day problems. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $1.50.)

The Peril of Prussianism, by Prof. Douglas Wilson Johnson, of Columbia University, is a popular account of the unceasing expansion of the Prussian state, written to enlighten the American public as to the reasons which made it imperative for us to enter the Great War. One of the most interesting features of the book is a series of historical maps showing the area controlled by the Hohenzollern dynasty in succeeding centuries from the origin of the Brandenburg monarchy to the present day. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 75 cents.)

The Retreat from Mons, by a Member of the British General Staff, is one of several works which have appeared on that historic event. The semi-official little volume admits records are still clouded concerning the actions of Maroilles and Le Cateau and if it does not add much to what is already known of the indomitable spirit of the British troops in the famous retreat, it is a concise and, so far as possible, faithful narrative of a kind to refresh the mem-

ory as to the units and changing positions of the British Expeditionary Force. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, 50 cents.)

Stories

William MacLeod Raine's *The Yukon Trail* is a novel of the popular but unimportant type which has to do with the rivalry of an Alaska "boss" and a special Government investigator in their love for a charming Irish girl. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $1.35.)

The Diplomat, by Guy Fleming, is a novel of young bucks and "bloods" in English society, written in a gossipy old-fashioned style with an attitude of mind that takes for granted our leisure and our continued interest in many well-to-do personages. (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.50.)

Mary and Jane Findlater have written a volume of good short stories of Scottish life under the flavorless title, *Seen and Heard Before and After 1914*. Perhaps the most interesting tale is "Real Estate," which shows how two dull and aimless women with nothing to do find an occupation and spiritual prosperity thru severe financial losses. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50.)

So natural and human are the letters of *Christine* to her mother that it is hard to believe they are not really her letters but a new novel by Alice Cholmondeley. Were they indeed the letters of an English girl studying music in Berlin during the winter and summer of 1914 they would form a convincing document on the state of the German mind before the war. A charming and intensely interesting book. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

In view of the fact that books about life in the navy are few, we may welcome *Pincher Martin O. D.*, by "Taffrail." It is a story of the every day life of a British seaman in peace and in war, which gives a detailed account of his food and his drink, his work and his habits, his slang and his opinions. Several stirring encounters with U-boats, cruisers and destroyers in the North Sea are described. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $1.50.)

Around the House

An inclusive and detailed ledger is *My Family Account Book*, planned by Blanche Geary. Altho few housekeepers will use accounts carried to so fine a point, the exact system will be a great help to those unaccustomed to strict account keeping, and the budget page is very clear and suggestive. (The Woman's Press, New York, 50 cents.)

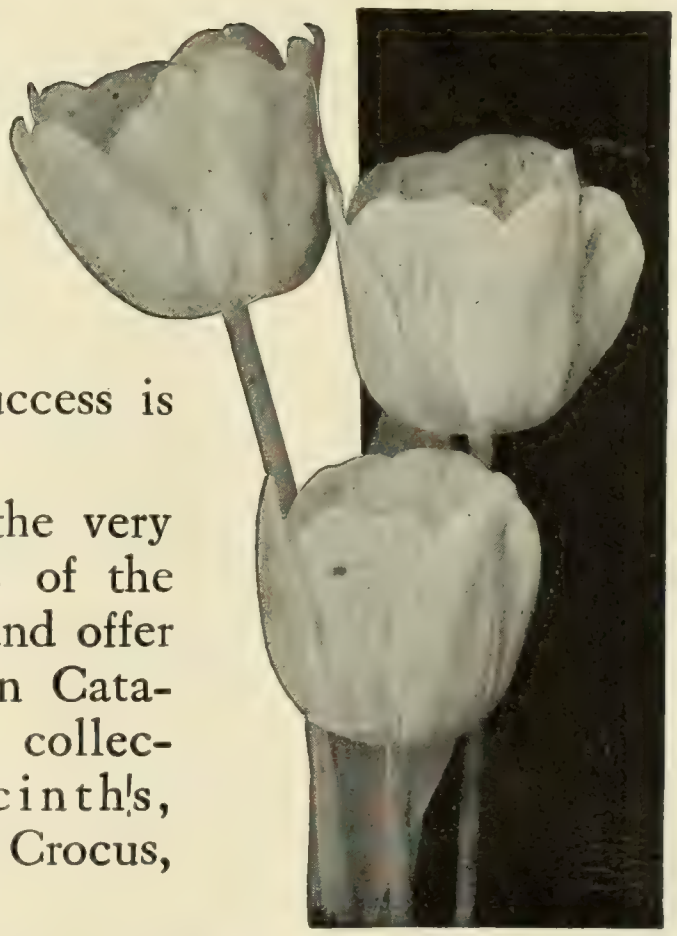
The Margin of Happiness is the outgrowth of informal talks prefacing the practical work of Mrs. Franks's classes in domestic science. She discusses the general problem of running a household, on which by this time there would seem little new to be said, (discovery of one least virtue in the American housewife would be novel indeed!) but she is no amateur reformer, treating her subject with a conservatism and good sense decidedly effective. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

Among the host of new works on economy in food, *How to Cut Food Costs* is an excellent little book, warranted to make clear the science of food values to any reader and bringing the measuring of costs down to penny worths. That the author, L. F. Cooper, was formerly head dietitian of the Battle Creek Sanitarium speaks for the reliability and the practical nature of the advice. (Good Health Publishing Company, Battle Creek, Michigan.)

A book, the outgrowth of the need of the visiting housekeeper and the dispensary nurse for balanced menus for out patients is *Food for the Worker*, by Frances Stern and G. T. Spitz. A complete dietary for seven weeks and a series of very economical recipes, all with food values and costs worked out, take the main part of the book, with a discussion of food requirements, supplies and prices for introduction. (Whitcomb and Barrows, Boston, $1.)

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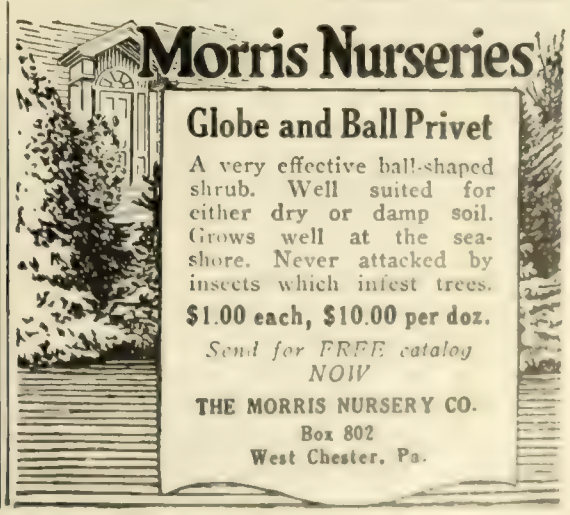
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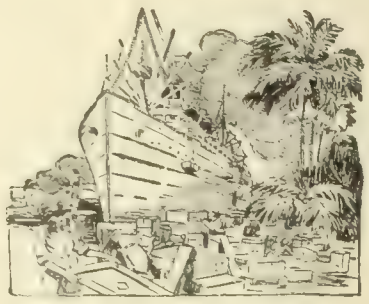
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Practical Christianity

If country ministers and church committees would ponder well the suggestions made in *The New Country Church Building*, by Rev. Edmund Brunner, many communities might be spared needless expense, foolish display and unusable church equipments. (Missionary Education Movement, 75 cents.)

Christian Home Training, by Martyn Summerbell, is a protest against leaving for the schools what is properly home training. It urges home life, thru as long a period as possible, with definite religious training adapted to modern conditions, as the best remedy for the evils of the age. (Christian Publishing Association, 75 cents.)

Faith in Christ, by John J. Moment, is a spirited appeal for the leadership of Christ in the religious life. The chapters are short, the language crisp and vivid with metaphor and illustration, and the substance challenging to the thoughtful mind. It is a valuable book for supporting the wavering faith of the common man in these troublous times. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.35.)

Prayers for Home, School and Sunday School is a beautiful group of prayers where the editor fully appreciates the little child's love of rhythm and repetition, and the deeper feelings of the older ones. Tho not many are adapted to use in public schools, in private schools, in the home and Sunday school, they would provide splendid suggestive training. (G. H. Doran Company, 60 cents.)

The essential elements of Christianity are doubtless contained in *The Social Teachings of the Prophets and Jesus*. Prof. Charles Foster Kent's discussion of these great themes is put into a volume that will be of much assistance to Christian preachers and teachers. The evolution of the ideals of the kingdom of God and their application to social problems are well exprest. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

The Minister's Son, by Rev. Clarence E. N. Macartney, was inspired by the reelection of President Wilson, who is a son of the manse. In spite of aspersions to the contrary, a splendid record of achievement has been made by sons of the clergy. Scores of notable scientists, philosophers, authors, educators and statesmen are cited to show the value and inspiration of training in the ministerial home. (Eakins, Palmer and Harrar, Philadelphia, 50 cents.)

Good Ministers of Jesus Christ, by Bishop William F. McDowell, contains the Lyman Beecher Lectures on Preaching delivered at Yale last spring. The style is clear and incisive, the substance rich with accumulated wisdom and instinct with passionate earnestness. The ministry of Jesus in its great aspects of revelation, redemption, conservation, is commended as the type of ministry still needed. (Abingdon Press, $1.25.)

Jesus: for the Men of Today, by Prof. George H. Gilbert, is an attractive life of Christ in story form. The main facts of the Gospel narrative are made to live again amid the homely human surroundings of Galilee and Judea. The ample historical and archeological knowledge of the author guarantee the accuracy of the picture, and the characters are sketched with the modern touches of realism. (G. H. Doran Company, $1.)

In *The Christian Ministry and Social Problems* Bishop Charles D. Williams discusses with deep conviction and enthusiasm the demands upon religion and the opportunities of ministers brought about by the new social conscience, the present unjust distribution of wealth, and the attempts on every hand to devise schemes of justice rather than charity. The author holds that the ministry should not only represent the truest and deepest radicalism, but should give a religious interpretation to all movements that embody true Christian ideals, whatever may be their form. (The Macmillan Company, $1.)

THE GAP BETWEEN TWO GENERATIONS

(*Continued from page 318*)

in which I would have to live. I told my family about it with breathless interest. And my governess, now in charge of a younger sister, said, "What utter nonsense! As if children could have any valuable ideas on such subjects!" I remember explaining impatiently that it was not done because our ideas were supposed to be valuable but to teach us how to think so that we would be ready for life later on. How I understood that I do not know. I wondered why it was that I, who was still a little girl, could know the value of my teacher's plan and the reason for the plan, while my adorably clever mother and my good governess could not. In discussing it later my governess said, "It may be all right for boys to bother their heads about such things but what good can it do girls?" I was instantly curious as to her exact meaning. This was the first time I had felt the sharp edge of androcentric prejudice and of the world's artful discrimination against women. "Why shouldn't girls know as much about things as boys?" I asked. "Because," said my governess, "they don't need to know. They never do things in the world as men do. They haven't the brains." I looked at her steadily for a moment. I was only thirteen years of age but every nerve in my body tingled with beautiful anger, every bit of me, flesh and soul inherited from fathers as well as from mothers, from pride as well as from gentleness, rebelled gloriously against the idea. "Maybe they don't use their brains the same way," I flashed, "but I know it isn't true about women not having brains. I have brains. Etta (one of my school friends) and I are better in our studies than any boy in the class except Johnnie. And we don't study any more than the boys, either."

Until that day most of the opinions held at home had been final and decisive with me. But from that day on I gave the opinions learned at school or the opinions which I discovered for myself, first place in my intellectual world. From that day on I gave myself up to school wholeheartedly.

In looking back I love my mother for her patient wistfulness in watching this separation of my real interests from the home she had made and kept lovely for us. I love her for her willingness to let my interests grow even when she had no part in them, and for her large-heartedness in letting me choose the studies and occupations which interested me most, even when she knew that they were creating for me a new world in which she did not live. I would have been a dangerous young person, I fear, if I had been thwarted. For I was very stubborn and very sensitive. And so, in looking back I am most grateful, altho I never guessed, at the time, what it must have cost her to let me spend my time on subjects and activities which would never lead me to the goal her education had taught her to seek. But perhaps, while I was living the life of the young ego passionately seeking its own, mother was patiently waiting for the time when school days would be over and I would settle down to a life more like her own.

But I did not settle down. When my years in the secondary school were over I spent one restless year at home learning to play bridge and to keep house. I did not mind the housekeeping because it might possibly be of value sometime to know something about it, but I objected to the bridge whist. I was supposed to be grown up and was admitted to the society of my

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elders. But I was bored by it. The tremendously interesting game of life which school had been teaching me to play was interrupted. I seemed to be sitting at home patiently waiting for a man to come and dispose of my life for me. I remembered Napoleon. I wanted to triumph over circumstances. But I did not know how. I was not sure what I wanted. But when my friends who had gone to college came home for vacations and talked of their new interests I felt that I had not grown as they had grown. And I wanted to go to college. I told my family that I would like to go to the big university in the town where we lived. They opposed the idea. They said I was not strong enough for college work. I said I would be a special student. They said they did not approve of the university in town. I said I would go to another if they wanted to send me. They did not want to send me. My mother said that it was time I should think of womanly things. I said that I thought college was womanly. We argued. I begged. I coaxed. But I was not sent to college.

The fall term opened and I made up my mind to go to college whether my family opposed it or not. I knew that I was wasting my time at home and that I was not intellectually mature. I knew that my life was still a problem. Finally the day came when I went to my father and mother quietly and said, "I am going to the university. I have been to see the professors. I am to be admitted to class next week." Then all opposition disappeared. My father and mother knew that I would go. They realized that I was a grown woman, a child of my own generation ready to take my life in my hands. My father smiled gravely and sighed as if he were remembering something in his own young manhood, perhaps a day when he became "of age" and decided to solve his own problems. My mother's lips twitched and her pretty white hands trembled. Then my father got out his check book and wanted to know what my expenses would be.

"You are a dear," I said, throwing my arms around him, and then kissing mother, "you are both dears," I said, "but I can't let you pay for my lectures because you didn't approve. I shall have to earn my tuition myself." They told me that they had never begrudged me the money for the tuition. I told them that I knew that. It would have been quite unlike them to begrudge me anything. But I told them that I thought it would not be right to take their money and use it for something they had not wanted me to do. My father closed his check book. "If there is any way in which I can help, let me know," he said. He was treating me as he would have treated a son. And as for mother she did not need to tell me that she would help if I needed help! My parents might have built up a wall of bitterness higher than the intellectual gap between us was deep, but they never did. They kept my respect and affection by giving me their respect and affection when we could not agree. I have realized in these later years how big they were. For altho young women of their generation sometimes opposed their parents in matters of love and sometimes even eloped with forbidden suitors, few of them would have shared my feelings about education and opportunity and fewer still would have refused a father's financial assistance on grounds which seemed good and sufficient reason to me. I went to the local university for several years and I did pay my own way. By going I put away from me the intellectual scheme of things which belonged to my mother's generation and grew up with my own generation as a pioneer in a new world of new ideas.

THE WOMAN BEHIND THE GUN

We are glad of the opportunity to introduce to our readers our contemporary "The New France," the first number of which has just been published. It has a different place and a different function from any of the other periodicals which have aimed to bring about a Franco-American Entente, since it deals neither with international politics nor with the achievements of the two republics in art and letters. "The New France" aims to strengthen the ties of commerce and industry between France and the United States. We in America need to realize more clearly that "behind France embattled there is always France the hard-working, the country of industry, economy and precision." A brief extract from an article by Pierre Hamp on the work of the French women in the munitions factories may in some degree help us toward this realization.

Between the sewing machine or the typewriter key and the mechanic's lathe there is no very great distance; there is more fatigue in making clothes on a sewing machine for the troops than in turning a 75 mm. gun on a lathe one meter long. To pass the inside border of the hem exactly under the needle requires about the same attention as to follow with one's eye the working of the tool while calibrating the weapon.

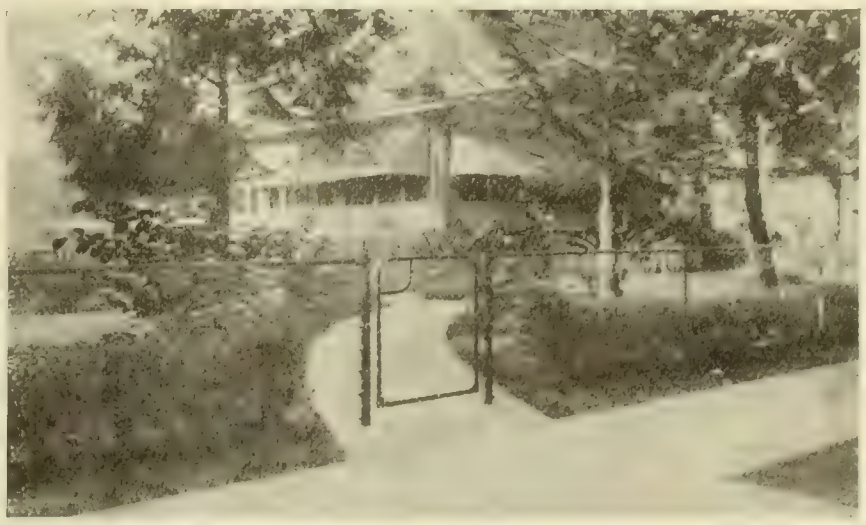
Woman could easily pass directly from her previous tasks to this treatment of steel in the workshops, for she had been spending herself before in more exhausting work. No great effort is required of her in metal turning. She has soon come to excel at it, and is as efficient as man and often more so. In a workshop for making shell cases one woman succeeded in a fortnight in attaining the average rate of production at piece-work rates. She asked if she would be paid for all she made, irrespective of their number. This privilege was given, and in six weeks she reached a scale of production twice as great as that of the men.

At first the foremen had to set the speed and fix the tools upon the women's lathes. They could then operate only machines thus made ready. "We have to be behind them all the time," complained the foremen. But soon many of the women could dispense with such assistance, and were able to regulate iron-cutting tools in the same way that they used to change the needles in Singer sewing machines or the margins on Underwood typewriters.

This employment of women is a great spur to improving machinery. While at first they had to work in old shops adapted to men, they are now beginning work in new shops which have been especially designed for them.

It was formerly thought that woman's care could not be trusted when very exact measurements had to be made, but the eyes of an embroiderer are sharper than those of a man, and machines for making light artillery presented few difficulties to her. The adjustment and testing of a shell fuse require careful attention; no defects are tolerated. The adjuster has to discover errors that the workmen have overlooked. This delicate work is just the reverse of the heavy forging, as the working woman uses only her eyes and the tips of her fingers. Long tables are covered with copper pieces arranged in perfect order. The women must make sure that every piece is in perfect condition and exact in caliber, by means of delicate steel gauges, for the slightest defect may prevent the shell from exploding or make it explode in the guns.

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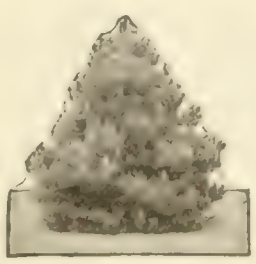
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A NUMBER OF THINGS

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

Curious that two desirable things added together should sometimes make an undesirable thing. It is proposed to use *f* in place of *ph* in such words as "philosophy." That sounds sensible. It is proposed to use the English instead of the Latin order in college degrees. That sounds sensible, too. But if both these reforms are adopted I foresee that those who are now proud to write Ph.D. after their names will speedily abandon the practise.

*
* *

Opinions are not so important as attitudes.

Selfishness is not living as one wishes to live, it is asking others to live as one wishes to live. And unselfishness is letting other people's lives alone, not interfering with them.

I wish I knew who said that. I found it in a recent article introduced by the words:

A recent British writer who lent for a brief space a certain dignity to British letters has pointed out, quite truly, that

Now whom does he mean? Why didn't he give his name instead of a description? I lost my fondness for charades at the age of sixteen. It is a vile custom, this of not telling whom you borrow from. But I'll get even with this man. I won't mention *his* name.

*
* *

Talking of maverick quotations here is another:

Partir, c'est mourir un peu
Et jusqu'à l'Adieu Suprême
C'est son âme que l'on seme
Que l'on seme à chaque adieu.

Who can tell me the author of that? And who can give me a good translation of it? I tried it myself, but after fussing over it for half an hour all I could make of it was the following:

Each parting is a little death,
We sow our souls along the way
In farewells till at last we say
Good-by to all with our last breath.

The trouble with that as a translation is that all the poetry has leaked out in transit. I handed the French quatrain to the lady across the table and this is what she made of it:

Parting is a little death
Its pangs the loss supreme foretell
The soul, sad sower, scattereth
Bits of itself in each farewell!

This is better poetry, but less literal. But the reader is not entitled to criticize these versions unless he can improve upon them.

*
* *

Of course the journalist is always in a hurry and so sometimes, I fear, inclined to be impatient at not finding just what he wants at once. But if when I run across Bryant Park into the New York Public Library I have to wait over seven and a half minutes for my book to be delivered in the big reading room I console myself with the remembrance of my experience in the library of Berlin—the Germans are models of efficiency, you know. After I had hunted up the book I wanted in the catalog—no easy task—and made out the necessary documents, including information as to my private affairs that no American census taker ever dared to ask, and when the librarian had ascertained that the book was in, he politely notified me that all was in order, *und morgen kommen Sie*. I could get the book tomorrow.

No, I never find fault with librarians for lack of efficiency—of their own kind. Sometimes I have thought they erred on the other side, and were too diligent, too

patient, too thoro and too careful. For instance, their curious curiosity to know what a middle initial stands for. In being shown thru one of the leading libraries of this country there was pointed out to me an assistant who, I was told with some pride, devoted her whole time to running down middle names. She looked overworked. And she was, even tho she only put in two hours a day.

A few weeks ago I got a letter from a librarian in the antipodes asking what the E. stood for in my name. There was, it appeared, a book of mine in the library there which the people of that country were anxious to read, but she evidently thought it unsafe to give it to them until she ascertained what mystery was concealed behind that E. The tone of her letter conveyed the impression that she suspected me of concealing it, either for the purpose of bothering librarians or shielding some discreditable godfather. Not so. I am not ashamed of the respected uncle from whom I received it nor is it uneuphonious. But if the public remember two out of three of my names it is more than I have any right to expect. It is more than I can remember of other people's.

The meek reader as well as the obedient cataloger is almost driven to rebellion at the thirty-first entry of "Lafayette, Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, marquis de, 1757-1834,"—"Byron, George Gordon Noel Byron, 6th baron, 1788-1824,"—"Marie Antoinette, queen consort of Louis XVI, King of France, 1755-1793,"—"George Washington, President of the United States, 1732-1799." Somewhere there should be a full, precise description of every book in the library, but sometimes one wonders if the extraordinary amount of information packed by means of abbreviations, colons, semi-colons, brackets, and parentheses on a small card be not the reason for the course in the use of the card catalog now given freshmen at various universities. Consistency is a cracked jewel. Librarians catalog proper names in the native tongue of the owner thereof now, and deny acquaintance with pseudonyms. This is valuable practise for the cataloger but hard on the unerudite public who find Gorki under P, and Philip IV under F, George Sand under D, George Birmingham under H, Norman Angell under L, and old Frederick of Urbino as Federico and finally call in the head cataloger to disentangle the Albrecht von Brandenburgs and explain why one is "graf von Sachsen" and another plain "abp. of Mainz."

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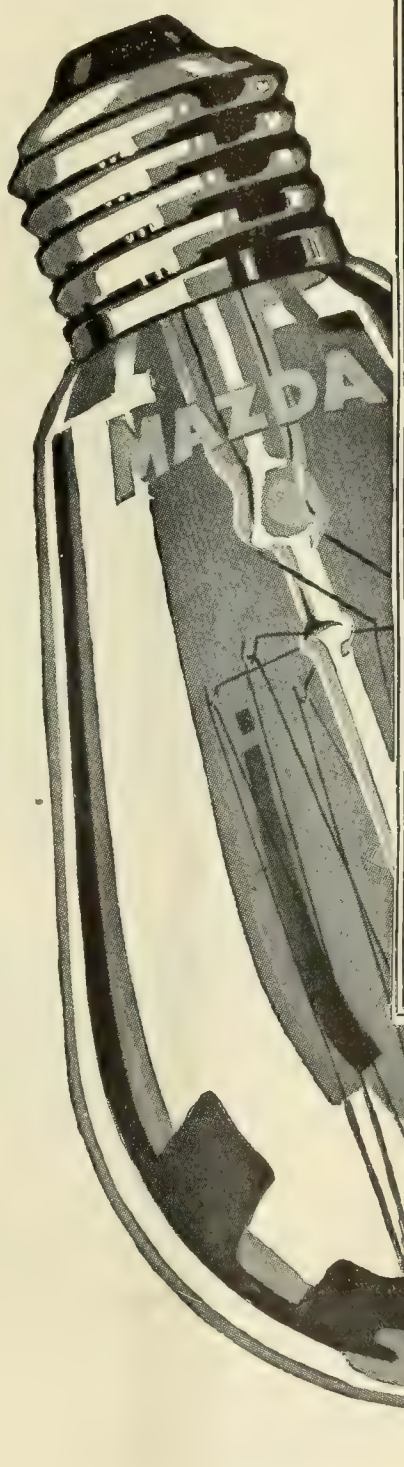
Pince-nez=sansculotte. I have been revolving these two words in my head for the last two months, convinced that somehow there was in them the makings of a pun or a good, old-fashioned conundrum. But it is too much bother. I give it up and turn over the crude materials to whoever can use them.

* * *

This newspaper discussion of whether the plural of bus is "busses" or "buses" shows how much the world has lost by the neglect of the classics. Of course the only proper plural is bi.

* * *

For the benefit of out-of-town tourists I may explain that Greenwich Village is situated at the cross-roads of Fourth and Tenth Streets. It is inhabited by Bohemians who are trying to live as tho they were in a Russian novel. Their diet consists of truffles and their chief industry is running playhouses too small to hold any audience.



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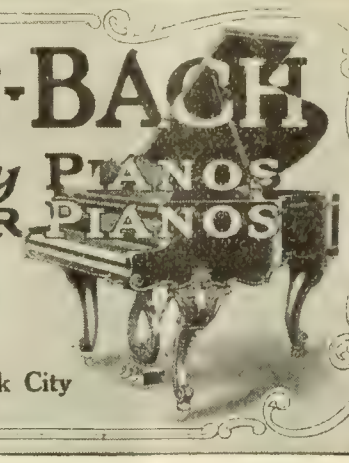
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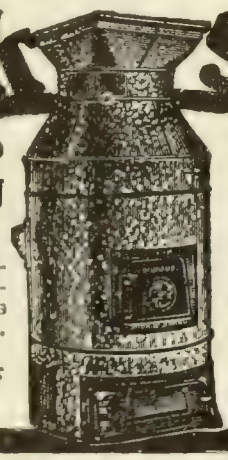
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Some time ago I had a chance to read a letter from a prominent Englishman to an American friend which contains a passage so curious that I am taking the liberty of quoting it. I have not been able to make up my mind whether it is as pessimistic as it appears or as satiric as it sounds.

Not even the most timid now expects that the existence of England is going to be imperiled in *this* war. The one after is a different matter, for coalitions are already forming for it. But I don't feel sure that *you* won't be in then. For remember what a great military power we are and are to remain. If you want to remain at peace or to survive to the Finals of the World Dominion Stakes—the next war being the Semi-Finals—hadn't you better sell the Philippines, buy us out of the West Indies and beware of growing too large a navy?

No doubt the time has come for the earth to be unified politically as it has been economically and what better fate could befall it than to be unified under British rule? But the imagination rather boggles at a series of wars, each worse than its predecessor by as much as the latter exceeded the one before. Of course we shall go on "fighting for Civilization" as before and shall compel the others to come in, but one wonders whether our rulers have considered the possibility, not of defeat (for that is impossible for a people so brave and so easily led!) but that the thing may go on until Civilization has been driven entirely underground. It need not perish even so, if it can build its dug-outs deep enough. But what if the whole show busts up and the European race commits suicide?

*
* *

What a different country this would have been if the ideals of its founders had been carried out! For instance, there would be never a lawyer in America if the first Adelantado of the South Sea and Governor of Panama had had his way. This is what Vasco Nuñez de Balboa wrote to the king of Spain:

One thing I supplicate your highness, for it is much in your service, and that is, that you would give orders, under a great penalty, that no bachelor of law, or of anything else, except medicine, should be allowed to come to these parts of the Tierra-firme, for no bachelor comes here who is not a devil, and who does not lead the life of a devil; and not only are they bad themselves, but also make and continue a thousand law-suits and iniquities. This regulation would be greatly for your Highness's service, for the land is new.

Poor Vasco Nuñez, good reason had he to fear the black gowned LL.B's who followed his trail thru the jungle like carrion crows. It was Bachelor Corral who stole his ten thousand gold pieces and it was Licentiate Gasper de Espiñosa, alumnus of the University of Salamanca, who condemned him to death for the crime of discovering the biggest ocean in the world.

*
* *

A Freshman in the University of Hesperus was presenting his first theme to the professor in English. It seemed to him that he had followed the prescribed form of heading: Name of class, name of instructor, name of student, title of theme. But the practised eye of the professor noted an omission.

"You forgot your date," he said to the student as he handed back the manuscript.

"Must I put that down?" inquired the Freshman.

"Certainly."

Blushingly the Freshman pulled out his pen and wrote "Mary Jones" at the head of the manuscript.

*
* *

I don't profess to understand much about the higher criticism of the New Testament, but as near as I can make out it is robbing Peter to pay Paul.

*
* *

There is many a slip 'twixt the sublime and the ridiculous.

It's an ill wind that has no turning.

Rolling stones flock together.

If you eat with the devil make hay while the sun shines.

A cat may look at a king, but he laughs best who laughs last.

ALL THE KING'S MEN

(*Continued from page 325*)

be set aside every year toward providing them with dowers. Dowers are quite as cheap in the long run as supporting daughters in spinsterhood conformable with their social station during the whole course of their lives. Then there were probably poor relations to be accorded pensions. And no telling how much went out for "representation" in the two winter months that the family spent in Berlin attending the court, and during the two summer months which they were wont to spend at bathing places. There were besides the game preserves to be kept stocked, the accidents to mounts to be made good, the state lottery to be played, insurance policies to be kept running, no end of things. And all belonging to an "order" that must be maintained.

"Well," I said, rising from my chair, as Frau von W. entered the room and advanced toward us, "there is one comforting thought: On three thousand a year Carl in America can have his farm at last. After the first strangeness wears off, he will be happy."

The Freiherr sprang to his feet. "What!" he exclaimed, in a voice of almost insulting wrath. "You imagine that a noble Prussian estate has money for America? Money for the king, money for the family honor, yes; that the Waldows have always had, and with God, will always have. But for a——?"

"What he suffers," murmured Frau von W., who had started leading me away at his first words, and sank upon the nearest fauteuil within her boudoir. "He suffers terribly." A sobbing catch held her voice, and then she added in a tone of admiration: "But he does his duty."

THEY are fanatics, I thought to myself on the drive home, reflecting on how the English, for example, will support their erratic sons with continued affection and help in America, in spite of the fact that America is not a monarchy. I wondered for a moment whether the Freiherr's narrowness and harshness could be due to his having been so long an officer. It would not be strange if men who pass their youth in army commands should carry a summary habit of dealing with things into married life. But there was the early part of my painful visit—the scene of the ledger, over which I had found him brooding. The book contained indisputable proof of his having wrestled in much thought with the problem of Carl's welfare: he had not settled the problem with military promptness, without ado, but had pondered over it with concern and love, like any other parent. What had baffled him were the requirements of their caste. The *Ordnung* of Junker living, nothing else, made it impossible for him to confer a boon upon one son without unsettling the position in social life of all his other children. And now the same "order" was requiring him to cast the son adrift without support, because he could represent class prestige no longer.

Everywhere one turns one comes up against this *Ordnung*. It is Protean; sometimes it means an old standard, sometimes a new rule. But as you see, if the lower classes are tyrannized over politically by the Junkers, Junkerdom itself is tyrannized over by *Ordnung*.

As for the hallowed doctrine of obedience which always accompanies that of order, I have seen worse examples without ever being able to forget my first vivid realization of what may be the results of it upon the humble.

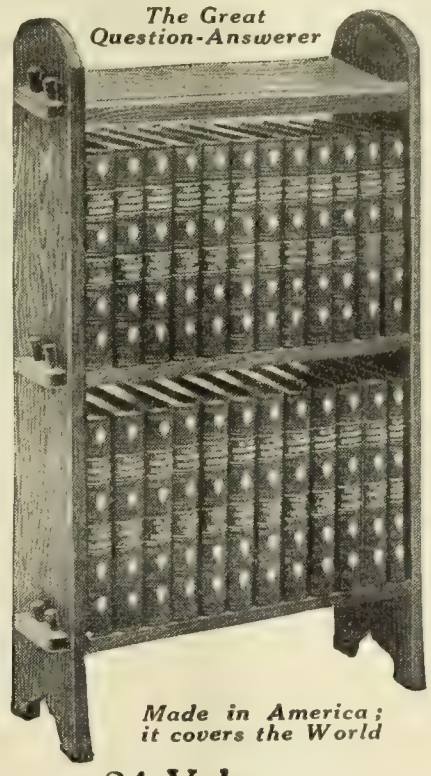
On our place was one of those bent over, wizened old women Germans call "Mut-

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ter." Her daily leading of the ducks across the park, to and from the pond, so attracted our little son that he would leave his play and fall in line behind the feathered waddlers. One day the Mutter failed to come, and the boy was disconsolate, the procession to the pond without thrills, for the sad reason that her substitute let no tidbits fall for the ducks along the way. The child wanted to see "the poor, sick Klimpemutter," and in the face of custom I took him to see her. It was the first time I had set foot within her cottage, or within any cottage. Her whole life long she had lived and worked as a gardener's help upon the place. And what had she to show for her toil in decrepit age? A damp room, with a window that looked out on dirt piles in the rear of the forcing house. A bed was in it, a stove built of brown tiles, a chair, a table and a cupboard. Some dirt-thickened jackets and skirts hung on nails driven into the woodwork of the door. Of comforts there was no suggestion beyond a mat that lay in front of the bed, and warmed a space of the brick pavement. A chromo portrait of the Emperor had been tacked to the brick wall near the stove, but now hung by a single corner. The yellow and crimson colors of the ragged print composed the one bright spot within the whole dark-hued place, excepting, for the moment, the white clad figure of the boy with the radiant flowers in his hand.

Across my mind flashed sunny pictures of remembered homes of garden workers on the Hudson—homes, too, not toiled fifty long years for. And people in them, I had presently to add in a passionate revolt of thought, whose souls had not been so dehumanized as to kiss one's hands with an expression like a dog cowering in licking terror. For the absence of comforts in the room was but a symbol of the absence of self esteem, the sense of merit, of desert, of vanity, of hope, of satisfactions, of any brightening encouragements of a spiritual nature, within the heart of this victim of social "order and obedience."

"OF course you terrified her," scolded my husband on our return. "Whoever heard of a lady intruding on the squalid barrenness it is the duty of menials to protect gentry from the sight of. If she needs anything, send it to her by one of the servants. I have ordered the Circle doctor to look after her so long as it is necessary. Transferring her to other quarters is out of the question. All the rest would take offense. And they would be quite right. You can't insult the head gardener by lodging a female helper in as many rooms as he is entitled to. But you will never learn," he concluded in a tone of exasperation, "that this is a land of order."

Three weeks later when the body of the Mutter was carried out of the room to the hearse, a commissioner stalked in and began searching about. Under the mattress of the bed he found a postal savings book and confiscated it.

Then in a month or two the village gossips were reporting that the Mutter's savings had amounted to 183 marks (about forty-six dollars), but that the authorities would keep back a part of it in addition to their fee. "Why is that?" I demanded, "when it was her wish that 'everything' should go to her old sister?"

"But, Frau Gräfin," answered Mamzell, "it is a penalty, the money the authorities mean to keep. The Klimpfin either didn't know the law, or else she purposely evaded it. Anyway, she failed to inform them that she possest savings. So now they take a fine from what she left in punishment of her silence."

The business had seemed to me very pal-

try from the first. How can a genuinely benevolent government afford to pay salaries to officials for ferreting out such insignificant hoardings as the poor Mutter's? It maintains what amounts to an army of such men in all of its departments, and will talk of "frugality" when an extra paid clerk in a village post office, for instance, discovers some week a word or two scribbled inside a newspaper, and collects two cents of fine from the recipient of the paper. Is not its system of minute inquisition and prosecution a device for accustoming the people to fear its omniscience and rigor rather than an honest expedient?

"Well," I said aloud, "and what are the villagers saying about it?"

"What should they say?" she exclaimed: "it is only in accord with order," "*es ist ja in der Ordnung.*"

THE very name of their idol has come to exercize a hypnotic influence upon Germans' minds. If you label any measure "*Ordnung,*" obedience is rendered to it almost mechanically. I cannot see how more new laws in addition to the countless restrictive laws swaddling them already, even altho they be laws restricting the autocratic powers of the throne, can effect any real change in Germanism, that is to say, rouse the people out of their stupor of automatic docility, and put them into communication with their common sense. A disruption only can effect this. M. Jaurés, I think, was right when he thundered his reproaches at the German delegates to the International Socialists' convention, in 1912, for the want in their history of a national revolution, the revolution so-called of '48 having composed but a series of local outbreaks. Prussianized Germany, under the spell of an ideal that originally represented a curb to individual turbulence, but has become a curb to all individual acting and thinking, needs a very great revolution. For it is the mission of great political revolutions to do more than secure political government; they must and do create a moral change, by bursting open the crust of mental habits that enclose society, and set free the souls of men. But so long as the German people behold their army, which is the "bronze flower" of their national ideal, standing upright against the onslaught of the armies assailing it, it would be fatuous, I think, to expect a spontaneous revulsion of feeling in them mighty enough to burst the teguments of Prussian *Ordnung und Gehorsamkeit.*

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THE SUBSTITUTE

(After Alfred Tennyson)

Come into the kitchen, Maud,
For our bad black cook has flown.
Come into the kitchen, Maud,
I am here at the range alone.
And the smell of burnt bacon is wafted abroad,
And the smoke in my eyes has blown.

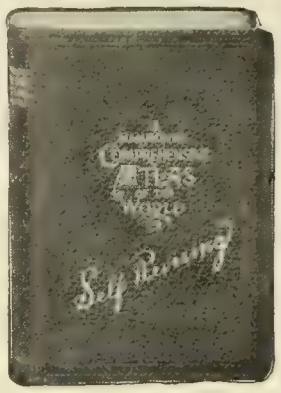
There has fallen a storage egg
From my hand to the waiting plate.
Oh, take it from me, I beg,
'Twas out of a last year's crate.
The toast seems to say, "Don't drop it here"—
The coffee-pot moans, "It's fate!"
The saucepan shrinks from my hand in fear,
And the puffed oats mutter, "We wait."

Are you coming, my own, my sweet?
Oh, come and be cook instead!
Pray hasten your laggard feet—
Why, why did you linger in bed?
These eggs are not fit to beat,
They were lain in a century dead.
If you count upon me to fix something to eat
We'll feast upon prunes and bread.

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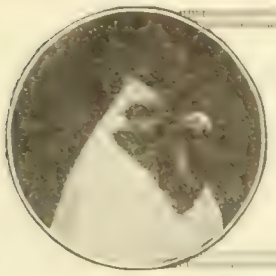
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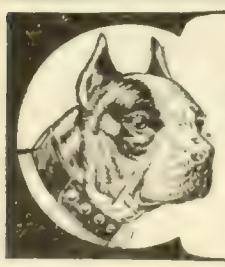
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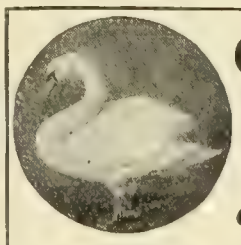
WHAT TO DO IN OCTOBER. Our regular monthly reminder page.

FROM GARDEN TO TABLE, by Anna Barrows. A page of Solutions of War-time Household Food Problems, endorsed by the Government.

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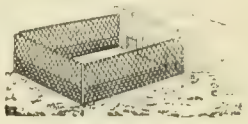
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WHEN THE GAS FLOWS

(*Continued from page 320*)

ter of the room. We were all there, brancardiers, dog and cat. Some one laughed and we all sat down, white and sheepish, our hands all a-quiver, around the table. Out came the ever ready coffee pot and our readier cups. We had hardly touched the scalding stuff when down the steps with a clatter rushed a brancardier. He shouted something excitedly. There was a sudden commotion. I did not understand it at first until I looked across the room and saw a pair of goggle eyes glaring at me thru the half haze. Then it came over me with a sudden sinking of my heart and a heavy feeling in the pit of my stomach what the trouble was. I fumbled at my belt. Thank God! it was there! I had half expected it not to be. I drew it out—gingerly, fearfully—and adjusted the straps over my head. The next moment I was in another world; a world of smell; a great waste of mingling odor and soul devouring fear. The world I had left I could see dimly thru mica eyes. I saw a dozen frog-like men scurrying around. I saw the huge trench hound standing quietly, while his great frog of a master adjusted a curious contraption of straps and cloth over his head. It was funny, horribly funny. I laughed and choked on a dozen evil odors which rushed wrathfully down my throat. I sat down and breathed gently, fearing lest I might again disturb that life-saving vapor surrounding my face.

Presently one of the Frenchmen lifted his mask and snuffed cautiously. The result of his investigation seemed satisfactory and one by one the masks came off, mine among the last. I drew a deep breath of fresh air and satisfaction, and grinned at a jolly little Frenchman whose face was flushed with the exertion of keeping quiet. For the moment the possibility of going thru such another ordeal never occurred to me. Not so the Frenchmen. The Boche might catch them napping once but not twice. They hustled about in preparation. One man, dubbed by us the official snuffer, was stationed outside to give warning. Others set about covering the floor with blankets, while each hung his gas mask around his neck, ready for instant use. The bombardment had ceased and everything was still but for the incessant distant rumble of heavy guns. We waited expectant. Presently—pss-ss-ss-s-s phut! four or five times in rapid succession. Down tumbled the official snuffer. "Bang!" slammed the blanketed door, and in a jiffy we had again become as many human frogs. This time things were more calm. We sat down quietly and breathed as carefully as possible our man-made atmosphere. Thru the muffled door we could hear occasionally the "phut-phut" of the gas shells. Presently they stopped. The death-like silence was nerve-racking. The gas seemed to have killed all sound. My mask was stifling and I felt that I must be suffocating. I felt a tugging at my elbow and turned to find a brancardier jerking at a newspaper on which I was leaning. I thought the gas must have gone to his head. Why should a Frenchman who could hardly read his own language wish to read an English newspaper in the midst of a German gas attack? However, I grinned stupidly and gave him the paper. He immediately tore it up and shoved the pieces into the fireplace. Then he threw several sticks of wood on top and set the whole off with a candle. The blue smoke began to fill the room and gas masks to come off. I had watched the whole proceeding in a sort of stupor, struggling



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with my determination to die of suffocation rather than German gas. It suddenly dawned on me what it was all about, and I jerked off my gas mask and filled my lungs with wood smoke. Thicker and thicker became the haze. "Why do they make such a smoke?" I asked. "It drives the gas away," was the only answer I could get. Why it drove the gas away I could not imagine, but contented myself with the thought, at least, that it did.

But soon the smoke became unbearable. Our eyes began to smart and we choked on every breath. "Let's go out doors," some one suggested. It was a risk, but two of us decided to chance it. We approached the battered door and as no one seemed to object we undid the bar and swung it open, half expecting to be blown over by a rush of evil smelling gas. We ascended the steps and stood drinking in great drafts of the cold, keen air of dawn. The east was pale with the first faint flush of day. We could half see around us the débris thrown by a huge shell which had struck in a pile of trash in the middle of the courtyard. The walls of the building were plastered with mud. A huge hunk of turf reposed on the roof of one of the cars. The whole thing was rather ghastly and funny, and I grinned sleepily as I rubbed my burning eyes. As I did so, my hand caught in a strap around my neck. I looked down and saw my gas mask swinging. I took it off, folded it carefully and slipt it back in its case—a henceforth priceless possession.

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"Blow away," said the man from the West. "You can live in New York without brains, but you cannot without money."—*The Lamb.*

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"Germany," he went on, "is like the young man who wisely thought he'd grow his own garden-stuff. This young man had been digging for about an hour when his spade turned up a quarter. Ten minutes later he found another quarter. Then he found a dime. Then he found a quarter again.

"'By gosh,' he said, 'I've struck a silver mine,' and, straightening up, he felt something cold slide down his leg. Another quarter lay at his feet. He grasped the truth: There was a hole in his pocket."—*Washington Star.*

Mr. Purinton's War Service Question Box

Miss A. L. W., Connecticut. "For a long time the waste of tin cans in American households has troubled me; they disfigure otherwise picturesque spots in the country, or fill up empty city lots to no purpose. The rag man will not buy them, nor the Salvation Army take them. Why may not cans once used be sterilized, and have new tops soldered on? What institution would consider this matter? And is there any little pamphlet I could distribute among my neighbors who think more of getting and showing money than of saving it?"

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It certainly should. I know about seven women and three men who eat slowly enough—and my acquaintance list runs into the thousands. Probably 299 Americans out of every 300 need education in mastication; tho we regard it an extreme statement to promise a man he can live on half as much food when he chews it twice as long—a reduction of twenty to thirty per cent would be nearer the truth. See Horace Fletcher's books (published by F. A. Stokes, New York).

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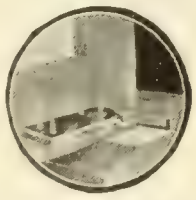
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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This shows the Whitney hinge that is fastened to top of sash. The roller runs in a groove.



This shows the Whitney hinge that is fastened to bottom of sash. It has a shoe that slides in a waterproof metal track.

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ing of life. But I want to do something for my country. Into work even as dangerous as actual fighting I could put every ounce of energy I possess."

The Government has expressly taken into consideration those of pacifist training. If you are really prepared for hard work and considerable risk join an active unit of the Red Cross. It is patriotic work and by no means dishonorable.

"Some time ago I wrote the Quartermaster's Department of the Army concerning a place in that department, but have not yet received a reply. I have four years' experience in bookkeeping, clerical and mercantile work and thought I could best serve my country in that line."

Demand for men in the Quartermaster's Department varies with different localities. You could learn the facts by personal application at the nearest regimental headquarters.

"I am an efficient stenographer, twenty-three years old. Washington is calling for stenographers, but I'd much rather do something else than pull down a salary for the cause. Is there anything else I could do to help win this war?"

We believe, in spite of your creditable feeling, that you would be doing very useful war service if you secured a post in a Government department and so relieved a man for other duty. Register at once by mail with the National League for Women's Service, 257 Madison Avenue, New York City.

"I am forty-four years of age; a teacher in a state normal school; have a wife and four small children; A. M. Columbia University; reared on a farm and can do farm work but have not capital enough to start for myself. Am ready and willing to operate a farm, if it will pay enough to keep my family."

You might send your name and qualifications to the Department of Agriculture, and also to the Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C., but unless your ability in farm work is more than average, it is unlikely that it will bring in enough to support your family. Teaching is good and patriotic work, especially if you have organized your students for food production. If you haven't and want information, apply to the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for Bulletin 1916, No. 4, of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, on "School Gardens"; to Mr. R. L. Templin, Cleveland, Ohio, and to the Education Department of Augusta, Maine, for free pamphlets on the same subject.

Mr. J. B. K., Pennsylvania. "My work is handling correspondence for a sales organization, sometimes dictating 100 letters per day. Have taught school, and managed a farm. Age is twenty-nine. Where could I be of most benefit?"

When this answer appears, you will doubtless be enrolled under the draft registration. Consult the official who took your enrolment, or the mayor or sheriff, as to preferential application for special duty based on your experience.

Your training in salesmanship might be turned to account in gaining local recruits for different branches of service; in teaching farmers and truckmen to market their products effectively; in establishing, or extending, branches of patriotic organizations; in rousing public sentiment for community efficiency on patriotic lines. A national institution such as the World's Salesmanship Congress, Kresge Building, Detroit; or the Sheldon School, Area, Illinois, would probably have war data on professional services that salesmen could offer.

Mr. E. S., Wisconsin. "Do you believe that with careful guidance a business can be established and tided over the present troublous times? Is the risk too great? I have planned going into business for myself, and my enthusiasm has grown till my mind has been practically transferred from my present employment. Am I honest with my employer in staying on? Yet would I be justified in opening a new store at this time? I am writing you because I know of no other source from which I can obtain such competent counsel—I have written you previously and had my questions answered thru your column in The Independent."

You should consult national business organizations such as the Federal Trade Commission, also the National Chamber of Commerce, both of Washington, D. C. Probably good advice may be had from the National Association of Manufacturers, Secretary George S. Boudinot, 30 Church street, New York; and from the Babson Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, Massa-



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New York, August 21, 1917.
Dividend 87.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on September 29, 1917, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on September 4, 1917. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

chusetts. Are you familiar with the work of special business counselors? Write E. St. Elmo Lewis, care his publishers, Ronald Press, Vesey street, New York.

Don't be too impatient. Your enthusiasm will have to stand the cooling process, anyway. Get all your plans and ideas on paper, lock them away securely. Then put your head and heart into your job, serve your employer even better than before (to make sure of being honest with him) and regard all new efforts a later asset of experience.

Mrs. F. P., Illinois. "We are of English descent. Our boy of twenty would like us to advise him where to serve. His greatest talent is music—piano, banjo, and so forth. He seems to want to join the Y. M. C. A. corps now being formed at his university, and to go to France. Will you help him to a decision?"

Could he not belong to a regimental band, or otherwise volunteer to make his music a war utility? The power of martial music, to animate, exalt, cheer up and speed on the soldiers of an army, puts the volunteer musician right alongside the volunteer gunner, or standard-bearer. Good music also is a fine help to relaxation in the trenches. If your boy can play well a small instrument easily carried, he may go to France with a real mission.

The nearest U. S. army post in your state is at Fort Sheridan, or at Rock Island Arsenal. Write the commandant for detailed instructions regarding volunteer musicians, or privates with musical training.

Miss R. C. J., Pennsylvania. "Most of the young people in our neighborhood have adopted the craze of wearing the flag as a mark of patriotism. The boys wear the national emblem on their neckties and collars, the girls wear it on belts, handkerchiefs and hosiery. They call me unpatriotic because I think such a display is extremely bad taste. Will you tell us how the flag should be worn, if at all?"

Your friends are guilty of worse than "bad taste." It is a violation of law to wear the American flag as a part of one's dress. Whoever does it makes himself or herself liable to arrest, and fine or imprisonment.

The flag should be worn as a symbol—not as a part of one's attire, whether painted, stitched or woven. It should always carry an impression of dignity, modesty, nobility.

Mr. E. S. W., Pennsylvania. "How far do you think so-called patriotic celebrations are justifiable? Is it good citizenship to march and sing and shout and orate, all to no purpose? I have been asked to join a dozen of these loose-lung parties in our town, have invariably refused, and am now suspected of being a German spy because of trying to use a little patriotic reason. What is your opinion, as an efficiency expert?"

We agree with you. But we suggest that, before you disagree with everybody else in town, you prepare a fitting substitute for a "loose-lung party." What are *you* doing for your country? Would you want everybody to stay home from a celebration in order to follow your patriotic lead? Are you a born Ishmaelite, therefore incapable of producing social standards for normal people?

Every patriotic celebration should look to some definite, prompt *action* by the audience. Money should be raised, or memberships taken, or districts allotted for campaigning, or volunteers enlisted for local war work, or communities appointed and started out, or something else practical and immediate accomplished. Why don't you learn to harness and ultilize the energy wasted on hurrah-meetings, instead of trying to freeze it dead? Your psychology needs reversing.

Miss A. F. J., District of Columbia. "Will you kindly tell me how I can get in touch with and get the literature of several national women's organizations which are represented here in Washington, D. C.?"

Inquire of your telephone company for particulars or the business telephone directory of Washington (almost every large city in the United States has a publication of this kind). Look under classified index for list of organizations.

Watch local papers for mention of club officials, under club and society news. And obtain from the editor of the newspaper you take a list of local club directories, published in Blue Book form or otherwise.

Visit large bookshops and news dealers until you find a national yearbook or almanac on sale; this should present a roster of leading American women's organizations. Apply to headquarters for address of local branch.

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Market Place Talks

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

THE BOND MARKET AND BOND PRICES

THE apathy which has prevailed in the market for long term bonds for the past quarter demonstrates that many investors have been waiting for lower prices. They have not reasoned, as many experts, that bond prices have very largely discounted most of the immediate factors that have deprest them, such as fear of excessive taxation and the consequential selling of securities of all kinds by large holders in order that they might switch into non-taxable government or municipal bonds. Now comes the announcement that the next issue of United States Government bonds may bear 4 per cent interest and be free of normal taxes only. This means but one thing: there will no longer be any incentive for large holders to sell their railroad and corporation securities in substantial blocks.

If we are to assume that there is to be an upward turn in bond prices, or at least a cessation of drastic liquidation, it may be well to point out to the investor to what extent bond prices have dropt in the last decade. Let us repeat, what was said here some time ago, that the great wave of liquidation that we have felt did not begin with the outbreak of the European war in August, 1914. Clouds had begun to gather in the continental chancelleries as far back as 1909, and it was learned in 1914 that the Teuton bankers had made a quiet quest for gold from that time on. They obtained the metal thru the continued sale of American and other foreign securities held by their institutions. It is therefore interesting to make a comparison of prices a decade ago and about the first of last July, using active bonds of the very best type, that is to say, legal investments for savings banks in New York State.

The table shown herewith calls attention to the fact that bonds of this class, which sold in 1906 at prices returning from 3.45 to 4.10 per cent, have recently been selling at prices to return from 4.10 to 4.90 per cent, and some other issues not existing in 1906 which are in the same category have sold on a much higher basis. It is extremely significant that these declines have not occurred along with any impairment of the properties covered, or with any substantial decrease in margin of earnings. We have to deal with absolutely the best grade of corporation securities that can be purchased, bonds which sell on their intrinsic merit as underlying issues, without any artificial bolster such as tax exemption or eligibility for postal savings deposits which is possest by municipal or government bonds. It is well to point out that in most cases millions of dollars of new money has gone into the properties covered thru the sale of bond issues which are secured by mortgages junior to those securing the bonds cited. The question at once occurs, in view of the large decline from prices in normal times, Is this the right time to buy bonds of this type?

MANY of the bonds referred to bear 3.50 or 4 per cent interest. The fact that about 1906 the prosperity of the country made money cheap facilitated financing on easy rates by corporations having excellent credit. Since that time the country has passed thru a period of reconstruction, both politically and industrially. There have been enacted many reforms in corporation finance as well as in government administration.

However, the crusade for better corporation finance and better government caused a great upset. It resulted in the panic of 1907 and had a great deal to do with the reorganization period which began in 1913 with the receivership of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad and is just about terminating. After the effect of the panic of 1907 was beginning to disappear, the Europeans began selling securities quietly, and gradually the disturbance began to have its effect upon business in general here and abroad, altho the reason was not generally known here. Due to the fact that we had an enormous purchasing power, securities were absorbed. There was a slightly rising tendency in the bond market in 1910 and 1911 followed by a gradual de-

RANGE OF BOND PRICES AND BASES 1906-1917

These bonds are in each case legal investments for New York savings banks

			Prices*		Bases %	
			1906	1917	1906	1917
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	Gen'l 4s	1995	104½	89⅜	3.85	4.50
Atlantic Coast Line	Cons. 4s	1952	102½	87¾	3.90	4.70
Baltimore & Ohio	Pr.Ln 3½s	1925	97¼	90½	3.70	4.85
Central Pacific	Refg. 4s	1949	102¾	84	3.85	4.80
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Gen'l 4s	1958	103¼	91	3.85	4.50
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	Gen'l 4s	1989	111	86	3.60	4.70
Chicago & Northwestern	Gen'l 3½s	1987	100½	78	3.50	4.55
Delaware & Hudson	Refg. 4s	1943	103	92	3.80	4.50
Illinois Central	First 4s	1951	109½	96	3.55	4.10
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	First 3½s	1997	101½	78	3.45	4.50
Louisville & Nashville	Unif. 4s	1940	104¼	91½	3.75	4.60
Michigan Central	First 3½s	1952	98¼	80	3.55	4.70
New York Central	First 3½s	1997	99¼	79	3.50	4.50
Norfolk & Western	Cons. 4s	1996	102⅞	89¾	3.90	4.45
Northern Pacific	Pr.Ln 4s	1997	106¼	87½	3.80	4.60
Pennsylvania Railroad	Cons. 4s	1948	105½	95	3.75	4.30
Southern Pacific R. R.	Refg. 4s	1955	97⅜	89⅞	4.10	4.90
Union Pacific	First 4s	1947	106¾	92⅞	3.65	4.40

* Prices are as of about July first; in many cases present prices are lower.

cline in 1912 and 1913, then a sharp rise early in 1913 which extended thru 1914. The rise terminated in the middle of summer with the outbreak of the war.

One very apparent result of European liquidation was the change in the interest rate on long term railroad bonds from 4 per cent to 4.50 per cent in 1913-14 when the New York Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul created their great refunding mortgages which have been the models for other railroads, and finally to 5 per cent when the Baltimore & Ohio created its refunding mortgage in 1915. Since the first of this year, many railroads have either kept out of the market or have resorted to the issuance of short term notes secured by mortgage bonds.

It was the lack of market for 4 per cent bonds at or near par about 1911 and 1912 that caused many railroads to resort to short term issues bearing 5 per cent interest. This, in turn, aided in placing a number of roads into the hands of receivers when they found that market conditions prevented them from selling long term bonds in order to refund maturing notes.

AS to whether bonds are now cheap or not, who can say for certain? Let us not indulge in predictions. There has recently been a tendency to finance corporate needs thru the issuance of short term notes, but it is to be hoped that this will not lead to overexpansion of business. However, it is hardly conceivable that, with the billions of dollars of Liberty Loan funds placed in circulation, industry will not continue to flourish. At the same time, it is fair to assume that if the investor is buying for the long swing and not merely for temporary investment or for pure speculation, bonds purchased at present prices will prove a highly profitable operation a few years hence. For every year like 1907 and 1914 we most certainly have years like 1906 when bonds sell readily on a 3.50 per cent basis, and it is not at all a stretch of the imagination to say that investors are today getting a better deal than ever before. When the reconstruction period following peace is successfully concluded we may again see high grade bonds which are now selling on from a 4.75 per cent to a 6 per cent basis sell up to from a 3.50 to a 5 per cent basis.

Railroad bonds which are legal investments for New York savings banks have been used here as a criterion because they are the best known and form an excellent barometer of money conditions. However, the same argument applies in the proper degree to lower grade railroad bonds and to industrial and public utility bonds which have been selling at low prices due to changing conditions in the security markets. These conditions, in most cases, have no wise affected their intrinsic value as securities, at least not so as to impair their value permanently. It is pointed out that the investor who has a few hundred dollars or a few thousand to invest cannot do better than begin inquiring now among reliable investment firms for sound and seasoned securities, rather than consider the many promotions that are being offered so generally in glowing terms.

A great many people have only a few hundred dollars to invest, but whether a man has a hundred dollars or a hundred thousand, he should *start right*. The time is now ripe for consideration by conservative investors of sound securities, and even if prices do go lower, bonds well-bought will show enough appreciation in years to come to make the purchaser feel that he was wise in taking advantage of conditions.

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MOTOR PROGRESS

Conducted by Clarkson Lloyd

KEEPING CARBURETORS THRIFTY

UNDER the hood of your passenger car or truck is a small but highly diverting and often diabolical contrivance made of brass or copper. It is called a carburetor. And statisticians could, I believe, easily prove that it has done more to swell the ranks of the profane than any other object of its size known to man.

Perhaps the ill-repute into which carburetors as a class have fallen is due to the fact that few people really understand them. To revile what we do not comprehend is an all too common custom.

Suppose, for the sake of lucidity, we reduce a carburetor to its lowest terms.

It was discovered that gasoline, then a highly volatile liquid, would explode when mixt with air in certain proportions, so as to form a vapor. By itself, it appeared, it would burn slowly—as kerosene does. But with air added it would burn quickly. The theory of all explosives is the same. An explosion is merely very rapid combustion; the instantaneous union of some substance with oxygen, and a correspondingly instantaneous expansion of gases caused by intense heat and producing force.

One of the first methods of exploding gasoline vapor was to expose a sort of pool of the liquid to the air. Being volatile it quickly vaporized and was then ignited. The trouble with this method was that it was difficult to gage the proportions of the two ingredients. And since the proportions are of paramount importance so far as the result is concerned, a way was sought to regulate them.

(Right here it might be well to explain the words carburetion and carburetor. Gasoline is made up largely of carbon. Mixing gasoline with air is called carburetion and, of course, it is accomplished by a carburetor.)

Having determined by experiment that gasoline mixt with air is explosive in ratios ranging from four parts air to one of gasoline to sixteen parts air to one of gasoline, the problem was to construct a device which would mechanically mix the two in this range of proportions. It was solved by means of a float chamber, a nozzle and a mixing tube. Since these are all embodied in the carburetors of today, I will try to describe them.

First, the float chamber. The function of this was to separate from the main gasoline supply a small known quantity for immediate combustion in the cylinders of the engine. Picture the float chamber as a cylindrical metal box, a hole in the center of the top and a hole at the bottom of one side. The hole in the top was fitted with a narrow tube connecting it with the gasoline tank. That at the bottom was fitted with a horizontal tube (at right angles to the vertical axis of the box), said tube being shaped like an "L" lying on its back, thus ⌐. Inside the box and fitting it closely was another box, without holes, but with a pointed spindle mounted in the center, just beneath the center tube of the outer box.

Gasoline, flowing into the outer box thru the center tube, raised the inner box, which, being airtight, floated hence the name. When it reached a certain level the pointed spindle floated up into the lower end of the feed tube and cut off the incoming supply. Now, of course, a certain amount of gasoline ran out of the float chamber, thru the L shaped tube. If the incoming supply had not been checked by the pointed spindle, pressure would have caused an overflow at the vertical end—or nozzle—of the L shaped tube. But since the flow was checked, there was gasoline in the float chamber and in the tube, ready for use, and the level of the fuel in the vertical nozzle was the same as the level in the float chamber.

Having segregated a stated amount of gasoline to be mixt with air all that remained was to accomplish the mixing in the correct proportions. This was done by placing the free end of a tube leading to the engine cylinder directly over the vertical nozzle. The diameter of this tube was calculated so that when fully open it would admit sixteen times as much air as there was gasoline in the nozzle. This simple arrangement, then, was the mixing tube. When the piston of the cylinder was made to take a downward stroke, it sucked in air which, passing the open nozzle, drew gasoline with it and combined to make an explosive charge.

THIS used up some of the gasoline in the float chamber, and consequently the level dropt and the float dropt and the pointed spindle came out of the feed pipe allowing a further entrance of gasoline from the main tank, until the level was restored and the supply once more checked.

That is practically all there is to carburetion. But not quite all. There remain various disturbing elements which tend to complicate what is really an essentially simple operation.

For instance, there is engine speed to be considered. And temperature and quality of fuel and humidity and the design of the engine.

The crude carburetor I have described contained the essentials. Altho it is a far cry from some of the delicate instruments now in use, it serves as an excellent point from which to view and to analyze present day carburetors and their peculiarities. In some of the extremely low priced machines the carburetor even now is only slightly more developed.

At all times the problem of perfect combustion in the engine has depended upon perfect carburetion. In other words, the thing engineers have striven for is to construct a device which would give a perfectly regulated mixture of fuel and air: just enough gasoline and just enough air, combined so as to make a power-yielding vapor, controllable at all speeds.

Ask the Motor Editor anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give in this department an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is always ready to give full and impartial information about any individual product.

One of the first things the experimenters found was that the amount of gasoline flowing from the float chamber to the nozzle must be regulated for climacteric and other varying conditions. Thus was born the needle valve—of which you have undoubtedly heard. By tapping the L shaped tube of the crude model I have already described, and inserting a screw, they were able to cut down or increase the quantity of gasoline which reached the nozzle. This adjustable screw made it possible to determine the minimum amount of fuel with which the engine would deliver its full power and then to set the screw at this position.

Another early discovery was that a fixt air opening, while satisfactory at slow speeds or with stationary engines working at constant speeds, was unsatisfactory when used with a variable speed machine. This is because an engine running fast needs less gasoline and more air than when running slowly. The difficulty was overcome by setting in the side of the mixing tube a spring valve. The increased suction of the cylinders as the engine was speeded up opened this valve automatically and admitted more air. As the speed decreased the suction also decreased and the valve, operated by its spring, gradually admitted less air until, at a certain point it admitted none at all.

In this we have what is today known as the auxiliary air valve. And today it is still further improved by a screw which controls the tension of its spring.

ADDING these two adjustments was a long stride toward obtaining flexibility—that is, a carburetor which would give good results at both low and high speeds.

At the same time, however, as the demand for tractability and responsiveness increased, it was found that the old style carburetor with its crude float valve, nozzle and mixing tube was inadequate. The gas mixture, for instance, did not feed quickly enough. And so a Venturi tube supplanted the old fashioned mixing tube. A Venturi tube is shaped like a rather fat-waisted hour-glass, open at both ends. And for some absurd reason liquids and gases flow thru it faster than thru a straight tube.

The old style, combined float and float-valve was found to be unstable. It had a tendency to wabble and its pointed spindle did not always fit properly into the feed tube. So nowadays, the float valve is separate from the float, but connected with it by means of a lever.

Finally, in their development of the carburetor, engineers abolished external tubes and grouped all parts of the instrument in compact form. The gasoline nozzle, mixing tube, float chamber and air inlets are all contained in a case of thin copper or brass. This shortens the distance traversed by the two ingredients, and the mixture itself makes the instrument more responsive, less liable to leakage and waste by evaporation.

Having traced briefly the development of the carburetor from its beginnings, I will take up later the question of its ailments and the cures therefor.

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By W. E. Underwood

THE BATTALION OF DEATH

ON the cover of The Independent this week is a portrait of a woman soldier of Russia, one of the thousands who are fighting in the first line trenches to maintain the honor of the young republic. Their unit—they themselves named it "the Battalion of Death"— was organized just after the revolution when the anarchistic and socialistic propagandists were striving to demoralize the troops at the front; their leader is Madame Vera Batchkerev, who enlisted when the war first broke out, attained the rank of second lieutenant, was six times wounded, and received a military decoration for courage under fire. Already the battalion has been in several engagements, alone it held a German trench after the men of the Russian army had retreated, and when finally forced to fall back "the Battalion of Death" took German prisoners with them. Each woman carries a ration of cyanide of potassium to be used in the event of capture. They obey the strictest military discipline and they are trained under the supervision of the Ministry of War.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

AMY LOWELL—I work at night.

BILLY SUNDAY—Samson was a regular guy.

J. OGDEN ARMOUR—The rich man gets few thrills.

THE POPE—Sermons should be exclusively religious.

GENERAL GALLIENI—Don't criticize until you can correct.

PROF. H. M. KALLEN—Legal fictions make social factions.

MARY PICKFORD—No school girl should wear a lot of jewelry.

SENATOR STONE—I abominate kings, kaisers, czars, emperors.

REV. L. C. LEWIS—The priest no more serves God than anyone else.

DR. BEVERLY ROBINSON—There is a lot of tommyrot in present day surgery.

GLENN FRANK—I question whether there is any real demand for lectures.

ROBERT GOLDSMITH—Civilization must not be crucified upon an iron cross.

CHARLES L. DICKEY (father of twenty-three)—We take things as they come.

ED HOWE—A revolutionist is one who tries to substitute his plans for nature's.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—We stand erect at the year's close, immovable, victorious, intrepid.

WOODROW WILSON—Let us never speak of profits and patriotism in the same sentence.

REV. CORTLAND MYERS—If the Kaiser is a Christian then the Devil in hell is a Christian.

LAURA JEAN LIBBY—No wife can force money out of a man's pocket against a man's will.

DR. HARVEY S. WILEY—Raw goat's milk is much safer for children than raw cow's milk.

GOVERNOR FERGUSON OF TEXAS—Lay on Macduff and damned be he who first cries Take him off.

SENATOR REED—More and more we whine and crawl between the legs of those who master us.

CARDINAL GIBBONS—Prohibition in any of the large cities is practically impossible of enforcement.

ELIHU ROOT—I hope that the American women will go to the front if the men fail in the task set for us.

P. CASPAR HARVEY—That conspicuous silence that is heard comes from the 26,533 college graduates of last June.

ROGER W. BABSON—The average bank clerk can be compared intellectually only to a galley slave.

HELEN KELLER—When I learned the meaning of "I" and "me" and found that I was something I began to think.

GENERAL PERSHING—A Frenchman is half child and half soldier, but an Englishman is half child and half policeman.

PROF. IRVING FISHER—Why has Japan's progress in civilization in recent years been more rapid than that of any other nation?

MAX EASTMAN—I propose that a regiment from East St. Louis shall occupy the post of honor in ridding the world of German frightfulness.

MA SUNDAY—A good time according to the right standard and a good time according to the devil's standard are two vastly different propositions.

ORVILLE WRIGHT—At the speed which we expect an aeroplane to maintain—70 or 80 miles per hour—there is no means of transportation that is so safe.

OTTO H. KAHN—The worst and least permissible way of saving during the war is to cut down on one's charitable and altruistic contributions along one's habitual channels.

COLONEL HENRY WATTERSON—I have found only three classes of women who want the suffrage: those who want to exploit their own interest, those who are soured on life and the brainless sheep who think it is fashionable.

PROF. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS—Our government is based on the agreement both tacit and implied that the minority shall always have the right to free speech, a free press and a free agitation in order to convert itself, if possible, from a minority into a majority.

EX-AMBASSADOR GERARD—The Kaiser talked rather despondently about the war. I tried to cheer him up by saying the German troops would soon enter Paris, but he answered: "The English change the whole situation; an obstinate nation, they will keep up the war. It cannot end soon."

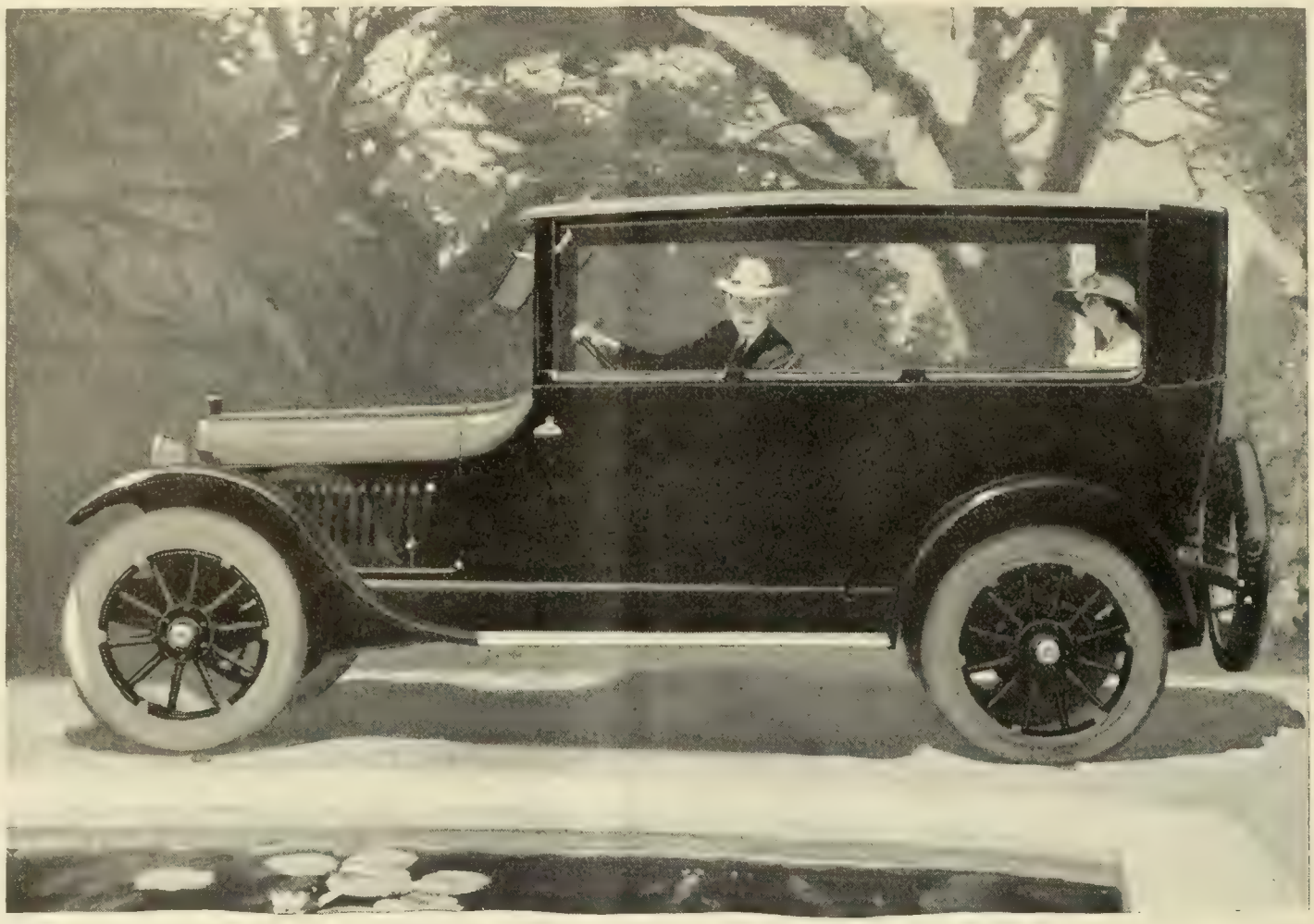
THE FOOD FIGHT

Under this head, every week, The Independent will print some vital part of the information which is being circulated by the Department of Agriculture to aid American housekeepers in their patriotic and intensely necessary work of conserving food.

CANNING isn't the only way to preserve food, there is drying to be considered, too. Community drying plants are just as practicable as community kitchens. Nebraska seems to be the leader in the movement. Her housewives are fully alive to the importance of preserving fruits and vegetables which would otherwise die in the garden; for just now most gardens are producing more than their owners can eat.

Some of the community drying plants in Nebraska are in churches, some of them are in schools, some of them are in the rooms of the county defense councils, some of them in the basements of public libraries. Special clubs have been organized for the work in some communities, but in most cases it has been undertaken by a local woman's club or the city improvement association. At each plant they hire a caretaker and pay her by the hour to look after the work. Any woman may bring her surplus fruit and vegetables and for a minimum charge, which just covers the cost of operation, have them dried there. Wild greens are being dried, too, and in one of the plants the women have been preparing noodles while eggs are cheap. Like the community garden and the community kitchen the community drying plant is a commendable combination of personal economy and patriotism.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY



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THE MEN WHO GUIDE AMERICA

This photograph of President Wilson and his Cabinet was taken very recently just outside the executive offices of the White House. In the front row, left to right, are William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce; Robert Lansing, Secretary of State; David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; President Wilson; William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster General. In the top row, left to right, are Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney General, and Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior

NO PEACE WITHOUT GUARANTEES

PRESIDENT WILSON'S reply to the Pope could not have been improved upon. It set the whole matter in the clearest perspective.

As the President pointed out with convincing emphasis, the question is not, On what terms shall we make peace? but With whom shall we make peace? We are fighting German autocracy, German militarism, German aggression, German faithlessness, German bloodthirstiness, German treachery, the German purpose to dominate the world by force, personified in "a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government." We will make peace only with the German people.

There is one simple and all-sufficient reason why we cannot treat with "the present rulers of Germany." It is that we cannot take their word. They have taught, and the rest of the world has learned the lesson well, that no pledge that they can give is worth the scrap of paper it is written on. Those rulers and the system which they represent are now the ruthless masters of the German people. Whether the submission of the German people to their mastery is voluntary or involuntary it is no business of ours to determine. But it is our business to see to it that that mastery is not extended over the rest of the world.

There is one thing indispensable to any approach to peace. The world must have guarantees that it will not happen again. The will of the German autocracy to impose itself upon the world by might must be rendered impotent. If the German people can and will accomplish this, well and good. If not, those peoples whom the Imperial German Government has forced within the circle of its foes must do it themselves.

Until that is done in one way or the other there can be no peace. When that is done the further terms of peace can be considered, with some hope of mutual agreement.

President Wilson has performed a great service to the Allied cause and to the world in making this single and fundamental condition clear, unconfused by any discussion of collateral issues, however important and vital. It is exceedingly gratifying that his presentation of the matter has received unstinted approval in Great Britain and France. So long as we and our allies stand firm on this platform of principle our position is impregnable.

RUSS AND SLAV

THE attention of the world is largely absorbed by the battles of Champagne and the Carso, but probably the future is being determined quite as much by the struggle that is going on in the convention halls of Dublin and Moscow. There at opposite ends of Europe two peoples, two dissevered branches of the same race, are meeting to decide their own destinies, the first time in centuries that they have had a chance to prove their capacity for self-government. The accident of war has given them both this opportunity. The outside world looks with sympathy upon the efforts of both peoples to form a more perfect union, insure domestic tranquillity and provide for the common defense. Yet the hope of the outside world is dashed with doubt, for neither people, for all its admirable and lovable traits, has so far shown itself gifted with that ability for organization and government which its nearest neighbor has manifested and sometimes misused.

The French ethnologists class the two peoples as the same in blood, the Celto-Slavic race. This classification is based upon such physical features as the shape of the head and color of the hair, but the same affinity might be deduced from their psychical characteristics. Leroy-Beaulieu, who knows and admires them both, says that the Slavs and Celts frequently exhibit "a liveliness, quickness, warmth, at times a mobility, petulance, exuberance, . . . a mercurial, mutable, anarchical spirit, a spirit of incoherence, division, separatism, which has thrown great difficulties in the way of their national existence and has been the chief obstacle to the progress of their civilization."

Both the Dublin and the Moscow conventions have the same problem, the fusing, or at least the harmonizing, of two antagonistic racial stocks, but the problem of Moscow is more serious, for here the ethnic elements are more numerous and diverse. But fundamentally there are two and essentially the same two as in Ireland, the Teuton and the Celt, the Russ and the Slav. The Russ has there been for a thousand years the dominant, militant, organizing, ruling caste. The Slav became the slave. The word Slav was not, as is sometimes supposed, given in contempt to that race but rather the reverse. Servants in the Roman Empire came to be called slaves because they often were Slavs.

The Russ, the original Russians, were a branch of the Northman, or Norman race, which erupted from the Scandinavian peninsula about A. D. 800 and flowed like lava over Europe. They conquered France, Germany, England and Russia and made their power felt in Spain, Sicily, Italy and Constantinople. They held the sea power of the civilized world and wherever they settled they formed a ruling caste that has in some degree maintained its position ever since, regardless of changes in the form of government. The British rule in Egypt, India and the Pacific Islands, the French rule in Algeria, Timbuktu and Cambodia, the Russian rule in Baku and Vladivostok, the German rule in Alsace and Africa, may all be traced back to that primary impulse that drove the Viking ships out of the fiords a thousand years ago.

A wise Providence has so ordered that no one race possesses all the gifts, otherwise the other races would become dispensable. But natural endowments have been distributed unequally so that one race or strain has more and another less of any particular ability. It happened that this Norman race was especially endowed with the gift for governing and so it is apt to come in or be called in wherever a people are too indolent or too quarrelsome to govern themselves.

This was the case in Russia if we may believe the most ancient of its chronicles. The monk Nestor of Kiev says that the Slavic tribes got tired of paying tribute to their Norman conquerors and uniting drove them out. But then the tribes took to fighting each other and family quarreled with family and there was no law in the land. So the Slavs took counsel together again and said: "Let us find a prince who will govern us and deliver judgment according to the law." Then they sent ambassadors by ship across the Baltic to Scandinavia and said to the Northmen: "Our land is great and fruitful, but there is no order in it. Come and be our princes and rule over us." So Rurik the Peaceful in his Viking ship sailed over the sea and became the first ruler of the Slavs. And with him came other chieftains, who were called the Russ, meaning the "rowers," and these went up the rivers and then down the rivers to the south until they came to another sea, and on the far shore of it the most magnificent city in the world, the City of the Emperor, Czargrad, or, as the Greeks called it, Constantinople. But Constantinople they could not take, nor have they since, tho they have tried it for a thousand years.

The narrative of Nestor is too naïve to command our credence. It is diagrammatic history if it be history at all. But the mere existence of such a legend is evidence that there were then two races in Russia, one unambitious, pleasure loving and inclined to anarchy, and the other stern, ad-

venturous and domineering. For a long time the Russ and the Slav are referred to as distinct racial castes like the Greeks among the Egyptians or the Romans among the Gauls. But in the course of centuries they have commingled and now all are called Russians and all are called Slavs. The nation is a unit, yet we can still trace in it, as in a child, the conflicting characteristics of the two parental strains. The tyrannical but constructive Russ mind is now subordinated and the less aggressive but more disorderly Slav mind is uppermost. It is like watching an alternating personality. The first sign of the change was the public renunciation of the old Russ ambition to possess Constantinople. Another sign of it is the shift of the center of gravity of the empire from the City of Peter to Holy Moscow. Widukind, the Saxon chronicler of a thousand years ago, distinguished between the races by saying: "The Saxons fight for glory and the expansion of their frontier. The Slavs fight only for freedom."

It seems this distinction still holds, but we hope that history will not repeat itself, that Russia will not again break up into warring tribes and be forced to call in or submit to foreign rulers. Just over the Dvina River and pushing to come in there are the Po-Russians, or Near-Russians, whose gift for governing is so overdeveloped as to have become a menace to the world. Russia may well suffer a good deal from disorder and inefficiency rather than fall under Prussian rulership.

The ability to govern and to be governed is not a monopoly of Norman blood. The Romans, who were undeniably gifted in that way, were wrong when they thought they had a monopoly. Other races can govern themselves in their own way and it is often a better way. They ought at least to have a chance to try it.

But when we look more closely at the Moscow convention we see that it is not merely a struggle between the two primary races. The two personages most conspicuous upon the platform are neither Russ nor Slav. One is a frail and fiery figure, black of hair and eye, eloquent and self-sacrificing. That is Kerensky the Jew. The other is in Cossack uniform and his small eyes, scanty beard and high cheek bones betray his Tatar blood. This is Korniloff, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, an office held not many months ago by that "great blond beast," the Grand Duke Nicholas. Russia in her hour of peril has called to the front these representatives of the Semitic and Mongolic races, who also form part of the Russian people. Russia's problem is America's problem, how to get various races to live together in harmony and how to get the best out of each of them. No other countries in the world have such varied ethnic material to draw upon as these two great republics, and they ought therefore to be able to accomplish greater things than any nation has done before.

PARTY LABELS

THERE are two kinds of misleading labels to be found on canned goods; those which tell you lies and those which tell you nothing. You can grind up some plaster and sell it as Bliggen's Best Baking Soda, running the risks of conflict with the pure food law, or sell it as Bliggen's Bakerine—Try It in Your Bread! In the latter case your conscience may remain unclouded, for you have told no untruth to any one. Also, the novelty of the name helps the sale.

It is the same with political parties. Sometimes we have a case of obvious misbranding, as, for instance, the "National Liberal" party in Germany, which has come to represent the Pan-Germans and Imperialists to an even greater extent than the "Conservative" party. But far more common is the ambiguous title. Thus we have the "Republican" party in a country where there are no royalists; and a "Democratic" party, which in its time has included every shade of opinion from the radicalism of Jefferson and Wilson to the aristocrats who championed slavery. Such titles have this convenience, that they enable the parties which have copyrighted them to change their platforms and principles at every opportunity.

Sometimes names that seem on their surface to bear a real meaning cover serious ambiguities. It is proper to speak of "Conservatives" and of "Radicals" or "Progressives" if there is a definite issue before the people and only two sides to the question. But if these terms are made general they become misleading. No one will admit that he is opposed to "progress," but what one man considers progress may seem decadence to another. In a broad sense all human beings are radicals and all are conservatives. The most rabid revolutionist whom you can find follows custom at least nine-tenths of the time. He is in favor of abolishing the police, but he eats ice cream with a teaspoon instead of a pitchfork and wears a hat instead of a bushel basket on his head. Nor is the conservative content with the universe exactly as it stands. He may be opposed to the abolition of monarchy, but he has no objections whatever to the abolition of tuberculosis or the I. W. W. A consistent conservative would be inconsistent in every other respect. So long as capitalism lasted he would uphold it, but if socialism were established he would have to become a Socialist in order to continue to be a champion of the existing order and the Powers that Be. If only a lunatic could be conservative at every point, not even a lunatic could contrive to be always radical. Radicalism may mean to some the extension of the authority of the government; to others it implies the abolition of all government. To most people the word has a flavor of democracy about it, but Nietzsche, who is called, and not without reason, a radical, was a far more fanatical aristocrat than Bismarck.

Of course the way of common sense would be to label the parties after their actual policies; as the "Abolitionists," who favored the abolition of slavery, or the "Prohibitionists," who believe in the prohibition of liquor. But such definite titles are a poor advertisement. They fit only one issue and attract only the people already interested in it. They have no vague attractive flavor such as belongs to words like progress or democracy. Even the purposely meaningless titles sometimes acquire too definite a meaning and have to be discarded. Thus the British "Tory" party found that their political goods were not selling in a market where "Toryism" had become associated with stupidity and oppression. They therefore assumed the more dignified trade mark of "Conservative." Unhappily the extension of the franchise and the changefulness of modern industrial society made the idea of conservatism unpopular. So once again the party changed their label and became "Unionist." But this name refers to the Irish Home Rule issue; the policy of maintaining the existing union between Great Britain and Ireland. When Home Rule is granted and the issue is dead, a fourth firm name will be necessary.

We cannot, then, blame the men of politics for seeking party names which have no reason other than a sonorous sound or pleasant associations. Every business does the same. But consumer and voter must learn to judge only by experience and be sceptical of the outside of the can. The proof of the pudding is in the eating and not in the designation thereof.

WE KNOW YOU NOW

NOW that President Wilson has stated that the chief war aim of the United States is to obliterate political autocracy, the anti-war faction can no longer pose as mere slackers, hyphenates, impractical radicals, Utopian non-resistants or traitors. All of these names are too honorable to fit. The American copperheads, whatever mask they may wear, from the white disguise of pacifism to the red disguise of anarchy, will henceforth be known to all men as haters of free government and the willing tools of Nero.

LET THE GERMAN PEOPLE SPEAK!

President Wilson's Answer to the Pope's Plan for Peace

Washington, D. C., August 27, 1917.

To His Holiness Benedictus XV, Pope:

In acknowledgment of the communication of your Holiness to the belligerent peoples, dated August 1, 1917, the President of the United States requests me to transmit the following reply:

EVERY heart that has not been blinded and hardened by this terrible war must be touched by this moving appeal of his Holiness the Pope, must feel the dignity and force of the humane and generous motives which prompted it, and must fervently wish that we might take the path of peace he so persuasively points out. But it would be folly to take it if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes. Our response must be based upon the stern facts, and upon nothing else. It is not a mere cessation of arms he desires; it is a stable and enduring peace. **This agony must not be gone thru with again,** and it must be a matter of very sober judgment what will insure us against it.

His Holiness in substance proposes that we return to the status quo ante-bellum and that then there be a general condonation, disarmament and a concert of nations based upon an acceptance of the principle of arbitration; that by a similar concert freedom of the seas be established; and that the territorial claims of France and Italy, the perplexing problems of the Balkan States, and the restitution of Poland be left to such conciliatory adjustments as may be possible in the new temper of such a peace, due regard being paid to the aspirations of the peoples whose political fortunes and affiliations will be involved.

It is manifest that no part of this program can be successfully carried out unless the restitution of the status quo ante furnishes a firm and satisfactory basis for it. **The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment, controlled by an irresponsible Government,** which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established practises and long-cherished principles of international action and honor; which chose its own time for the war; delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly; stopped at no barrier, either of law or of mercy; swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children also and of the helpless poor; and now stands balked, but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world.

This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. It is no business of ours how that great people came under its control or submitted with temporary zest to the domination of its purpose; but it is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

To deal with such a power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by his Holiness the Pope would, so far as we can see, involve a recuperation of its strength and a renewal of its policy; would make it necessary to create a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people, who are its instruments; and would result in abandoning the new-born Russia to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interference, and the certain counter-revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German Government has of late accustomed the world.

Can peace be based upon a restitution of its power or upon any word of honor it could pledge in a treaty of settlement and accommodation?

Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple or embarrass others, upon vindictive action of any sort, or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury. The American people have suffered intolerable wrongs at the hands of the Imperial German Government, but they desire no reprisal upon the German people, who have themselves suffered all things in this war, which they did not choose. They believe that **peace should rest upon the rights of peoples, not the rights of Governments**—the rights of peoples, great or small, weak or powerful—their equal right to freedom and security and self-government and to a participation upon fair terms in the economic opportunities of the world, the German people, of course, included, if they will accept equality and not seek domination.

The test, therefore, of every plan of peace is this: Is it based upon the faith of all the peoples involved, or merely upon the word of an ambitious and intriguing Government, on the one hand, and of a group of free peoples, on the other? This is a test which goes to the root of the matter; and it is the test which must be applied.

The purposes of the United States in this war are known to the whole world—to every people to whom the truth has been permitted to come. They do not need to be stated again. We seek no material advantage of any kind. We believe that the intolerable wrongs done in this war by the furious and brutal power of the Imperial German Government ought to be repaired, but not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people—rather a vindication of the sovereignty both of those that are weak and of those that are strong. Punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires, the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues, we deem inexpedient, and in the end worse than futile, no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace. That must be based upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind.

We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting. Without such guarantees treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made with the German Government, no man, no nation, could now depend on.

We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the Central Powers. God grant it may be given soon and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace.

Robert Lansing,
Secretary of State of the United States of America.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Taxing War Profits

The Senate has taken up the question of taxes on war time profits after reaching a tentative compromise on the income tax. The vote on the whole revenue bill has been scheduled for Monday, September 10. The early date was fixed under the threat of the cloture limiting debate, for it was evident that unrestricted speech would delay unduly a measure that bristled so with controversial points that would normally occupy the attention of the Senate for weeks. In the meantime the House of Representatives will have under consideration the authorization of an eleven billion dollar bond and certificate issue. The budget of the first year of American participation in the Great War is now placed at a grand total of $19,300,000,000. This monster sum includes expenditures not related to the state of war of about $1,300,000,000; loans to the Allies amounting to $7,000,000,000; a billion dollar appropriation to the Shipping Board, and the rest for military purposes and interest on the national debt.



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IN THE REVIEWING STAND

Guests of honor at New York's big farewell to troops for France: Governor Whitman, ex-President Roosevelt, Mayor Mitchel and General Bell

The radicals in the Senate wished a flat eighty per cent tax on war profits and suggested by way of compromise a large number of amendments providing for taxes on a graduated scale or at a flat rate of from one-half to three-fourths of the total excess profit. Senator Bankhead of Alabama proposed to base the war profits tax on profits earned in relation to actual invested capital, whereas the Finance Committee favors taxing instead profits in excess of normal peace time rates. The revenue bill in its present shape will raise about $2,500,000,000, but Senator La Follette wishes to increase this sum by a billion of extra taxation on war profits and incomes.

Triumphant Italy

For the first time in the Great War the Italians have outdone all their allies by a military success. While the progress of the Entente Allies is slow in the west and defeat is the rule in the east the Austro-Italian war front is crumbling rapidly under the pressure of



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GOOD-BY, GOOD LUCK, GOD BLESS YOU!—NEW YORK'S SEND-OFF TO THE NATIONAL GUARD

Twenty-five thousand troops in khaki marched down Fifth Avenue thru Washington Arch last week in the greatest military parade New York has ever seen; and with eyes a little blurred, what with the strain of searching out faces and the thoughts that came when the faces were found, the families and friends—two million and a half of them—smiled farewell to the men who are going "over there"

General Cadorna's forces. Of course the tide of battle may turn at any time; indeed the withdrawal of Austrian divisions from the Russo-Rumanian front will almost certainly slow up the Italian advance. But the opening of the Isonzo offensive has been wholly auspicious. By the twenty-sixth of August the Italians estimated that the Austrians had lost 100,000 men, of whom nearly a fourth were made prisoner. Seventy-five cannon were also taken.

The chief successes of the Italians after the capture of Monte Santo were on the Bainsizza Plateau, east of the Isonzo River. On the Carso, lying directly on the road to Trieste, progress has been much slower. Trieste, however, is menaced by the Italian success to such a degree that a part of the civilian population is reported to have deserted the city. This seems in part attributable also to the frequent bombardments which Trieste has suffered from Italian aeroplanes and from British and Italian monitors. The sixteen inch shells from these floating batteries are raking the defenses of the Austrian seacoast and coöperating effectively with the artillery on land. The latest report is that the Austrian naval base at Pola, which shelters the Austro-Hungarian fleet, may soon be raided by the monitors.

The Western Front

For yet another week the British have been checked in Flanders by the strongly pro-German wet weather, which is at one and the same time spoiling crops in Great Britain and giving the German defense a respite in Belgium. No military operations of major importance have occurred on the western front except before Verdun where the French continue to press back the German lines and recover the much contested ground taken by the Germans in their offensive of more than a year ago. The fighting was particularly hot around the important position of Beaumont to the east of the Meuse.

It is believed that the bulk of the German army is now in the west. Allied military experts estimate that on the Russo-Rumanian front there are 137 enemy divisions, but that only 88 of these are German; the rest being Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish. In the west there are 148 German divisions, of which number more than eighty face the French lines. There are also an uncertain number of German divisions in the Balkans and in the Ottoman Empire. The Italian front seems to be held practically wholly by the Austro-Hungarian forces. These estimates, supposing them to be correct, are so only for the moment, because the military authorities of the Central Powers have always depended greatly upon the ease with which their armies can be shifted from one war zone to another.

General Maurice of the British General Staff offers figures to disprove the common assertion that England holds her own sons in reserve and throws colonial troops into the fight. At the present time there are six British soldiers in France to every colonial, and for the whole period of the war the casualties of the British on the western front were to those of the overseas troops as thirteen is to two. Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, estimates that his department is employing no less than two million persons, which is one explanation of the enormous superiority in shell power now attained by the British.



THE STRUGGLE FOR RUMANIA
The dotted area is now in the possession of the Central Powers. The arrows indicate the direction of the present Austro-German offensive

The Eastern Front

The Germans and Austrians have resumed their attempt to crush Rumania before winter sets in. A great contrast was observable in the conduct of the Russian and the Rumanian troops in recent engagements in western Moldavia. The Rumanian army fought, indeed, without success but with great stubbornness and gave ground slowly, even according to the testimony of their enemies. But the Russians broke and fled in some parts of the line even before the Germans attacked. These concerted mutinies on the eve of battle can have only one explanation, that the old leaven of sedition is still active in the Russian army. Fortunately the Germans were not able to push the advantage given them by the rout of the Russians and did not take any important city. The future of the Moldavian line of defense is very dark unless the Russian army recovers its morale or the western allies are able to prevent the Germans and Austrians from reinforcing the eastern offensive.

In other parts of the Russian war zone there has been little activity. East of Czernowitz a thousand Russians were taken prisoner on August 27. Further north there was no attempt at an offensive and even the advance on Riga seems to have been abandoned for the present. The Russians appear to have done very good work in checking the German drive at the northern extremity of their line. But sooner or later the Germans will probably strike a weak point on the Russian front which will enable them to penetrate into the interior as far as they think it advisable to go. Perhaps they have already done so in the south.

THE GREAT WAR

August 27 — Twenty-three British ships lost during week. President Wilson answers the Pope's peace message.

August 28—Civilians reported to be leaving Trieste. Germany yields to Argentina's demands.

August 29—Russians retreat in Rumania. Italians carry Bainsizza Plateau.

August 30—Italians repulse Austrian counter-attacks. Kerensky announces revival of death penalty in Russian army.

August 31—Germans bombard Riga from air and sea. Italians attack Monte San Gabriele.

Homeless Pacifists

The dove of peace, like the dove of Noah, has been winging its way in vain over the waste of waters to find a resting place. The People's Council, an organization of American pacifists of every shade, has for weeks planned to hold a great convention in Minneapolis and was only prevented from doing so by the inhospitable attitude of the people of Minnesota. The Socialist Mayor, Thomas Van Lear, was willing to have the convention meet in Minneapolis and to afford it every necessary protection. Governor Burnquist thought differently. He asked the sheriff of Hennepin County what were the prospects of the convention passing off without disturbance and the sheriff told him "that said convention and meeting, if held, in his opinion, would result in bloodshed, rioting and loss of life." Thereupon the Governor announced that the pacifists could not meet anywhere within the state of Minnesota and that all local authorities were called upon to see to the enforcement of this order.

Even before Governor Burnquist had issued his mandate the convention had experienced much difficulty in finding a hall of assembly. Louis Lochner, the presiding genius of the contemplated gathering, advised the forty thousand persons whom he expected to attend that they come prepared to camp in the open. A rival convention of labor men, loyal to the United States and devoted to the cause for which the nation is fighting, was scheduled to meet in Minneapolis at the same time as the convention of the People's Council. Samuel Gompers was chief among the organizers of the pro-American meeting. Had the two conventions been held in the same city at the same time there might well have been a conflict; if not among the delegates themselves, between their respective sympathizers.

North Dakota then seemed to offer a refuge. Governor Frazier declared his willingness to permit the People's Council to assemble within the state and promised to take any steps necessary to safeguard their meetings from interruption or mob violence. So Fargo, North Dakota, was selected as the place of meeting after Mr. Lochner had sent a telegram of protest to President Wilson at Governor Burnquist's action.

Russia Speaks There has been no more picturesque and significant event in the whole romantic story of the Russian revolution than the great conference held at the old Russian capital of Moscow. Premier Kerensky did a very daring thing in permitting representatives of every phase of opinion, including many who were altogether hostile to the provisional Government, to assemble and discuss the situation of the country. The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates voted against any hostile demonstration or attempted strike while the Moscow conference was in progress, but there were some partial and local strikes instigated by extremists. The truth is that the Moscow conference did not really enjoy the confidence of the radical pacifists and ultra-Socialists in spite of the fact that they had some representation in it. The Moscow meeting was not counter-revolutionary or "reactionary" in the sense that any considerable number of those who attended wished to restore the monarchy or the old bureaucratic system of government, but it was true that the majority of the delegates did desire a restoration of strict army discipline and the stern suppression of all pro-German or pacifist agitation.

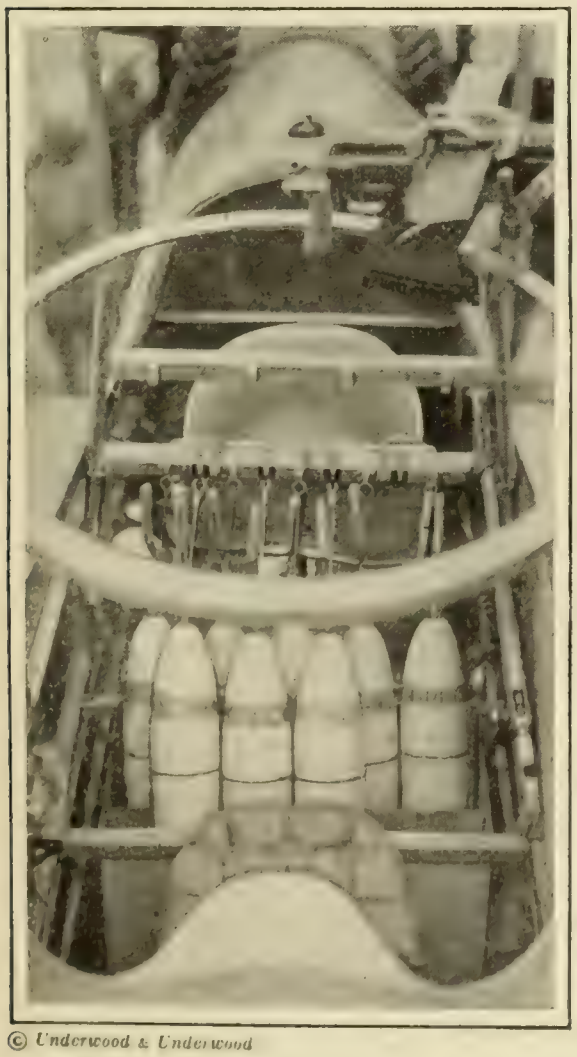
The keynote speech of the gathering was Premier Kerensky's stirring address which opened the first day's session. He recounted the shameful rout of disloyal troops that had sacrificed the military fruits of the revolution, the internal disorders that menaced the country, and the attempts of minor nationalities, such as the Finns, to separate themselves altogether from the republic and its cause. He warned all who sought by violence or conspiracy to undo the work of the revolution that the Government would not hesitate to crush sedition with blood and iron. Other speakers talked in the same strain and even rebuked the provisional Government for being so much under the influence of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Such questions as capital punishment and the refusal of soldiers to salute their officers were matters of hot debate in the convention.

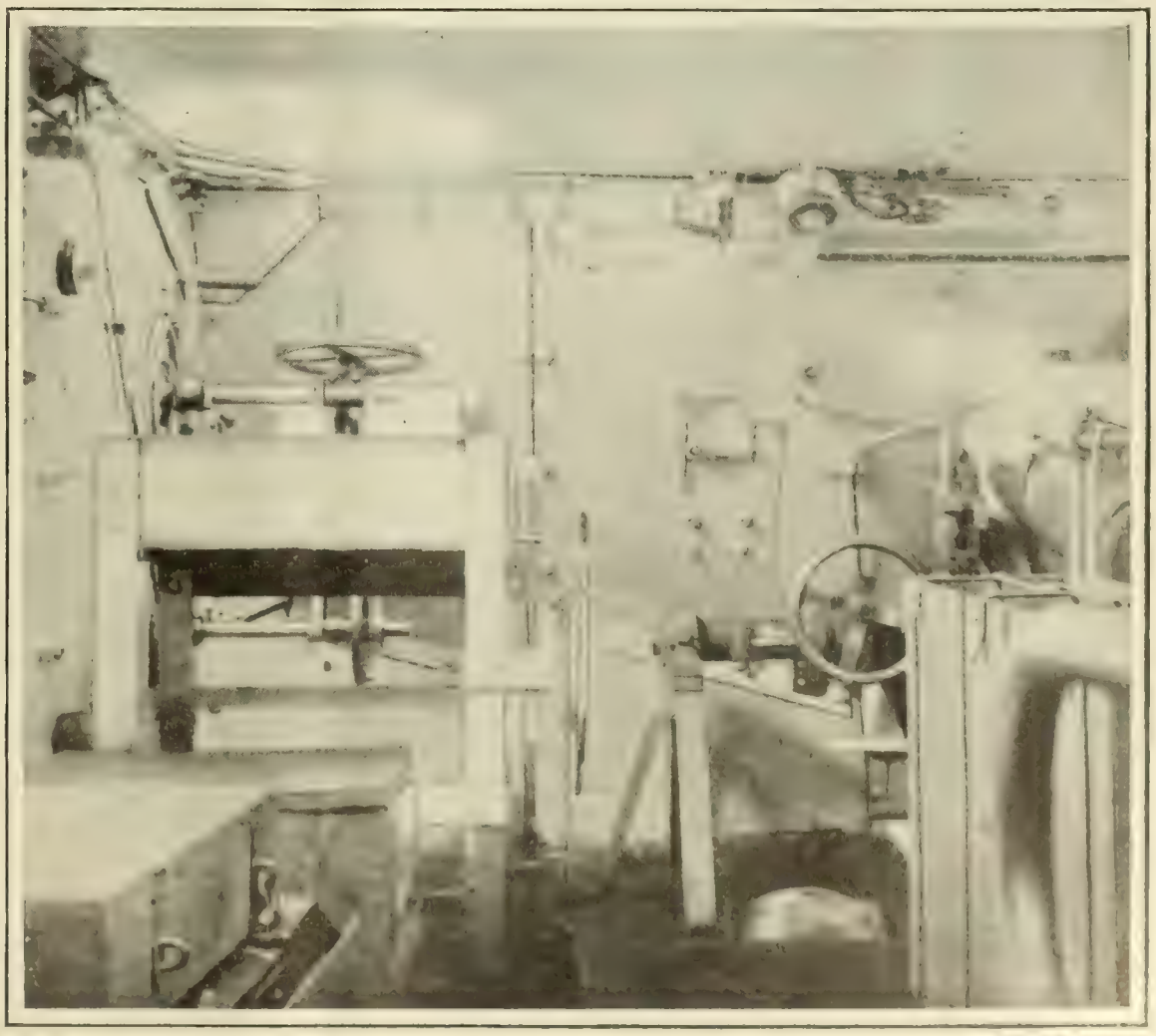
General Korniloff, the gallant Siberian Cossack, received a tremendous ovation. As he inspected the guard of honor the soldiers flung roses under his feet and the band burst into the "Marseillaise." In a speech of astonishing candor he informed the convention that the army was torn by anarchy, that the Rumanian army might be destroyed and a way opened thru Riga to Petrograd, and that the Russians faced a shortage of both food and munitions which might in time cause a military disaster as great as the retreat of 1915 which lost the Russians both Poland and Galicia. He demanded a return to the full rigor of military discipline. All the speakers opposed the idea of a separate peace with the Central Powers and Premier Kerensky told how one such offer had already been rejected by the provisional government.

President Wilson's message of greeting to the conference, expressing confidence in "the ultimate triumph of ideals of democracy and self-government against all enemies within and without" and pledging "every material and moral assistance" that this Government could give was received with general applause. On the whole the Moscow gathering was a valuable factor in strengthening a common patriotic feeling among the divergent parties and nationalities of Russia, altho it failed to shape a definite program of action.

German Chancellor Seeks Compromise Chancellor Michaelis, still unwilling or unpermitted to grant Parliamentary institutions to the German people, has attempted a compromise. He will form a "free commission" of seven members of the Reichstag and seven members of the Bundesrat under his presidency. The Reichstag members of the commission are selected with a view to representing the principal political parties, but none of them are to be responsible in any way to the party organizations. The free commission is to be a purely advisory body designed only to give the real Government a chance to sound public opinion thru the party leaders. Issues of the war that may arise will be discussed by the free commission, but only confidentially. Neither the public nor the Reichstag will be permitted to share these confidences until the Government gives the word.

The *Weser Zeitung* hazards the guess that one of the tasks of the Chancellor will be to arrange a compromise on the Alsace-Lorraine question, whereby the province remains within the German Empire, but is elevated from the rank of Reichsland, or "territory" according to the nearest equivalent American phrase, to a State of the Empire, perhaps as a Duchy. This solu-





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INSIDE INFORMATION

On the left is a war plane as it looks to the aviator in control; the shells are packed in readiness for instantaneous release. The photograph on the right shows the interior of a French tank, its arrangement efficient to the the *n*th degree

tion would be equally distasteful to the French, who have repeatedly pledged themselves to continue the war until Alsace-Lorraine was freed from German rule, and to the rulers of Germany who have always considered the Reichsland as a conquered province without any rights that the Imperial Government could not terminate at will. The German Socialists, however, would be for the most part glad to see a measure of home rule given to Alsace-Lorraine, altho they are as a party opposed to giving it back to France or even permitting it to become an independent buffer state like Luxemburg. If the report is correct, Chancellor Michaelis is evidently attempting to get rid of one of the difficulties in the way of peace by conciliating a national element whose case is sure to be brought up at the forthcoming peace conference.

Venizelos Warns Monarchy

That the Greek monarchy may be only temporary was intimated by Premier Venizelos in the course of a warm debate on the recent deposition of King Constantine. An opposition member of Parliament raised the point that the ex-ruler had never been constitutionally removed from office since the act of abdication was not presented to Parliament. He accused the Entente Allies of deposing Constantine without consulting Greece. Another deputy declared that he had been deeply impressed by what he had seen of republican institutions in the United States and he exprest a desire to see a similar constitution in Greece. Premier Venizelos, in reply, said that while the Government did not believe that the time was yet ripe for the establishment of a Hellenic republic he had more than once assured the deposed monarch that all nations were outgrowing royal institutions and that it was only a question of how long the inevitable change could be postponed. The conduct of Constantine, he added, had weakened monarchy in Greece and converted many of the people to republicanism who had hitherto been loyal subjects. "The Government, nevertheless," he concluded, "is of the opinion that it is our duty to give the monarchy another trial. This is, of course, a final trial, but I am sure that the Greek people and the coming Constituent Assembly will be disposed to render possible the continuation of our present system of democracy presided over by a king." The phrase about a "final trial" was taken as a clear warning that if the present king should hamper the war policy of the Venizelos ministry or show any of the pro-German leanings that characterized his predecessor the dynasty might have to go. France and Russia, at least, would welcome a republic in Greece and the other Allied powers might not feel called upon to interfere again in behalf of a hostile royal house. But for the immediate present King Alexander is safe, as the Greek Parliament indorsed the position taken by Premier Venizelos.



Bain

BIRD, BEAST OR FISH?

The latest fashions in gas masks can make even a Boy Scout look considerably less than human

The London Socialist Conference

The Inter-Allied Socialist and Labor Conference which met at London concluded its first session without taking any positive action on the question of participation in the coming Stockholm meeting, which will be attended by German and neutral delegates and by such of the Allies as choose to be represented and are not prevented from going by their respective Governments. The Belgian delegates refused to consider taking part in the Stockholm conference and a minority of the other delegates supported their stand. A majority of the London conference were British delegates representing various shades of Socialist and working class opinion; there were also representatives from France, Russia, Belgium, Italy and South Africa. No one from the United States took part.

On the question of terms of peace the conference was divided. The British Socialist Party declared that the war was a common responsibility and that reparation must be made from a common fund to which all belligerents should contribute. This party also favors the restoration of all conquered territory, including the German colonies. Other British factions and the French and Belgian delegates by no means agreed that such terms were satisfactory.

Germany Yields to Argentina

The guarantees against outrages on merchant vessels which Germany refused to the United States and to other American republics have been granted to Argentina. The question arose over the sinking of the "Toro." The Argentine Government demanded an immediate apology and assurances that thereafter Argentine vessels should not be subject to attack by German submarines. Dreading a suspension of diplomatic relations with the strongest of the Spanish American republics and a possible declaration of war consequent upon such a break, the German Government has sent a conciliatory note covering completely all of the demands of Argentina. After promising an indemnity, the note expresses the regret felt by the Imperial Government at being forced to disregard international maritime law because "of the illegal acts of its enemies."

The most important clause of the German note is as follows:

> The naval forces of the German Empire have received orders and instructions in agreement with this viewpoint, and the Imperial German Government is convinced that after these declarations no incident will occur to disturb the friendly relations between Germany and Argentina.

This reads like a definite assurance that all ordinary merchant traffic flying the Argentine flag can pass safely thru the war zone to the ports of the Allies. Peru is still awaiting similar as-

surances and similar satisfaction for outrages against her shipping and may eventually declare war on Germany if they are withheld. Germany's submarine policy has already added the United States, Cuba, China, Brazil, Liberia and Siam to the number of her active enemies and closed diplomatic relations also with Bolivia and nearly all the little republics of the Caribbean region.

Submarines More Active

The losses in British shipping for the week ending August 26 show an increase over the preceding fortnight, tho a trifle less than the average for the whole period of unrestricted U-boat warfare. Eighteen vessels of more than 1600 tons each were sunk as compared with fifteen the previous week, and five of smaller tonnage as compared with three. Italian shipping fared rather better, with the loss of one large ship and some smaller craft. The French lost three large ships and one of less than 1600 tons. Norwegian shipping continues to suffer losses comparable in proportion to the size of the national merchant marine with the losses of the belligerent nations. It is reported also that a mine field has broken adrift and the tide has washed many mines ashore on the Norwegian coast.

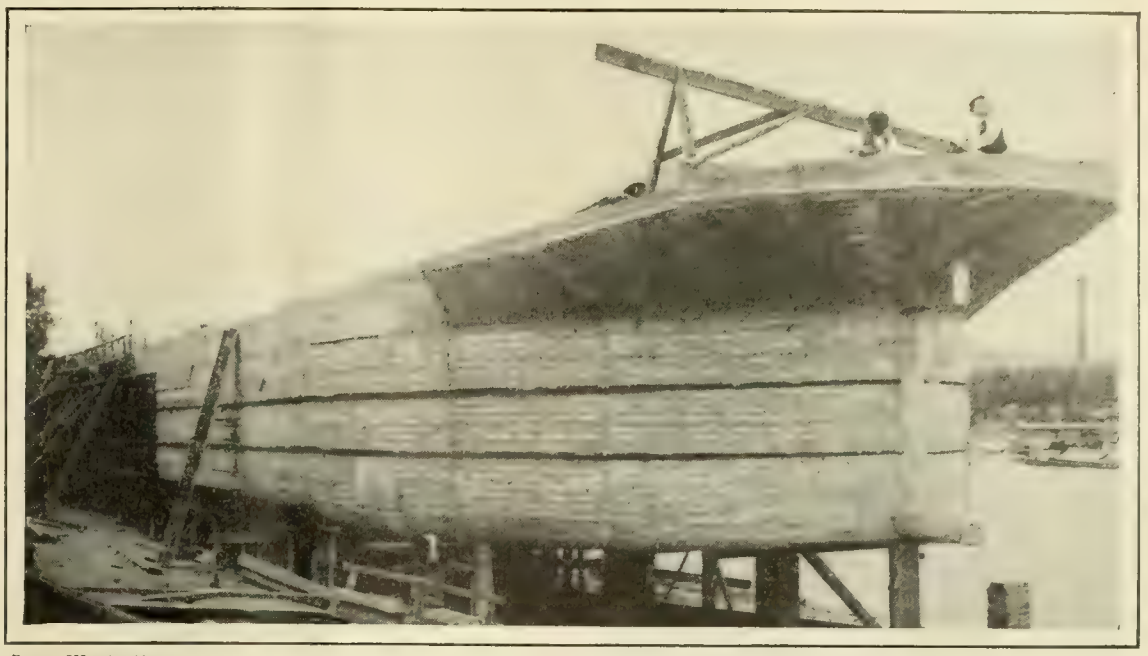
President Wilson has approved the estimates of Secretary of the Navy Daniels for additional appropriations amounting to no less than $350,000,000 to be spent on torpedo boat destroyers with which to fight the submarine. Many of the new engine building plants to be established for the new destroyers will be located in the interior of the country. The Government's merchant ship construction program as approved by the Shipping Board calls for a total of 1270 ships of 7,968,000 tons in addition to the two million tons already in course of construction in American yards which has been commandeered by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The cost of the new merchant marine for the fiscal year is apportioned as follows: building, $400,000,000; commandeering, $265,000,000; purchase, $150,000,000.

The Embargo and the Neutrals

President Wilson has issued new and more drastic rules for regulating exports from the United States to the Allied and neutral nations. In addition to the previously enumerated commodities on the export control list, such as foodstuffs and munitions of war, cotton, sugar and lumber may be withheld even from the Entente Allies. Toward the neutrals the license policy is even more sweeping. All the European neutrals that have or can have any commerce with Germany are cut off, except by special license, from nearly every commodity exported by the United States.

The President made it very clear that export control was not necessarily export prohibition since licenses would be granted wherever possible. "It is our wish and intention to minister to the needs of the neutral nations as far as our resources permit. This task will be discharged without other than the very proper qualification that the liberation of our surplus products shall not be made the occasion of benefit to the enemy, either directly or indirectly."

A compromise has been reached in regard to the shipment of grain to the Netherlands from the United States. Thirty vessels were permitted to leave port with full cargoes on condition that the Dutch allowed their vessels to be used to send grain to the Belgians. It is, of course, no longer possible for us to deal directly with the part of Belgium occupied by our enemy and hitherto the Dutch have not permitted their ships to engage in this service because of the great risk of their being sunk in the danger zone established by Germany. Sweden has sold at cost over half a million bushels of wheat in this country to the Belgian Relief Commission in return for permission to import rye from the United States. Norway has offered the use of a large part of her merchant marine in return for the right to buy grain and other foodstuffs here on behalf of the Norwegian people.



Press Illustrating

WE MAY NEXT BUILD SHIPS OF STONE

The scarcity of wood and steel now is bringing to particular attention the possibilities of cement or concrete ships. Tho they have proved practicable in isolated instances no nation has yet adopted them generally. This photograph shows a concrete ship built in France. Norway has several on the seas at present. The advantages urged for the concrete ship are that it can be made practically torpedo-proof, and that by adopting a standardized form of construction immense numbers can be economically turned out in a comparatively short time. It is urged that concrete vessels require practically no maintenance, do not rot or rust, do not have to be painted or calked, will stand rough usage, can be handled by small crews, are less likely to buckle under strain than any other kind of vessel, and are lighter than wooden ships

Wilson Answers the Pope

The President of the United States has defined the war aims of the nation in a message to Pope Benedict XV, the text of which is printed in this number of The Independent. In this note the Pope's suggestion of a proper basis for peace is rejected, not because the conditions there laid down are unsatisfactory but because no treaty of any kind can be relied upon to bind the hands of the present rulers of the Central Powers. If the power of these men remains unbroken they will renew their strength and their policy of aggression. No peace can be concluded until the German people themselves can guarantee it. A democratic reconstruction of Germany is the only condition mentioned in the note; indeed, other aims would appear to be repudiated.

It is interesting to consider the pronouncement of President Wilson with previous announcements of war aims by various Governments. The repudiation of punitive damages corresponds with the Russian formula, but the western Allies will certainly not interpret it as excluding damages to restore injuries done to occupied or invaded countries. If "the dismemberment of empires" is taken in its strictest sense it will forbid all the territorial readjustments which formed the basis of the declaration of terms by the Entente Allies. This may, however, overshoot President Wilson's meaning, as he favored the recognition of the rights of nationalities even before we entered the war and the Pope's note, also, hinted at some shifting of boundary lines. The unconditional demand for a democratic Government in Germany finds no parallel whatever in any other official utterance during the war, altho Premier Lloyd George once mentioned incidentally that a democratic Germany might obtain somewhat easier conditions of peace. The repudiation of anti-German economic leagues was one of the demands of the German Reichstag. If this policy is adopted the resolution adopted at the Paris conference of the Entente Allies will be canceled. It is impossible to say how far the Entente Allies had approved the President's note before its publication, but it has been very well received by the French and British press.

Conserving the Doctors

For some time there has been a good deal of complaint that physicians and medical students had been enrolled in the draft army in spite of the fact that their specialized usefulness as doctors was much greater than their probable usefulness as ordinary privates in the trenches. Provost Marshal General Crowder, with the approval of Presi-

dent Wilson, issued new regulations to cover all such cases. Hereafter hospital internes who are graduates of well recognized medical schools and medical students in their fourth, third or second year in any good medical school may join the enlisted reserve corps and when called before an examining board present their membership in the corps as evidence that they are already part of the military services of the United States. The intention of this order is to make men of adequate medical training into a separate unit liable to service in the line of their profession.

Thus far in the work of examining drafted men policemen and firemen have not been exempted because of the nature of their civilian duties in spite of many appeals from local authorities that this be done. Nor have farmers been exempted as a class, altho in very many individual cases the exemption boards have taken into consideration the usefulness of their work and the difficulty of replacing the farmer during his absence with substitute labor. So far as is possible most of the farmers drafted will not be called for service until October, thus making possible the gathering of the September harvest. Representative Shouse, of Kansas, suggested to the President the general exemption of farmers, but President Wilson replied that to exempt a whole social class would lead to jealousy among other parts of the population. The question of the exemption of married men is still giving an infinity of trouble. Regulations from Washington make the dependency of the wife the test, but some local boards interpret this as applying to all women now supported by their husbands and others do not exempt unless it is plain that the wife would not be able to support herself on her husband's army pay together with what she could earn working for herself.

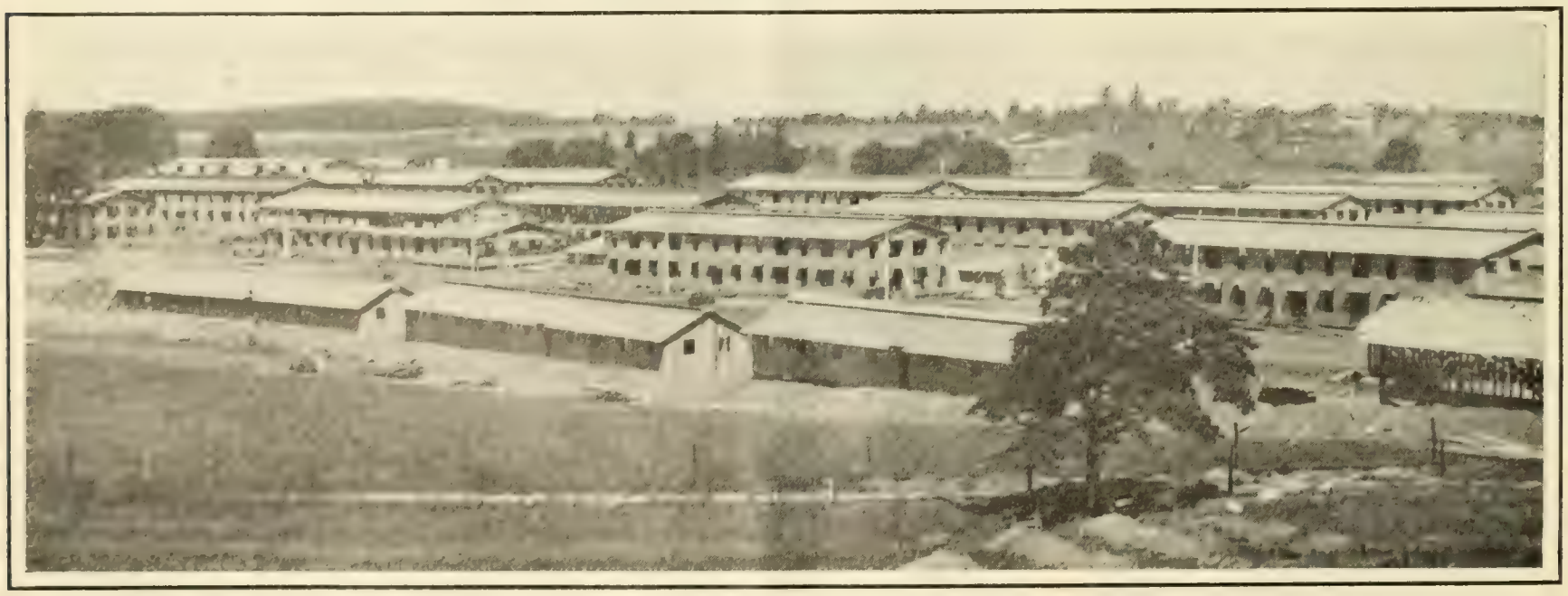
The Coal Question The recent adjustments in price schedules for anthracite and bituminous coal are not received with much favor either by the owners of the industry or the men in their employ. Some of the operators from the Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky fields predict that the present price scale for bituminous coal at the pit mouth will close forty per cent of the mines in those regions. Even more apprehensive are some of the miners who fear that their hopes of increased wage scales will be thwarted by the inability of the coal owners to meet them. The United Mine Workers of America have decided to meet the operators in conference on September 6 to discuss the question of wages. "If it is necessary," explained the secretary of the union "to go further and present the claims of the United Mine Workers for an increase in wages to the Federal Government, so it will agree to increase the selling price of coal sufficiently to allow an increase in the mining scale, this will be done." Particularly affected by this decision of the miners are the fields of the Great Lakes region. The union has requested its members to refrain for the present from any strikes or cessation of work in order to avoid embarrassing the Government in its prosecution of the war.

Wanted—a Meat Dictator A number of important meat packers made a proposal for the regulation of the meat industry to Food Administrator Hoover. They urged that a meat dictator should be chosen, with the assistance of an advisory board on which there should be representatives of the packing companies, livestock producers and railroads. If the man chosen for this responsible post and his advisers would work out an equitable plan for the distribution of livestock supplies the packers promised to abide by it. Mr. Hoover explained that the Government had no power to fix the price of meat, altho it could name what it considered a fair profit and trust to voluntary coöperation by producers, packers and public agencies to solve the problems of the industry.

While in Chicago he appealed to the press of the agricultural regions of the country to support the efforts of the Government on behalf of food conservation and to combat the false notion prevalent among some farmers that there would be an attempt to fix prices so low as to wipe out their profits. He addrest 126 representatives of farm journals from twenty-four states, with an aggregate circulation of some 12,000,000 readers. He advocated the raising of more livestock for shipment to Europe on the ground that it would be more reasonable for the Allies to import meat from the United States than fodder to feed their own pigs and cattle. Mr. Hoover vigorously denied the assertion of Representative George Young that he had recommended fixing a maximum price of $1.65 a bushel on this year's wheat crop. The entire question of ascertaining a just price was in the hands of a committee appointed by President Wilson, and Mr. Hoover's duty was simply to see that prices were not determined to the consumer by speculative profits of the middlemen.

Grain, Cotton and Steel There have been no dealings in wheat for future delivery at Chicago since August 25. The cash price is about $2.25, and it is expected in that market that the price fixed by the Government will be between $2 and $2.30. While corn for delivery in December is sold at $1.08, the cash price is about $1.95, as stocks on hand are very small. Reports from foreign wheat fields continue to show the need of conservation here and in Canada. Crop reduction is especially noticeable in the Scandinavian countries. The acreage in France is less than last year's by 22 per cent, and 40 per cent below normal. In Australia a decrease of acreage is reported, but in that country there is a large stock of old wheat. Canada will have the assistance of thousands of farm laborers from the United States in harvesting her grain. The price of cotton at New York has declined from 27¾ to 22¼ cents a pound.

Prices in the steel industry have not yet been fixed by the Government. Since the Federal Trade Commission began its inquiry prices have declined a little, the average reduction for eight leading products having been about 10 per cent in the last month. Manufacturers are selling to the Government at rates to be determined hereafter.



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A NEW ARMY CANTONMENT—CAMP CUSTER, AT BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN—READY FOR ITS TROOPS



© American Press

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts

TAXING WAR PROFITS

By

Senator Weeks

of Massachusetts

and

Senator Johnson

of California



Harris & Ewing

Senator Johnson, ex-Governor of California

KILLING THE GOLDEN GOOSE

BY JOHN W. WEEKS

IT is a difficult task, at times, to discuss the question of war profits, and their legitimate relation to the needs of the Government, so that it will be popularly understood. This is true, I am convinced, largely because of the almost universal impression among those not familiar with the larger activities of our everyday life that whenever an individual or an industrial concern realizes large profits they immediately bury their treasure where no one can find it. If that were true it would be a very serious matter, indeed. But wealth—and especially such surplus wealth as has been occasioned by the past three years of European warfare—has a great variety of uses, not necessarily selfish and personal, but from the public standpoint, and it is a few of these uses which I wish to point out in the hope that some of those now advocating a wholesale conscription of war profits solely for the purposes of war will see that the present generation has many other things to do besides the waging of war which require as much surplus wealth as the war itself.

Take our vast industrial system, for instance. Every year a large part of our surplus earnings goes into industrial development and expansion, and if those surplus earnings are materially augmented by war profits, as they have been during the past three years, our development policy, upon the welfare of which depends the welfare and advancement of millions of individuals, is the principal gainer. In 1916—and 1916 must be considered a fair example of a year in which war profits were accumulated—surplus earnings to the vast amount of $1,864,000,000 were immediately invested in securities. Of this amount, approximately $1,000,000,000 was invested in industrial companies, thereby making possible the vast expansion of our industries and the consequent employment of hundreds of thousands of men. More than $500,000,000 was invested in the securities of public service corporations, making possible the extension of telephone, light, water and other conveniences to the public. More than $300,000,000 of the war-profits of 1916 was invested in railway securities, enabling the railroads to better cope with the transportation needs of the manufacturer, the farmer, and the traveler.

Figures, perhaps, are tiresome, but they must be employed if the public is to be made to understand that surplus wealth does not necessarily mean idle wealth, but does mean, rather, *useful* and *necessary* wealth. One of the countless outlets for surplus wealth which might easily be overlooked is the item of new machinery. Every one knows that machinery wears out, and that it must be replaced if the factories are to be continued, and the thousands of employees kept at work. But who would imagine, at first thought, that during a single year approximately $2,000,000,000, or one-tenth of the estimated cost of the first year of our war, would be expended for new machinery alone? And, yet, such was the case in 1916, according to the best obtainable statistics. And then there are our everyday building operations. New building operations in 113 of the leading cities of the country during 1916 amounted to $114,331,891, and if this census had been taken for all of the cities in the country the total figure would have been many times more than that amount.

EVERY one is interested in schools and universities, and yet not every one takes the time to consider how important a part is played by surplus wealth in maintaining these institutions. Take, for example, Harvard University. During 1916 Harvard received gifts, bequests and endowments amounting approximately to $25,000,000. Chicago University received from voluntary sources during 1916 the sum of $6,500,000. Yale University, Princeton, and scores of smaller, tho vastly important, institutions of education received gifts and bequests amounting to millions of dollars. During that one year of war profits, the total of gifts and bequests to public institutions, and other sums expended for the public welfare, amounted to approximately $1,000,000,000. The increase by corporations to employees in wages and bonuses amounted to nearly $400,000,000. War gifts to Belgium, France, England, Serbia and other countries amounted to more than $35,000,000.

THESE figures could easily be enlarged upon, if other channels of everyday human endeavor were sought out and investigated, but surely they will suffice to demonstrate the fact that surplus wealth has countless necessary and actual uses which are of the greatest importance to practically every citizen of the country. It might be argued that all of these things—with the exception of the charities and endowments—are investments, and result merely in still further augmented fortunes. Perhaps this is true; but the fact remains that we must have them—the universities, the factories, the great transportation systems, the eleemosynary institutions, the office buildings, the apartments, the telephone systems, and all of the other countless cogs in our everyday life. We must have them in ever-increasing abundance and efficiency, and they can be secured from nowhere but from surplus earnings.

Another condition which is frequently overlooked is the high cost of every business operation at this time, and the possibility, if not the probability, that the war might come to a comparatively early end. For example, a mill may be carrying in raw material, either on hand or under contract, a stock representing a very large proportion of its earnings for the year. That stock,

if wool or cotton, for instance, at the going price today, would be worth something like three times the normal prices. Therefore, if the war should end during the next year, we may naturally assume that these prices would return to normal, which would mean that the owner would have to charge off a very large part of the present value of his stock, the charge-off amounting, in some cases which I have investigated, to substantially the profits for this fiscal year; so if the manufacturer is forced to pay in excess profits taxes of fifty or even a larger percentage of his earnings he is likely to lose that amount in the shrinkage of his materials on hand.

Many other conditions occur to me which would seem to be sufficient to indicate the desirability, if not the necessity, of placing limitations on the amount of war profits the Government takes—especially until business can become adjusted to these new conditions. No one will argue that surplus wealth should not do its share in the war. It should do a very large share, indeed. But in determining what its share should be, we should first be sure that we are not crippling the country's normal, tho vastly increasing, domestic needs. It matters comparatively little to the man of vast income whether he invests most of his surplus in industrial channels, or turns it over to the Government for the purposes of the war. It is the duty of Congress, therefore, to decide how much of that surplus we need for our ordinary, peaceful pursuits and how much for war.

Washington, D. C.

WHY NOT A DOLLAR DRAFT?

BY HIRAM W. JOHNSON

THE design that I believe the Congress should have in mind in relation to the taxation of war profits is that ultimately we may do that which is best for all the people of the nation, and that behind the line of trenches, which will be ours in the near future, we may have a contented people, a people not irritated by any sense of injustice or inequality in taxation, and that finally we may not only conscript the blood of the nation, but we may conscript a part of the wealth of this nation that is coined out of its blood.

With a boundless enthusiasm we conscripted, in a very brief period, the youth of this land. With an enthusiasm that would brook no delay, we took our youth and sent that forth to fight for this nation, and to die, if necessary, upon a foreign soil. I ask that same enthusiasm for conscripting the wealth of the nation today to stand behind the lads that have gone forth to fight our battle over the seas. In asking this I ask nought that interferes with legitimate enterprise or with going business concerns. I ask the conscription of war profits, and I ask a response as ready to the experience of Britain as was given in conscripting our youth.

THOSE who coin the blood of war are the ones best able to pay the expense of war. Those who make swollen war profits out of this particular exigency are those who ought to pay for the cost of this war. It is, indeed, to me quite a trivial thing to take from the swollen fortunes that have come from war in the last couple of years the little moiety that this bill, by the majority, takes. We are staggered when we think of the amount of money thus far required, this year, in this undertaking—$20,000,000,000. I confess that it is infinite to me. All this our people are willing to do. But in doing it, in accepting not alone the burdens placed upon them, a burden greater than was ever placed upon any other people, but also with responding with their best beloved, and their blood, they ask that burden, as much of it as possible, be taken from those who make profits out of this war.

THE war profits are derived from the war and the war alone. Let the war cease the first day of December next, or within the next year, and the war profits then cease. Is it wise statesmanship to look to a time in the future when there may be no war profits, with the expectation that that time in the future, when the war has ceased and there are no war profits, to tax these particular swollen fortunes?

I submit there can be no future as to these war profits, because they are fleeting, ephemeral at best, lasting alone with the war, with the exigency, with the strife, and with the conflict, ceasing the very moment that the war ceases. So I insist that we proceed to take the largest share of the war profits that it is possible to take in this conjuncture of affairs and to devote those war profits to the prosecution of the particular enterprise which itself makes the war profits.

England today takes 80 per cent of the war profits there to run the war. Do you realize how much we take based upon the minimum of $3,000,000,000 for the last year? We take additionally under this bill, less than 20 per cent and England takes 80 per cent of war profits. I would not follow blindly, of course, the advice, either of allies or of neutral nations. I would not, of course, ask the Senate under any other circumstances to follow another nation in taking an undue proportion of war profits merely because that other nation did it. But, oh, how persuasive indeed, how convincing were the arguments of what England did when we dealt with our blood and how little persuasive and little convincing those arguments are when we deal with our wealth.

The estimated war profits, according to the figures stated by the Chairman of the Finance Committee in 1916 were $3,000,000,000 as a minimum sum. The war profits tax in this bill amounts to $562,000,000, a little less than 20 per cent of the war profits. This year the war profits it is estimated will amount to $4,000,000,000 and more. Oh, think of what they come from, and why it is that they exist at all, and then understanding what makes them, and for such a brief period, why hesitate from taking the very largest portion of those war profits that it is possible to take to carry on our great adventure and in order to protect us from financial difficulty in our war?

I insist that these taxes should be raised so that practically every dollar under this bill may be raised by war profits taxes, by income taxes, and by the taxes upon alcoholic beverages and the like, and that every consumer's tax that is in the bill, whether it be little or whether it be big, whether it touch one source or one class or another class, shall be eliminated, and we take the money from where we ought to take it—from the war profits made out of this great conflict!

Washington, D. C.

NAMED

BY MARY CAROLYN DAVIES

A white flower drifts across the sky—
The moon, said you, the moon?
A splash of swinging gold on high—
The sun, did you say, at noon?

Far-scattered flakes of drifted snow—
The stars, said you, at night?
Ah, well, I am young, I do not know;
It may be you are right.

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL

A BITTER PILL FOR THE KAISER

The keynote of German trench defense is this cylindrical concrete structure, nicknamed the "pill-box." These strongholds, roughly made all in one piece, dot the entire length of the Hindenburg line. Used singly they are merely shelters or substitutes for dug-outs; with the proper internal arrangements and loop holes they are machine gun posts, or clustered together they make redoubts. The "pill-box" is not easily shattered by shell fire; this one still stands in spite of the terrific bombardment during the British advance which captured it

Central News



KAMERAD! KAMERAD!

The photograph below was snapped at 4:30 o'clock in the morning by a French "cuirassier" who had just taken part in a surprize attack on the German position. It shows the first of the Boches to leave their trenches. They have thrown down their guns and are running toward the French troops, crying "Kamerad!" and holding up their hands as they offer to surrender themselves as prisoners. Reports recently have suggested an increasing willingness on the part of German soldiers to exchange the hardships of fighting for the comparative comfort of a prison camp

Underwood & Underwood





© *E. Muller, Jr.*

EVERY SHIP

The United States destroyer above, sending out its own smoke screen for submarine defense, is setting the example soon to be followed by all



SMOKE SCREEN

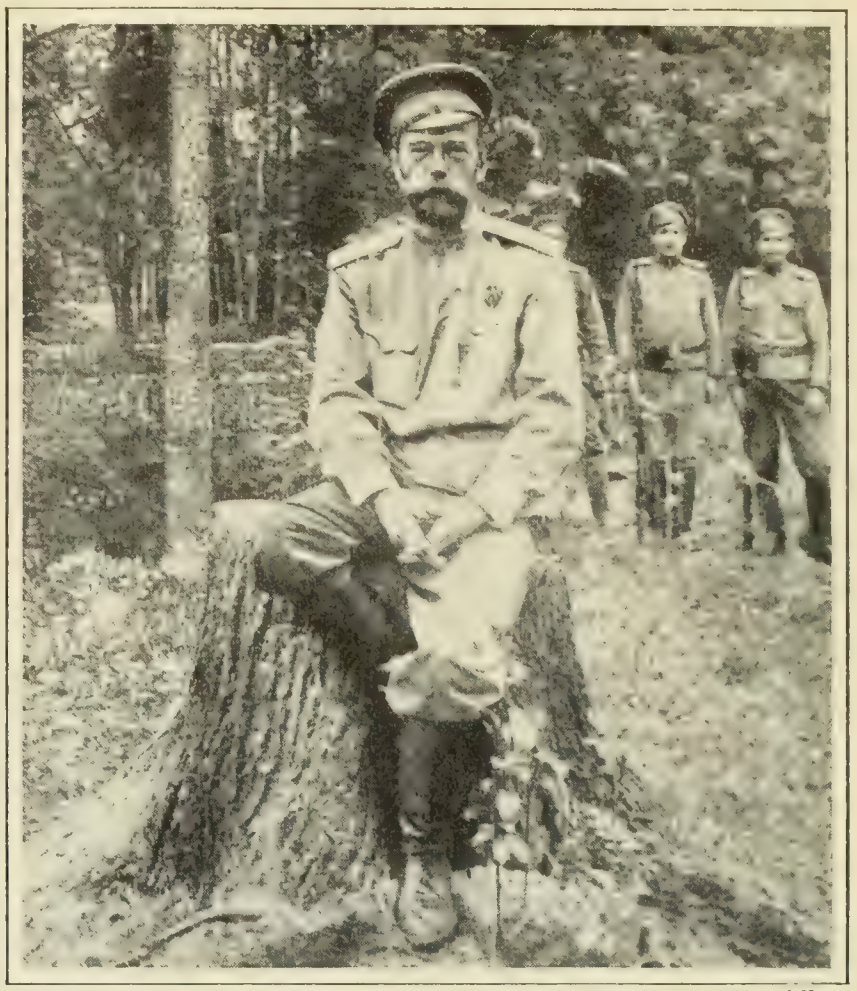
s, both in the navy and merchant marine, which are sent into the war zone. Smoke-producing boxes as well as smoke funnels are to be



Kadel & Herbert

SITUATIONS WANTED

Since the Russian revolution Grand Duke Michael, once commander of the Russian army, has been playing golf in France



Central News

Would you say that the Czar was up a stump? This photograph shows him in prison at Tsarskoe-Selo. Later he was sent to Siberia



© *International Film*

ANOTHER KING OUT OF A JOB

Constantine of Greece in exile in Switzerland with his two daughters and eldest son; the second son is nominal ruler of Greece



BACK TO THE SEA

OUR OPPORTUNITY TO BECOME A SEAFARING NATION AGAIN

BY COMMODORE MILLER

PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL NAUTICAL TRAINING ASSOCIATION

NOTHING finer has resulted from the Great War than the magnificent effort which democratic and unprepared America has made during the last five months to master the staggering problems presented by the emergency. The people have realized that the two great tasks before them were to supply food to England and to carry an army to France, and that the solution of these difficulties depended wholly upon the creation of a national merchant marine. The reorganized Shipping Board, headed by a man of high reputation in the Navy and a man of wide experience in civilian construction, will undoubtedly carry on the work of shipbuilding with all possible speed.

But it is not enough to build ships; we must find officers and men competent to run them. Our new commercial fleet will require the services of no less than 10,000 officers and 50,000 seamen. Does the country yet realize the magnitude of the problem of manning the American merchant marine?

The Navy, with characteristic foresight and energy, has enrolled a large number of men in the Naval Reserve. This force will be temporarily available for duty on transports and auxiliaries, but we cannot rely upon it as a permanent source of supply of the men needed by the commercial fleet. Most of the men enlisting in the Naval Reserve are not of the class which follows the sea as a vocation. They have enlisted from patriotic motives to serve the nation in time of war, and with the return of peace we cannot look for a continuation of enlistments for commercial service.

Mr. Henry Howard, of Boston, an enthusiastic yachtsman, has started a movement, under the authority of the Shipping Board, for the education of seamen with a view to making them eligible for promotion from the forecastle to the cabin. But it is questionable if a sufficient number of men capable of filling officers' positions can be obtained by this means alone. Our future enlarged merchant fleet must be officered by men versed in the management of the intricate modern steamer, and able, as in the old days of the clipper ships, to represent their owners abroad. Therefore preparedness, for peace as well as for the immediate necessities of war, demands an enlarged supply of trained men for sea service.

To accomplish this object, a memorable meeting was held at the India House in New York on June 28, 1917, under the auspices of the National Marine League of the United States. Much thought was devoted to the question: What can the marine interests in New York, the largest commercial center of the United States, do individually and collectively to train young men? The fact was brought out that only two states, New York and Massachusetts, maintained school ships and that applicants had to be residents of the state.

Some day we hope that the Department of Commerce will have its own "Annapolis" to train the officers of our merchant marine. Until then individual and corporate activity must supply the deficiency. Civilians are patriotically giving their services to meet the nation's need in every line of effort and the marine interests desire to do their "bit" with the rest. Inspired with this idea the meeting agreed to organize the National Nautical Training Association, supported and directed by men of the highest standing in New York and in other states as well. Funds for the purposes of the association will be raised by the voluntary contributions of public spirited men.

The plan of the Nautical Training Association is to begin with the boy. The instruction given by the Government thru the Naval Reserve and by educating seamen already in service for higher positions is one-sided, since it applies only to men. As soon as possible the association [*Continued on page 402*



Press Illustrating

The engine room of the "Newport," New York's training ship for merchant marine



Edwin Levick

A bit of a drill in the ship's rigging—there is small chance for a landlubber here

FARMS AND THE MAN

BY DAVID Y. THOMAS

PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

THE world is grasping, almost gasping, for food. Napoleon's aphorism about an army moving on its belly is not very elegant but is very expressive. Man does not live by bread alone, but it is equally true that he cannot live without it. Just now the American farmer is being called on to exert himself as never before in order that the allied armies may continue to move. Attempts are being made to organize everything with that end in view during the war.

It is time for us to realize now that this is not a question of wartime alone. If an army moves on its belly, so does society in time of peace. Everything on which civilization depends, except air and sunshine, comes ultimately out of the ground. A large part of it comes in the form of agricultural products. Some writers have been disposed to belittle Jefferson for the emphasis he laid on agriculture. After his day there developed a political party which left agriculture to take care of itself and proceeded to nurse manufacturing. In recent years, however, we have begun to realize that it is well to keep close to the soil. From it our living comes.

This keeping close to the soil is not an easy problem and is calling now for serious consideration. In other industries we have fought against large scale production, but finally succumbed to it and tried to impose regulation—regulation mainly for the benefit of the consumer, partly for the laborer. The question of the labor supply entered very little into this fight, but labor is coming in now for consideration in the matter of control.

ONE of the most serious problems in agriculture is the labor supply. It is an eternal question; just now it is very acute. There are two ways of keeping labor and land together. One is to allow large scale production with a few individuals or companies owning both land and labor. We tried that in this country until the Civil War and then abolished it so far as concerns the ownership of labor. Large scale production, that is the ownership of large areas, continues and there the labor question is a serious one, both from the point of view of supply to the operator and of the condition of the laborer. The other way of keeping land and labor together is to allow and encourage the laborer to own the land on which he works. Then he cannot easily run away and leave it when wages happen to be high in other industries. What has been the policy of our Government in this matter and what are the results?

In its land policy our Government has had two things in view, revenue from the sales and ownership by actual settlers. For many years the first policy was foremost. A long drawn out fight finally resulted in the homestead act of 1863, which puts the latter first. The first policy has been a complete failure; the latter cannot be said to have been a brilliant success.

Under the homestead law over 100,000,000 acres have been patented. In this way many thousands of families found homes, tho many acres were taken by dummy settlers who turned them over to speculators. Also, many of the 160 acre tracts taken by settlers have since passed into the hands of large holders. No care whatever was taken to prevent the monopolization of lands not agricultural. As a result today 60,000 people, or about 12,000 families, own about one-fourth the area of the United States. More than 25,000,000 acres are owned by foreigners, one English nobleman controlling 1,750,000 acres. In California one man owns 17,000,000 acres. A German, Weyerhaesuer, who came to this country a poor boy in 1850, gathered in 14,539,000 acres in California and Oregon. Beside these princely estates the King farm of 1,000,000 acres and the Taft dairy farm and truck garden of 60,000 acres in Texas look small.

SINCE the Civil War economists have congratulated the country on the break-up of large estates. It is easy to point to the census tables and show that the average size of farms is decreasing, but we must not overlook the fact that the census table is based on cultivation, not on ownership. The facts about ownership are difficult to obtain. A few may be gleaned from the census. These, supplemented by what we may gather from state reports and the news items of the daily press, lead to the conclusion that land monopolization is steadily marching on.

In 1910 we had 9,869,776 families living in the country. For these families we had 878,798,325 acres in 6,361,502 farms of the average size of 138.1 acres. Evidently more than one family lived on the same farm in many cases, for there were 3,500,000 more families than farms. While the average size of farms for the whole area was 138.1 acres, 200,000,000 acres, or nearly one-fourth, was in farms of 4230 acres. The owners of 3,948,722 farms operate them, but only 2,588,396 are free from mortgage. The 200,000,000 acres in large farms are owned by 47,276 persons, or 9455 families. More than one-third of the farms, 2,234,676 acres, are operated by tenants who rent them from the owners. The large farms must be operated by tenants or hired labor.

Assuming that all of our rural population is engaged in food production, we find that less than half of it is bound to the soil by anything stronger than the uncertain ties of low rents and good wages. The increase in land values has raised rents, and higher wages in other industries has proved a strong attraction to the mobile part of our farm labor. It is not easy to get land; it is comparatively easy to move to higher wages.

But we have land in abundance. Of the 878,798,325 acres in farms only a little over half is in cultivation. Besides this, there are millions of acres owned by the railroads and in private hands not listed as farms. The Government still has about 150,000,000 acres, but the more desirable lands are in private hands. To get these lands in cultivation is the problem. Modern farming requires capital. It now costs $10 to $15 an acre to clear land, rid it of stumps and get it ready for cultivation. There was a time when the timber on many of these lands would have paid the cost of clearing. Now the owners of these lands, having robbed them of the timber, are very desirous of disposing of them to farmers. They hold "land congresses"—one was recently held at New Orleans—to discuss ways and means of selling their cut-over lands. Until they can do this we often help them hold for higher prices by assessing such lands at a lower percentage of value than that on improved lands.

The time for action is at hand. If we believe in large scale production—figures can easily be produced to demonstrate its efficiency—then we should begin to regulate it. The producer must have labor. If we still believe that it is better for the laborer to own the land on which he works, then we should make it possible for him to get and hold it. The following suggestions are not offered as a complete solution. The writer does not claim to have any panacea. They are offered as a starting point.

SOME of the landholders are trying to sell. Let us help them—by assessing unimproved lands at double their value. Another way to help is by the progressive land tax. In one county in Arkansas three persons or corporations are said to own eighty-five per cent of the lands. Several efforts have been made to get a progressive tax measure thru the Legislature, but the landed interests always block the reform.

If the holder needs help to sell, much more does the purchaser need help to buy. The Federal Farm Loan Bank offers him practically nothing for this. The last Arkansas Legislature submitted a somewhat radical amendment authorizing the state to issue $9,000,000 of bonds to help people buy farms not exceeding eighty acres. It is dangerous and will need careful handling, but under it a man can buy, clear and cultivate even the cut-over lands. Massachusetts has taken some radical steps to help the city dwellers buy homes and will also help her farmers.

On the Government lands the homestead law should be amended so as to abolish outright the system of giving in absolute ownership at any time. Let a man homestead as now. When he decides that he wants to give up farming or move elsewhere, the lands should revert to the Government and be held for the next farmer. It will be easy enough to adjust the matter of improvements.

Fayetteville, Arkansas

Pebbles

Him—How did you like the stage hangings in that Shakespeare show?

Slim—There weren't no hangings, y' boob, he killed 'em with a sword.—*Efficiency.*

Stude A—I need five dollars and I've only got four.

Stude B—That's easy. Pawn the four dollars for three dollars and sell the pawn-ticket for two dollars."—*Lehigh Burr.*

It is thought that lady voters will be unduly influenced by candidates' personal appearances. This makes the majority of M.P.'s in favor of female suffrage all the more surprizing.—*London Opinion.*

Even gentle woman is capable, when dealing with tramps, of perpetrating a type of humor of which one would little suspect her.

"I told dat lady," Cinder Smith relates, "dat I wanted just a little sumpin' to keep soul an' body together."

"An' what did she give you?" inquired Billy Trucks, feelingly.

Cinder Smith exhibited the handout. "She give me dis safety pin."—*Globe.*

"The 'orn of the 'unter is 'eard on the 'ill," sang the little boy at the Ragged School treat. But somehow his version of that line in "Kathleen Mavourneen" jarred on the nerves of the old squire.

"My little man," he said, kindly, "why don't you put a few more aitches in your song?"

"Garn!" advised the little man, politely. "Don't yer know there ain't no 'h' in moosic? It only goes up ter G!"—*London Ideas.*

Secretary of War Baker tells a story of a country youth who was driving to the county fair with his sweetheart when they passed a booth where fresh popcorn was for sale.

"My, Abner, ain't that nice?" said the girl.

"Ain't what nice?" asked stupid Abner.

"Why, the popcorn; it smells so awfully good." replied the girl.

"It does smell kind o' fine," drawled the youth. "I'll jest drive a little closer so you can get a better smell."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Vexation and grief struggled for mastery in Gertrude's soul.

"Mother, do come out and speak to Freddy," she said. "He's treadin 'on all the ants in the garden."

"How very unkind!" said the mother.

"Yes, that's what I've told him," said Gertrude, "but he won't let me tread on a single one."—*Chicago Herald.*

From Copenhagen, however, comes the information that the Liberal press and politicians in Germany manifest an increasing apprehension that when the Chancellor breaks silence he will speak with a decided pro-German accent.—*Exchange.*

What is there surprizing in the fact that the German Chancellor should "speak with a decided pro-German accent"? Did our contemporary expect him to use an Irish brogue, or a neutral stutter, or a pro-Ally drawl?

Over the garden fence the conversation had suddenly turned acrimonious.

"An' if yore boy 'Erbert ties any more cans to our pore dog's tail," was Mrs. Moggins' stern ultimatum, "'e'll 'ear about it, that's all. Oh, an' per'aps you've done wiv that saucepan wot you borrowed last Monday."

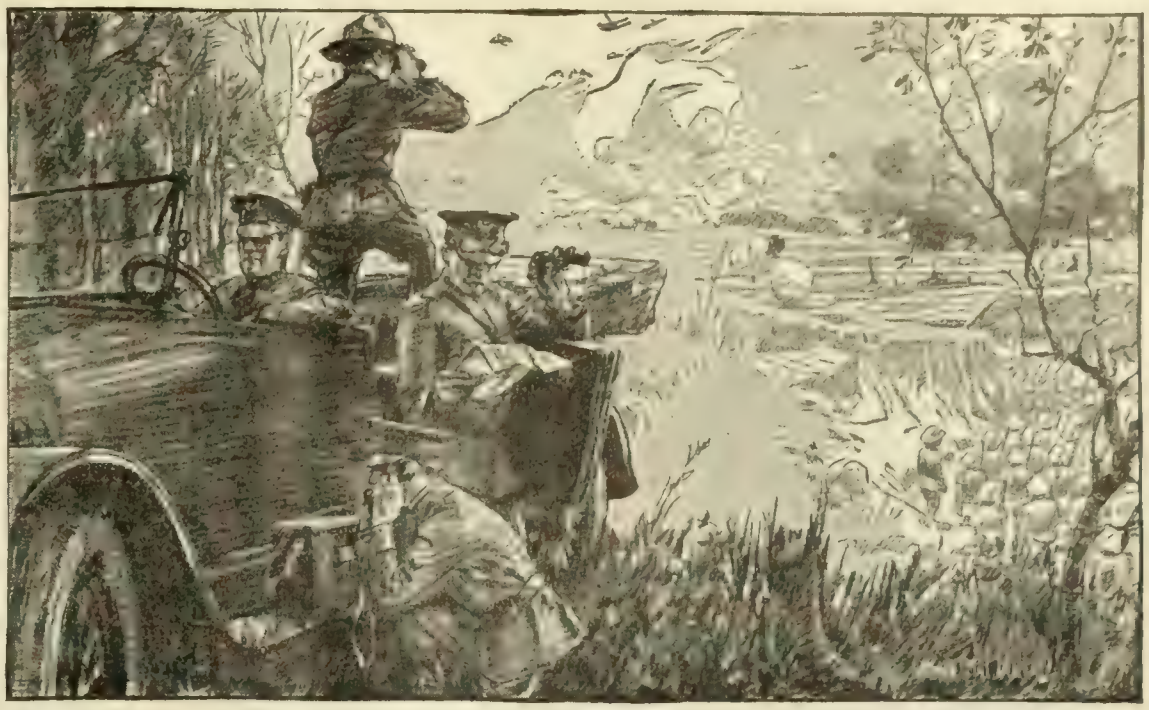
"'Erbert," asked Mrs. Grubb shrilly, "wot 'ave you bin doin' to Mrs. Moggins' dog?"

"Nothin, ma!" replied the small boy, unblushingly.

"There," said his mother triumphantly.

"An' you returned 'er saucepan yesterday, didn't you, dearie?"

"Sent it back by 'er dog!" said 'Erbert calmly.—*The Passing Show.*



Courier of Soldier and Civilian

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SHOULD A COLLEGE GIRL THINK?

THE SECOND ARTICLE IN "THE GAP BETWEEN TWO GENERATIONS"

BY HARRIET ORNE

THE fact that many women of my generation have gone to college and studied science and sociology has done as much as any other one thing to deepen and widen the gulf between us and our mothers. Certainly going to college changed me as nothing else would have changed me at that time. I went to college an Episcopalian and left college an agnostic with strong enthusiasm for social reform. I went with an established belief in the divine right of the upper classes to be as "upper" as possible and I came away a radical social-democrat with a large, vague, but very sincere interest in the people who never go to the opera. To be sure my democracy was frothy, aggressive and ineffectual, as snobbish in its own way as my earlier ideas. But it was a beginning, and a revolutionary change. I went to college supposing that health, wealth, fame, perhaps even greatness and genius, were gifts of the gods bestowed upon a few, blessings that one could hardly hope to achieve. I came away with the belief that it is vitally important for each member of society to fulfil the measure of his own individual possibilities, to thrust down his roots deeply and lift up his head proudly and achieve as much as he can of all good things. I came away feeling that marriage is not the whole destiny of woman, but rather the great normal, racial privilege. This intellectual upheaval was as strenuous as a volcanic eruption and I came forth, like all proselytes to new credos, with convictions as intense and fiery as hot lava—and just about as useful at the time—and with a very sulfurous anger at things as they were—and are.

I knew by this time that I was not alone in going thru all this. Many a girl had said to me, "Mother is a dear, but I wouldn't say that to her. She doesn't understand." And one young man with a youthful serio-comic grin had remarked, "Our parents are really younger than we are, less sophisticated intellectually. They are always absolutely sure that if we disagree with them we are wrong. And we do have to be so careful not to hurt their feelings!" It was and is a rather amusing thought. But it is strangely true. I scarcely believed it when he said it, for I did not realize how fast I was being whirled away from the old static and ordered intellectual scheme into the dynamic eddies of modern thought. But later, when I began to talk of my new ideas at home to my mother and her friends I learned how much suffering ideas can cause. I began to argue with my family. Sometimes when my enthusiasm boiled over I ranted. I wanted to argue quietly as we had argued on the campus and in the class room. I did not want to make my family and their old friends believe just as I did. My hard earned and much vaunted tolerance prevented me from desiring that. But I wanted them to understand *why I believed and thought as I did,* and in an endeavor to explain myself I gave reasons. They opposed my reasons with statements of their position as the right and proper one for a young woman of my class. They did not want to give reasons. They did not want to consider my ideas. They took it for granted that they were not worth considering. Let me say that I believe parents should always be willing to consider their children's ideas, no matter how strange they may seem; that they should be eager to get the reasons that lie behind them. For any ideas and ideals to which young people can honestly and enthusiastically adhere deserve consideration, yes, even tho they are altogether wrong. And if parents and older people generally would only listen tolerantly and receptively when youth pours out its heart they would win the respect of youth in larger measure and be able, in time of need, to make the clever suggestion that would safeguard youth against the extremes of thought that are unsound.

AFTER a while I learned that many of the older people with whom I talked were clinging to their ideas for practical reasons. And they kindly wanted to save me from the social obloquy of thinking as no one in my set thought, and seeming "queer." This was not true of my father and mother. They held their ideas as a part of the aristocratic scheme of life to which they had been bred. But the thinking of many of their friends was mere expediency and honest youth detests expediency. Therefore, for a while, I made myself quite disagreeable. Finally I learned to keep my opinions under lock and key and to listen quietly to the opinions of my elders while revolutions foamed and burned in my heart and mind. I would not acquiesce in ideas that seemed to impair my intellectual integrity, but I tried to avoid hurting those I loved or being hurt by them, with the bayonet pricks of warring ideas. But in so doing I became spiritually lonely. Spiritual loneliness is dangerous to youth, for youth should be frank and social and friendly. And by keeping silence I lost the benefit that might have accrued to me in the sympathy and wisdom of my father and mother. Much of life's wisdom that they might have taught me, much, also, that their friends might have taught me I did not learn at the time. For I thought that if they would not or could not understand my ideas and if they must always be protected from my opinons I would never be able to explain enough of my feeling and need to get any advice that would be valuable. I thought that their advice would necessarily be out of keeping with my scheme of things, a blue patch on a green garment. And for this reason I often wounded and repelled those who would have helped me. Believe me, parents should not have feelings too easily hurt by new ideas. A young boy or girl should be free to express all of his opinions at home. The catharsis of ideas is good for him, for her. Young people scorn ideas that must be protected with cotton batting and do not wish to follow in the intellectual footsteps of those who cannot bear to know that they differ from them. I talked not long ago with a young professional woman. "Do you still feel about religion as you did when you were a child?" I asked. She hesitated. "In mother's presence I appear to," she said. "I haven't the courage to undeceive her. It would make her old age sad, perhaps bitter."

I have said that I went to college an Episcopalian and came away agnostic. I think I need not explain why, for it could not be done in a few words. The thing which I wish to emphasize is this, that for me, the giving up of the church I loved was as truly religious in spirit as the old allegiance to it had been. It cost me much personal sorrow, far more than I have ever felt in the loss of a friend by death. The same thing was true of other young men and women, friends of mine, who, for honesty's sake, made the same sacrifice of old credos. That is what the churches seldom recognize and what the friends of my father and mother could not believe and understand. I think this is why:

To my mother's generation the world offered a choice of several religious authorities, just as a grocery offers a choice of several brands of canned goods. For the humble or for the esthetic there was the Roman Catholic authority, for the provincial the Methodist or Baptist authority, for the conventional and correct the Episcopal authority, and, if one must be severely intellectual—which Heaven forbid—the Unitarian authority! It was generally recognized that good Christians and fine human types belonged to all denominations. But it was considered essential to accept some one of the generally respected authorities. For belief, in and of itself, was supposed to be meritorious and mysteriously beneficial. With my mother's generation believing was a matter of willing—"the will to believe"—therefore a matter of duty. And since they supposed that it was their duty to believe certain things the women of my mother's generation went about the duty womanfully and succeeded in achieving a respectable amount of faith in whatever it seemed desirable to believe. But education has made that attitude of mind impossible for thinking women of my generation.

A course in biology had taught me something of cause and effect in the universe and had stimulated the love of truth for its own sake, the desire to know truth even if the knowledge must destroy preconceived notions about it. I had learned that all sound thinking must build hypotheses on foundations of the known truth, and that if generally accepted authorities seemed to be in disagreement with the truth made

known to me it was important ethically to renounce them, no matter how pleasant and comfortable the beliefs they offered might seem to be. Honesty became more important to me than docile credulity as a religious duty. I not only did not believe as my mother and her friends believed. I could not. But they thought of me not as a human being separated from their ideas by powerful convictions but simply as a stubborn child saying "I won't" to something which might do me good if I would accept it. Nothing can be done to bring young people of my type "into the fold" with the fathers and mothers they love while those fathers and mothers persist in treating them in such a way as to reveal that idea.

"Try just to keep your religion as you learned it at your mother's knee," said one of my mother's friends when I was discussing the matter with her. It seemed impossible to me, just as impossible as wearing the shoes I had worn in my cradle. I said so. "You will find it a great help in time of trouble," she said gently. It was just the wrong thing to say. I answered rudely. "Should I make my ideas sofa pillows to soften life's spankings," I asked. "Should I try to befog my mind because it may make life easier? If I do not believe a thing because I am convinced of the truth of it has my belief in it any value? I never will. If I believe in anything it must be because it seems true to me in a normal, healthy state of mind, not because I am driven to it by my own weakness, not because I am too much of a baby to take what life may bring. The God I worship is not afraid of my questions."

The good lady gave me up in despair. She was unable to discern the fact that my agnosticism was profoundly religious. She simply decided that *I supposed she was a hypocrite* because she still believed as she always had believed and, naturally, she was resentful. But I did not consider her a hypocrite. I knew she was as honest as I, in her way, for she had never even heard the arguments which had changed my way of thinking.

In reality we were nearer together than we realized. For her way of serving God and my way of serving man were the fruit of the same spirit. She was humble before dogma and accepted old mythology literally. I was humble before fact and enjoyed old mythologies as poetic symbols of stalwart human truths. But altho biology had wrought this change that created a difference in thought between us, altho it had caused me to doubt the Christian theology as expounded in churches, Jesus was still, for me, as for her, the Sublime Teacher, better loved after I had won the hard knowledge of my times than ever he had been when I had placidly accepted him as a part of the church.

And with a more mature understanding of Christian ethics as a social force still inefficiently used, still applied only to personal and individual lives, there was growing in me, also, the belief in democracy to which I have referred. And I think that this fact was what made me most "trying" to my family and friends. We were not "painfully pious," but young people always make their new ideas obnoxious when they have no way of using and testing them. I passed thru intellectual phases as rapidly as one passes thru changing landscapes on a transcontinental train. I do not know how my mother and father lived thru it. But to myself I seemed to be just the same person that I always had been—growing. I discussed the difference between the actual wage a man receives and the real value of that wage based on its purchasing



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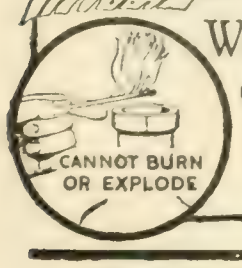
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power. I said that criminals were victims of bad training and heredity and that society should not take vengeance on them, but should try to help them and, better, to prevent them. I asserted that the country was not free and that we would never have real democracy until women could vote. I declared that a man had no right to own a million dollars as the product of other men's labor. Modified forms of all these beliefs I still cherish. But I have been able to consider many aspects of life since those tonic days at college, and I think I should not make the same statements now with the same cocksure crudity. It was all worse than heterodox to friends of my mother. It was unpleasant. How could any properly brought up young woman of good family allow herself to become "so different" as a result of a little education? I acquired a reputation for being "queer," which caused me much sorrow, for at heart I was not very queer. I was only living thru a lonely intellectual struggle. In an endeavor to solve my problems and find new companionships that would not throttle my ideas I began to make friends of a new sort. One night when I had received as a caller a young journalist who was rather out at the elbows and wore a socialist necktie my father asked me, "Who was that poor lost soul calling on you?" A sense of humor should have come to the rescue, for my interest in the young man was quite superficial; he was just a new kind of person, a specimen. But with considerable hauteur I told my father that I wished he would not make fun of my friends. He smiled quizzically and told me I was a "great girl." On another occasion when I had invited a militant suffragist and a new thought leader to afternoon tea my mother caused me much bitterness of soul by asking with perfect good humor, "Who were those funny old pussies?" I was constantly torn by the conflict of my desire to be entirely loyal to my mother and father and my desire to reach out into unknown worlds and unknown lives and make friends among those who had something for me which I needed.

In later years I have comforted myself with the thought that I have inherited all of my capacity for democracy from those two very vital and loving aristocrats, my mother and father. For they practised it, in their way, as effectually as I have ever practised it. I like to remember my father's great courtesy to the stenographers and other women who worked for him. I like in particular, to remember my mother's large, fostering, motherly kindness, which was always without any taint of condescension, always spontaneous and human. And here is one of my memory pictures of my mother which served to soothe me in my girlhood when I most doubted her democracy.

A little Irish housemaid who had lived with us several months had finally decided to take the advice of her priest—she was a devout Catholic—and become a nun. My mother entered into the spirit of it beautifully, helped her to use good judgment in purchasing the linens required for entrance into the convent, helped her with the hemming and planning as if she had been a daughter or the daughter of a friend. When the time came for the little maid to go we all said goodby and wished her happiness. And she looked back upon us and upon the world she was leaving with all the ache and the smile in her eyes that only an Irish face can show. I think mother realized that no warm maternal arms would gather that little girl close again, and that her own mother in the old country would be glad to have another mother take her place. At any rate, she took her in her



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By EDWIN E. SLOSSON, Ph.D.

Literary Editor of The Independent

Associate in the School of Journalism, Columbia University

This address, which was given before the History Section of the New York State Teachers' Association at Rochester, November 23, 1915, has been published in pamphlet form and will be furnished free to teachers. Write to The Independent, 119 West 40th St., New York.

arms and kissed her gently and cheerily and then sent her off with a laugh and a joke.

But little pictures like this were not all that I had to make manifest my mother's belief in democracy. For in one thing she belonged rather more to my generation than to her own. She believed in labor and loved it. Her way of saying this was to tell us that we could do any work in the world, "like ladies." And toward the end of my college experience, when I was deciding on many matters that had to do with my life-work I found that, unlike most of her friends, my mother was willing to believe in my right to labor and in my right to choose what kind of labor I would do. She said that she did not want a daughter of hers to marry "for a home." She did not want me to marry save for love. And she thought that "good hard work" was healthy and sensible. She agreed with me that it does much to save women from cults and eccentricities and banal sentimentalities, and even from those perfervid affairs which dissipate energy, soil consciences and ruin homes. This essentially democratic belief in labor as a fulfilment of personality remained with me always and the fact that I could share it with my mother was a great comfort in days to come, as I shall tell later.

Small Verses of the Great War

WILLIE'S PA

Air: "Solomon Levi"

Oh, Willie Jones's fond mamma brought
  him to Plattsburg town,
To see his father at the camp go marching
  up and down;
And Willie grew excited as the band began
  to play,
And when he saw his papa march, the people heard him say:

Chorus

"Oh, look at him, ma-ma, ain't he simply
  grand?
See the way he holds his gun and swings
  the other hand.
The captain's walking up in front, and now
  he's calling 'Hep,'
And every one but my papa is marching out
  of step."

—By J. L. Felbel in Rookie Rhymes.

THE HERO

He sat beside me on the bench.
  "I was at Mons——" said he.
"No! Really?" I exclaimed. "You're just
  The man I've longed to see!
That wonderful retreat! I beg,
  Tell me the tale afresh:
Thrice blessed I, to meet at last
  A hero in the flesh!"

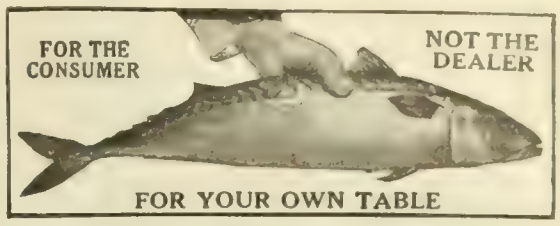
"I was at Mons——" The haggard man
  Began his tale anew.
"Before you start," I intervened;
  "They are Virginian. Do!"
He took the proffered cigaret;
  I offered him a light.
Then carefully composed myself
  To listen, with delight.

"I was at Mons——" Again his voice
  Fell on my eager ears.
"Each time I hear those words," I said,
  "I'm almost moved to tears.
That tale is never told, but I
  Attend with bated breath.
And bless those gallant Tommies who
  Were faithful unto death."

"I was at Mons——" "Ere you begin,"
  I interposed again,
"Perhaps a mouthful from my flask
  Will mitigate the strain."
He swallowed half of the contents—
  Perhaps a trifle more—
Then spake: "I was at Mons," said he,
  "Ten years before the war."

—The Passing Show.

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Soldier Spirit

IN a certain aspect *Carry On*, by Lieut. Coningsby Dawson, is one of the great books of the war. The private letters of which the volume is composed were not written for publication, and for this reason breathe the very soul of the author in the most frankly intimate manner. We have referred before to the spiritual rebirth exprest by several young Americans at the front, but in these letters the writer paints a veritable Gethsemane of the human race, a sublime joy of the individual in casting aside all that is mean, selfish and ignoble, to "go West," if need be, in the spirit of a new regeneration. An heroic glory shines even upon those fearsome scenes. Let us take one example given by Mr. Dawson.

"During a fierce engagement a British officer saw a German officer impaled in the barbed wire, writhing in anguish. He said quietly, 'I can't bear to look at that poor chap any longer.' Under a terrific fire he went out, released the German officer, and carried him to a German trench. The fire ceased. Both sides watched. Then the German commander came out, took from his own bosom the Iron Cross, and pinned it to the breast of the British officer. Of a truth such episodes are 'the holiest ideals of chivalry.'"

These same ideals of chivalry we find in *Victor Chapman's Letters from France.* The young aviator had a knight-errant spirit which, until the war, had never found anything quite big enough to dedicate itself to. The letters are interesting not so much for the experiences of trench fighting and flying which they contain as for the picture which they, and the accompanying memoir, give of a lovable, capable boy who did heroic deeds in an utterly self-effacing way. As might be expected of a war book



Underwood & Underwood

Tommy in the Trenches

prefaced by General Bramwell Booth, a religious note is frequently sounded in *Souls in Khaki*, by Arthur E. Copping. Anyone who knows the descendants of the Scotch Covenanters or Cromwell's Puritans, will not doubt that all Mr. Copping says of their going into battle strong in the might of their Lord of Hosts is the literal truth. Only, as he insists, on the war front this faith must be genuine to win respect. Lest, from this, his book might be mistaken for a kind of war tract, we should add that many of the scenes he describes after leaving London for the front, including his personal experiences under fire after owning himself to have been previously a physical coward—he was cured of that forever—are brought home to the general reader by the frankness of his approach, and the human outlook of a man ever ready to extend the hand of comradeship and brotherhood.

The Y. M. C. A. of England and of the United States has been doing wonderful work for the well-being of soldiers and prisoners in each of the warring countries. Of all the gift books by which various war charities have sought to turn pennies their way, this of the association, *Told in the Huts*, seems—as a book to read, not merely to buy for the good of the cause—quite the most successful. It is made up of short stories. Some relate to the work in the Red Triangle huts, but most are simply soldier stories, short, dramatic and at times pretty close to literature. With the exception of a few sketches by Baden-Powell the uncommonly good illustrations, full of movement and force, are the work of one artist-soldier.

Because it is work of the men of the trenches this collection has a spontaneity and directness that makes it worth while evidence as to what men became at the front.

A collection of essays, imaginary, war front conversations, and autobiographical sketches, make up *A Student in Arms*, by the late Lieut. Donald Hankey, of the British Army. The volume also contains his previously published and widely read "Don't Worry." At Rugby, the R. M. Academy, and later in the military service, Donald Hankey was never one of his caste, tho, at Oxford, where he went to study with the idea of becoming a military chaplain, he found a more congenial atmosphere. He reacted in time to a kind of democratic faith resembling that held by the Salvation Army.

Then came the war. He enlisted so that he might become a soldier from the bottom up, and really get at close grips with the inner conscience of the English masses. That he succeeded, these pages stand as a vital and living record. All doubts had now fled from him, and his end would seem to have been almost what he wished. He fell leading his men in a forlorn attack.

Two English clergymen, T. W. Pym and Geoffrey Gordon, strive in *Papers From Picardy* to reach the ground which Donald Hankey won by putting himself on the same social level with the enlisted men of the British army. But they go only half way. They do not seem to be able to climb out of the pulpit, or divest themselves of the ecclesiastical habit. Tommy's terrible swear words—especially when he gets slightly hurt—cannot be accepted as evidence of a penitent spirit. These are particularly reprehensible when, as Tommy says, he's "been praying like hell," and when they are familiarly addrest as "Gawd."

They fear Tommy may come back from the war an even greater sinner than he entered it. They see labor in abundance,

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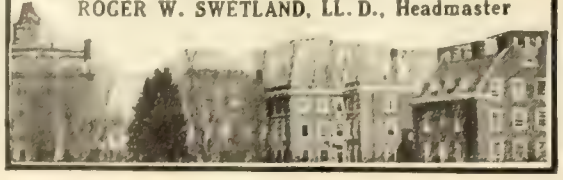
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but whether they are going the right way about it is a question.

Carry On, by Lieutenant Coningsby Dawson. John Lane Company. $1. *Victor Chapman's Letters from France*. The Macmillan Company. $1.25. *Souls in Khaki*, by A. E. Copping. G. H. Doran Company. $1. *Told in the Huts* F. A. Stokes Company. $1.50. *A Student in Arms*, by Donald Hankey. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50. *Papers from Picardy*, by Rev. T. W. Pym and Rev. Geoffrey Gordon. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

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It looks as tho in this new series we might expect not the established classics, nor contemporary ephemera, but books, of an exotic type in some instances, perhaps, but books whose originality has held them some few score years apart from the rank and file of publications.

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Unpleasant New England

FOR her new novel, *Summer*, Edith Wharton has chosen the time-worn theme of the unsophisticated country girl seduced by the clever lad from the city. But, since mankind has been making books from the days of King Rameses, all themes, in a sense, are old, and the value of any work of art depends not upon the theme but upon the skill with which it is used. Fresh and powerful characterization will make any old theme new. And in this art of presenting human beings who are more than types and of making their behavior seem real and inevitable Mrs. Wharton excels.

Charity Royall is a girl of strong vitality who has lived a bleak and meager life, tho reaching out, spiritually, into a greater and sweeter world still unknown to her, in which she vaguely believes. Her mother and father had been undesirable citizens and her guardian, the lawyer who adopted her, altho he had his good qualities, was not just the person to act as home-maker for a little girl. She grew up restless and eager to get away from North Dormer, full of tragic desire for the opportunities that belong to youth.

Then came Lucius Harney. He was not in any sense a sinister personality, not the callous and wilful exploiter of innocence who stalks balefully thru a melodrama, wearing very broad shoulders. He was quite a kindly, intelligent, engaging young man. To the reader he seems to love Charity sincerely, and this apparent sincerity is

prepossessing. Why then, did he love and run away? Was it, as Mr. Royall said, because he knew he could have Charity without marriage? Was it because he consciously felt the girl's primitive impulse to love lavishly and without calculation that which seemed to be superior to her environment? And why, oh why, did he marry the girl he did marry?

To those who hold in memory the exquisite calm beauty of the "Valley of Decision," the brilliancy of "Madame de Treymes," the tragic but unerring psychology of "Ethan Frome," *Summer* must be a disappointment. Altho neither the young man nor the village life are quite convincing it is a well written tale with one real character, Lawyer Royall. But it is a story of incident rather than of character and emotion. It lacks Mrs. Wharton's distinction of characterization and, for all its forceful directness, quite beyond the skill of most of our story writers, it entirely lacks her distinction of style. She was not intensely interested in the people of North Dormer, and we have had from her within the year such living reports of real happenings in France that we suspect we have in these the sufficient cause for an unexpected likeness to other workers of the New England quarry in this sordid and uncheerful history.

Summer, by Edith Wharton. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Zangwill Dissects Nationality

THE PRINCIPLE OF NATIONALITIES, by Israel Zangwill, is the latest of eight Conway memorial lectures printed on behalf of the South Place Ethical Society. As it consists of this one lecture the book is naturally a small one, but no elaborate discussion has contributed more that is penetrating, sane and original to the problem of nationality than Mr. Zangwill's analysis. He traces nationality not to race, speech or type of culture, but in part to geographical accident and in part to the events of history, which produce a feeling of brotherhood among those who have labored and fought together; or, as he felicitously puts the matter, nationality is the product of Contiguous Coöperation. His fourfold division of national states is also worth noting and remembering; the simple nationality, where political boundaries exactly coincide with nationality, the complex nationality where many peoples are mingled together in one state, the compound nationality where different peoples are leagued into a federation, and the Turkish type where one people constitutes the state altho alien peoples live within its boundaries.

Mr. Zangwill does not altogether like the national idea and he inclines to be scornful of the romantic haze in which it is sometimes enveloped, but for all that he recognizes the existence and strength of national patriotism and he is opposed to all attempts to repress or restrain it by alien power.

Mr. Zangwill adds attractiveness to his study by many delightful touches of wit. We may select a few casual sayings as examples of many others. "Packs of wolves are not unaware of their unity because they do not howl about lupinity." "The Turks are handicapped like the Magyars by the fact that their minority nationalities are majorities." "Treitschke was unaware that his ideal of a world-illumining Germany, purged of Jews, was only a plagiarism from Judaism." "Many so-called Cosmopolitans are merely people who have adopted a more romantic nationality."

The Principle of Nationalities, by Israel Zangwill. The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

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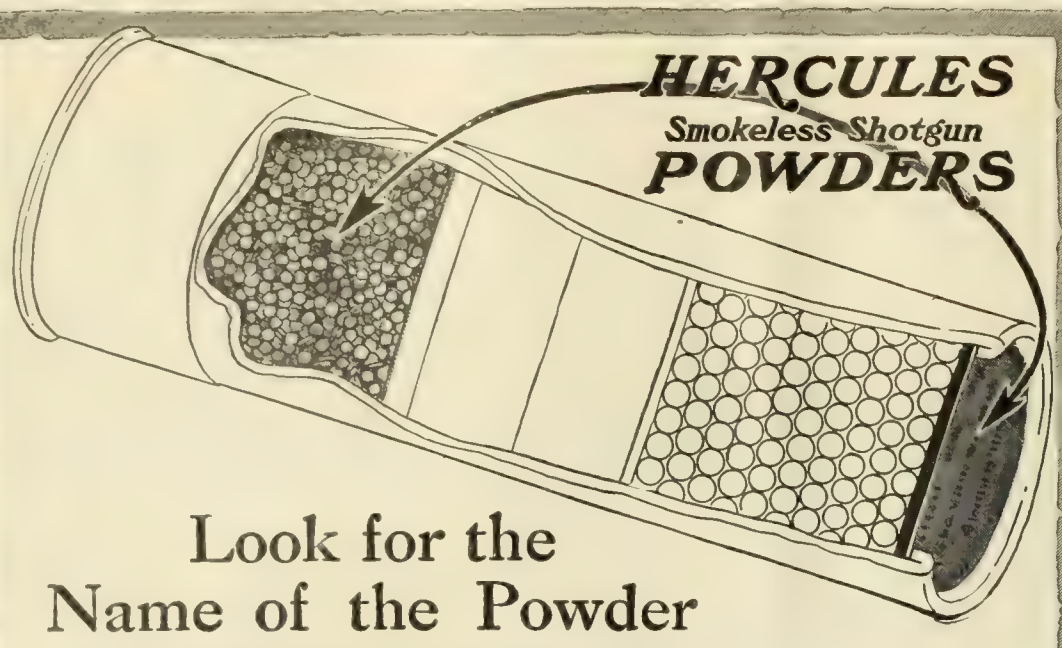


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BACK TO THE SEA

(*Continued from page 391*)

will establish a school on the water front near the port of New York to give the young recruits their preliminary training. Afterward they will gain practical experience by service on such ships as may be available for training at sea. The course should not be less than one year before the boys are fitted for minor positions on sea-going vessels.

Boys from every state will be welcomed, the citizens of each state contributing in proportion to the number of cadets furnished by them. The principal requirement for admission to the school will be good character and the age of those who enter will probably be from sixteen to eighteen. One reason why ample funds must be supplied to carry on the work is that it is planned to make the school free to all the boys who enter it, except perhaps for a deposit to cover the cost of the uniform.

This school will, we hope, prove only a beginning. New training schools may in time be established and perhaps the Federal Government may assume control. But the work must first be well under way and the school equipped and organized. We must begin with the little and work toward the big.

To launch this enterprize two things are necessary, popular endorsement and money. Both should be freely given, for the cause is a worthy one; nothing less than the restoration of the American flag to its rightful position on the seas in peace and war alike. Only an active interest in this cause on the part of citizens in every part of the country can bring success to our undertaking.

In the days before the Civil War the United States had a merchant marine which was the envy of the greatest commercial nations of the Old World. The great mass of the population lived within a few miles of the coast and the desire of nearly every small boy was to run away to sea and become a sailor. Among a seafaring people it was not difficult to find good crews for all the ships that could be built.

But for the last few decades our development has been landward. We were, as a people, devoted to the mighty task of conquering a continent for civilization. We permitted a good part of our foreign trade and most of our shipping tonnage to be captured by our European rivals. It is now of no avail to lament this long neglect of the world's great waterways. In fact, it was not wholly an evil, for by concentrating on the development of the inland states we have created a remarkable railroad system and thus made possible the opening of the great agricultural region of the Mississippi Valley with the products of which we are now feeding our Allies as well as our own people.

The time has come, however, when we must once more look seaward if we would maintain either our security or our prosperity. Preparedness demands the education of the coming generation to the habit and love of the sea. We must have Americans to officer our merchant marine during the war, and we ought to have them in time of peace. Yet men must be found to handle the new ships which we are building and, unless the American people become once more a seafaring nation, it is not American men who will do it but aliens from other nations that have not lost the salt from their blood and still "go down to the sea in ships."

It takes time to make a sailor. We cannot begin too soon to educate the youth of the land, nor too quickly to spread broadcast over the country a knowledge and ap-

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The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and one-half per centum (1½%) on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable on October 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, September 10, 1917.

J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

Why Our Bodies Rebel

If we permit decaying food to remain near fresh food, the fresh is soon spoiled.

If we permit putrefying waste to lie in the intestines long after it should have been discharged, the blood, which is in direct contact with it, is soon poisoned, and a host of ills follow—headache, dizziness, backache, colitis, neurasthenia, melancholia, dyspepsia, skin eruptions, liver and kidney troubles, etc.

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INSURANCE

Service of The Independent

A constantly increasing number of readers are securing valuable information through the Insurance Service Department conducted by W. E. Underwood, Director.

preciation of the value of ocean trade to our industrial prosperity. The men of both coasts must start this movement and the people of the interior states, who are now a majority of the whole population, must be induced to take an active interest in it.

A large proportion of the boys in the training school should come from the states of the interior. Two years are required to fit them into the "sea habit." Every lad will be doing double duty; helping America to attain victory in the great war for democracy and at the same time giving her a high place among the nations in the peaceful rivalries of trade. In addition, he will have chosen an honorable career, as beneficial to his own character as to the welfare of his country.

If this matter of training the coming generation can be properly presented to the people of the Middle West there is little doubt that the appeal will meet a strong response. Evidence of this is afforded by the results obtained in these states by the recruiting campaigns of the Navy and of the Naval Militia. Every young man in the merchant marine will be a living advertisement of the training school and serve to arouse the interest of the people in his own town and state in the foreign trade of the United States. Enthusiastic boys make interested parents. The school will bring back to the sea, both in interest and in person, the men and the sons of the men who navigated the Western plains in the "prairie schooner."

The West understands also the economic motive for developing our sea borne trade. If the people of the interior are to prosper, their products must no longer be permitted to lie rotting at the seaports. The sons of the West have run the cars to the coast. They must also learn to transfer the train loads to the ships and carry them overseas to their transatlantic customers.

The accident of this war has brought to America a great responsibility and a great opportunity. Our responsibility is to create and man a commercial fleet adequate to transport all the foodstuffs and supplies needed by the Entente Allies and a large American army into the bargain. Our opportunity is to put this merchant marine on a permanent basis and make it wholly American, in personnel as well as in nominal ownership and control.

New York City

A certain rector just before the service was called to the vestibule to meet a couple who wanted to be married. He explained that there wasn't time for the ceremony then, "but," said he, "if you will be seated, I will give an opportunity at the end of the service for you to come forward, and I will then perform the ceremony."

The couple agreed, and at the proper moment the clergyman said: "Will those who wish to be united in the holy bond of matrimony please come forward?"

Whereupon thirteen women and one man proceeded to the altar.—*Blighty.*

Shortly after a new administration took over a well known Western railway, a great number of claims were preferred against the company on account of horses and cattle being killed along the line in Texas. Not only that, but it appeared that every animal killed invariably figured in the claims presented as being of the best blood in Texas.

The claims finally became so numerous and the majority so unreasonable, that one day the president of the road became much excited while discussing the situation with one of the road's attorneys.

"Do you know," he exclaimed, bringing down his fist on the desk by way of emphasis, "I have reached the conclusion that nothing in Texas so improves live stock as crossing it with a locomotive."—*New Idea.*



EMERGENCY INDUSTRIAL HOSPITALS
Richman Bros. (left) and Upson Nut Co. (right), both of Cleveland, Ohio

Caring for the Injured Employe

ONE of the essentials in the management of the modern industrial plant is the proper care of the sick and injured. This is of course important from the practical as well as the humane standpoint. It is a matter of both self-interest and duty on the part of the management. Sickness must be prevented and shortened—injuries followed by the quickest possible recoveries—as an *efficiency* measure.

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WASHINGTON.....SOUTHERN BLDG.	ERIE.....128 W. TWELFTH	SAN ANTONIO.....212 LOSOYA
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SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' INSURANCE

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT INSURANCE SERVICE

IT is desirable that I outline as fully as I can in my limited space the plan of death and disability insurance now under consideration by the Government for the benefit of the men composing the military and naval forces engaged in the war. I will try to waste no words.

The benefits fall under three heads: support of dependents during the absence of the men; compensation for injuries or disabilities; a life insurance coverage.

To illustrate the first: a private soldier receives $33 a month. It is proposed that he be compelled to allot not less than $15 of his pay, and not more than fifty per cent of it, to the support of his family; whereupon the Government will supplement this with an allowance ranging from $5 to $50. A man with a wife and two children, who will allot $15, will secure for them from the Government $32.50 additional, bringing the combined amount due the family to $47.50 a month. The Government will add $5 for a third child. If the man also has a dependent parent and to his compulsory allotment he will add $5, making the whole sum $20, the Government will make a further allowance of $10. So that the soldier or sailor with a wife, three children and a father or mother dependent on him would thus secure to them a total monthly income of $67.50. The Government will contribute a maximum supplementary amount for dependents in addition to those named.

NOW as to death and disability benefits falling under the second head of this description. These extend to and cover officers, men and nurses while in active service as part of the military or naval forces. The plan adopted follows the general lines on which the various workmen's compensation schemes are operated, the object being to displace the pension system in this instance. While under some circumstances this plan yields less than the present pension system, under others, especially in providing for a man's dependents in the event of his death, it gives more. The amount of the compensation payable for total disabilities is based on a percentage of the man's pay with a minimum of from $40 to $75 a month according to the size of the family, increasing for the higher officers to a maximum of $200 a month. Indemnities for partial disabilities are calculated on the amounts payable for total disabilities, adjusted to the average impairment of earning capacity as measured by injuries in civil occupations. Medical, surgical and hospital treatment, supplies and appliances are included.

The rehabilitation and reëducation of injured men is an important part of this compensation plan. As the Secretary of the Treasury observes in a circular outlining the bill: "Compensation is a helpful measuse of justice, but rehabilitation and reeducation fitting him for a life of activity and usefulness, either in his former or some other vocation, is an obligation fundamental both to him and his fellowmen." The manner and means by which this object is to be attained have not been settled; but two principles are incorporated in the bill:

1. The man's obligations to avail himself of such opportunities as the Government may provide or cause to be provided under penalty of loss of compensation during any period of unreasonable refusal.

2. A man's right to disability compensation regardless of his individual economic recuperation.

The practical operation of the compensation plan is thus illustrated by using the case of an unmarried man in the ranks who has lost both legs and both arms. Under the pension system he would receive $100 a month, no consideration being given to the number of future dependents. The compensation system proposed would give him while he remained unmarried $40 a month, an additional $20 if he required a nurse or attendant, and $10 more for a widowed mother dependent on him. If he should marry the monthly allowance would be increased $15; for each of the first two children a further addition of $10—a possible maximum of $105 a month. Artificial limbs and treatment are also included.

This income would not be affected by any earnings on his own account. A provision of the bill permits him to commute as much as $20 a month of his income from the Government (estimated to be worth $1000 or more) to be used as capital in embarking in a small business if he so desires.

If, as the result of injury or disease incurred or contracted while in the service, death occurs, compensation based on the man's pay runs to his dependents, the amount depending on the size of the family. The sums range from a minimum of $15 to a maximum of $60 for privates, to a maximum of $200 a month for the higher officers. Funeral allowances not exceeding $100 are made. Compensation is made to widows until two years after their remarriage; to children until they are eighteen, unless they are physically or mentally incapable of self-support. The circumstances of the family at the time of each monthly payment and not at the time of the injury determines the amount to be paid.

COMING to the life insurance provision, which is the third section of this explanation, we find it to consist of a principal sum from $1000 to $10,000, covering against total disability and death while in active service, at nominal cost to those who take it. The excess cost would be borne by the Government. We are informed in the explanation of the plan made by the Secretary of the Treasury that as the Government will not have the usual expenses incident to the insurance business, the premium rates to be charged are based on the normal mortality experience without "loading" or any overhead charges. The figure named is approximately $8 per $1000. The Secretary of the Treasury explains that:

"The cheapest form of insurance, costing during the war on an average $8 per $1000 of insurance and thus bringing even the maximum of $10,000 insurance within the reach of practically every private, is provided for. After the war the insurance may be converted into other forms with earlier maturity, the premiums to be based, however, on the same mortality tables and without 'loading.' All insurance is to be payable in installments, to be non-assignable and free from the claims of creditors either of the insured or of the beneficiary. It is to be limited to wife, children and other specified kindred. It must be applied for within 120 days after the terms are promulgated or subsequent enlistment or entrance into the service. For those who are totally disabled or die before they have had an opportunity to insure within the prescribed period of 120 days, insurance in the sum of $5000 is deemed to have been applied for and granted."

The Insurance Department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the director of The Independent Insurance Service

I have now presented in brief the whole of the Government's plan as embodied in a voluminous bill which is soon to have the attention of Congress. Leaving out of account for the moment the life insurance privilege just described, there can be no question that the benefits provided for the men and their families and dependents are wisely planned and generous as to proportions. But it is the judgment of representatives of the great life insurance companies that the proposal to grant insurance in a specific sum at a certain cost to the men is, in view of the abundant provision made in the compensation benefits, superfluous and unwise.

If the proponents of the measure believe that the compensation guaranteed is insufficient and that it should be supplemented by the benefits derivable under a life insurance policy, then they should agree on the proper supplementary amount and give it free of cost, just as is done in the matter of the other benefits. As it is, what will be the result? The greater number of the men will not buy the life insurance even at $8 per $1000; of those who do take it, the majority will have the minimum amount, while a few will each have two, three, five and ten times that. This works a decided unevenness of compensatory protection to different men performing the same service.

BY way of illustrating the value of the compensation benefits described, their sufficiency in ordinary cases, consider now that the amount of the average policy in force, on January 1, 1917, in the life insurance companies (taking them all together) reporting to the New York Insurance Department was $1800 and that the life insurance value of the compensation benefit payable to a widow with two children is about $8500. Compare the average of $1800 life insurance with $10,000, the life insurance equivalent of $40 a month payable for disability thru injury. The life insurance equivalent of the compensation due a disabled soldier with a wife and two or more children dependent on him is about $12,000.

President Ide, of the Home Life, has pointed out that there seem to be impracticabilities in the life insurance portion of the scheme which will not be easy to overcome. We are calculating on putting a million men under arms. If they take an average of $5000 apiece the Government will have in force $5,000,000,000 of insurance "before any proper organization," as he says, "for the handling of such an enormous enterprise could be established or perfected." This is about equal in amount to the total insurance in force in the three largest life insurance companies in the world.

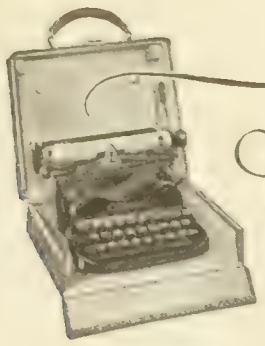
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Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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MAGAZINE AND SUBURBAN LIFE

Founded 1904

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THE NEW PLAYS

We agree with President Wilson and Colonel Roosevelt in commending *The Country Cousin* as the true American comedy. You'll like it—every bit! (Gaiety Theater.)

De Luxe Annie, denominated on the bills as "a psychological play of mystery by Edward Clark," depicts the criminal and angelic adventures of a female Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Popular rubbish. (Booth Theater.)

What Happened to Jones? is one of the few comedies that stand successfully the test of a revival twenty years after the original production. Written by George Broadhurst. Hale Hamilton plays "Jones." (Forty-eighth Street Theater.)

A Tailor Made Man, by Harry James Smith, wholesome, highly amusing comedy in which a tailor's presser, masquerading in a customer's dress suit, enters high society and succeeds in doing some of the things Napoleon left undone. The most "efficient" stenographer ever portrayed on the stage appears in the third act. (Cohan & Harris Theater.)

REMARKABLE REMARKS

KAISER WILHELM—Onward with God!

GENERAL PERSHING—Lafayette, *nous voila*.

ELIHU ROOT—I have faith in God's people.

R. B. DELVIN—Be a backer, not a slacker.

"MA" SUNDAY—God wants you to have a good time.

DR. W. A. EVANS—Reading in bed is a lazy bad habit.

LAURA JEAN LIBBY—There should be no evasion on the wife's part.

GENERAL GALLIENI—If you have brains use them; if not plant cabbages.

CHAMP CLARK—We have not degenerated into a race of mollycoddles.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER—I let my deeds speak for me and not my words.

REV. CORTLAND MYERS—If the Kaiser is a Christian then I am an atheist.

MAYOR THOMPSON OF CHICAGO—The Pope is the only sane man in Europe.

CHARLES E. HUGHES—Congress should call any one to serve who is able to serve.

J. OGDEN ARMOUR—Loyalty in an employee is worth a whole lot more than ability.

BILLY SUNDAY—They say I rub the fur the wrong way. I say let the cats turn around.

SECRETARY BAKER—The United States is now in the dominant moral position of the world.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE—Heaven knows, this war has taught us more than we yet understand.

AMY LOWELL—I studied and worked incessantly for ten years before I ever published a line.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE—The sleep that sits on babies' eyes, does anybody know from where it comes?

JOB E. HEDGES—We did not go to war; God Almighty took America by the scruff of the neck and threw her in.

GLENN FRANK—The lecturer should study his applause as a chemist studies the reactions in his test tubes.

ED HOWE—I am honestly of the opinion that the work of Tagore is neither beautiful, important nor interesting.

ROGER W. BABSON—Any officer of a bank runs the risk of losing his job by even speaking in favor of movements which really help the working classes.

P CASPAR HARVEY—The family belongs to the great American middle-class if the milk bottle sits on the front porch.

BONAR LAW—The German Emperor has become a great empire builder, but it is not his empire that he is building.

GEORGE L. BEER—American political life has been largely dominated by three concepts: Independence, Union and the Monroe Doctrine.

ORVILLE WRIGHT—We can get better and cheaper service out of two aeroplanes of moderate size than we can get out of one which is twice as large.

SAMUEL GOMPERS—When I am hit on one cheek I am willing to turn the other, but after that I have no more cheeks and must use the fists that God gave me.

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL—La Follette, Stone, Gronna and the Kaiser's Iron Cross brigade have no more right in the Senate than Benedict Arnold has in heaven.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—It's no use going out to help grow beans and potatoes until you can tell them apart or until you know which end of the hoe goes in the ground.

THE FOOD FIGHT

Under this head, every week, The Independent will print some vital part of the information which is being circulated by the Department of Agriculture to aid American housekeepers in their patriotic and intensely necessary work of conserving food.

HAVE you tried "fifty-fifty biscuits"—Uncle Sam's latest idea for saving wheat flour in hot bread? You use two cups of cornmeal, soy beans which can be home ground, finely crushed peanuts, or rice flour to two cups of white flour. Or you can use one cup of cornmeal and one cup of ground soy beans or crushed peanuts with the wheat product.

You can make "fifty-fifty" muffins with one and one-half cups of cooked and mashed sweet or Irish potato, or cooked cereal, or ground soy beans, to an equal amount of flour. Then there are "fifty-fifty" recipes for wafers and for cornmeal cookies.

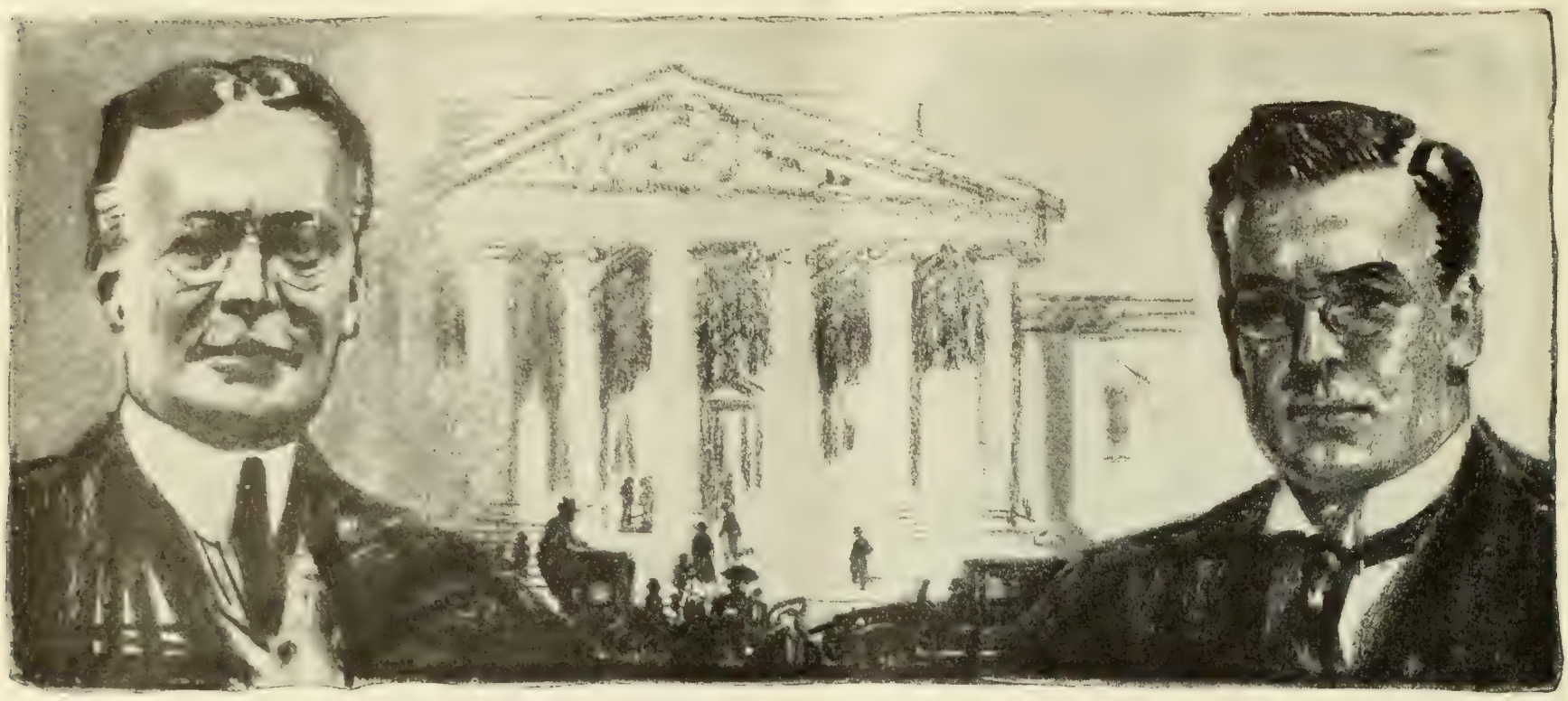
How to make all these "fifty-fifties" as well as entire cornmeal gems and yeast breads and rolls made in part of finely crushed peanuts, sweet or Irish potato, soy-bean meal (which can be made at home by grinding soy beans in a handmill), rice, cornmeal or cooked cereals, is described in detail in United States Department of Agriculture Circular No. A91, "Partial Substitutes for Wheat in Bread Making." Here is a sample recipe—the one for "fifty-fifty" biscuits as worked out by Hannah L. Wessling, Specialist in Home Demonstration Work:

"FIFTY-FIFTY BISCUITS"

- 2 cups cornmeal, ground soy beans, or finely ground peanuts, rice flour, or other substitute.
- 2 cups white flour.
- 4 teaspoons baking powder.
- 2 teaspoons salt.
- 4 tablespoons shortening.
- Liquid sufficient to mix to proper consistency (1 to 1¼ cups).

Sift together the flour, meal, salt and baking powder twice. Have the shortening as cold as possible and cut it into the mixture with a knife, finally rubbing it in with the hands. Mix quickly with the cold liquid (milk, skim milk or water) forming a fairly soft dough which can be rolled on the board. Turn onto a floured board; roll into sheet not over one-half inch thick; cut into rounds; place these in lightly floured biscuit tins (or shallow pans) and bake ten to twelve minutes in a rather hot oven. If peanuts are used, the roasted and shelled nuts should be finely crushed with a rolling pin.

In making the flour and peanut biscuits the flour and other dry ingredients should be sifted together twice and then mixt thoroly with the crushed peanuts.



How two men built up a great bank

The directors of a big New York trust company were hunting for two unusually able men to make vice-presidents. The bank was being reorganized. Strong leaders were needed.

Before making their choice, the directors considered many men in the banking world. The future of the bank depended largely upon the experience and judgment of the men they selected.

Selected for their business knowledge

In the end the directors chose two men without any previous banking experience. One was a successful real estate agent; the other a big life insurance man. These men were selected because their business knowledge was broad and sound.

The directors' choice has been more than justified.

The two new vice-presidents have placed this trust company among the foremost banking institutions of America. Each has advanced to the very forefront of the banking world.

Today, one of these men is president of another, even bigger trust company—the second largest in America. The other man is partner in one of the strongest private banking firms in the world.

Why they succeeded

These two men succeeded in a totally new business because they had mastered the principles underlying *all* business. They were able to build up a great bank because of their unusual grasp of business fundamentals.

This same knowledge lies behind every big success. Once acquired, it needs only the personal qualities of determination and energy to make success sure for any one.

It is this broad grasp of big business principles that the Alexander Hamilton Institute is giving to more than 60,000 men in America today.

Based upon the actual experience of thousands of successful business men

The Institute collects, classifies and transmits thru the Modern Business Course and Service, the best thought and practice in modern business. It gives you a thoro and sound training in the fundamental principles underlying all departments of business.

In our national crisis today, the need for this broad executive training is rapidly increasing. Men in all branches of business are being called upon to assume the work of others and to fill more responsible positions. This demand for trained executives will be even greater in the coming struggle for world-markets. For men and women too, who are prepared there will be more opportunities than ever before to succeed in a big way.

The kind of men enrolled

Presidents of big corporations are often enrolled for the Modern Business Course and Service along with ambitious young men in their employ.

Among the 60,000 subscribers are such men as E. R. Behrend, President of the Hammermill Paper Co.; N. A. Hawkins, Manager of Sales, Ford Motor Co.; William C. D'Arcy, President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World; A. T. Hardin, Vice-President, New York Central Lines; Melville W. Mix, President of the Dodge Mfg. Co.—and scores of others equally prominent.

In the Standard Oil Co. 291 men are enrolled in the Alexander Hamilton Institute; in the U. S. Steel Corporation 450; in the National Cash Register Co. 194; in the Pennsylvania Railroad 108; in the General Electric Co. 300—and so on down the list of the biggest concerns in America.

Advisory Council

Business and educational authority of the highest standing is represented in the Advisory Council of the Institute. This Council includes Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York; Judge E. H. Gary, head of the U. S. Steel Corporation; John Hays Hammond, the eminent engineer; Jeremiah W. Jenks, the statistician and economist, and Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY

WAR AS AN INDUSTRY

THREE years of war have educated the American people to its meaning. We know that war is no longer, if indeed it ever was, an affair of young men with uniforms and rifles going out to shoot the enemy while the rest of the nation carried on "business as usual" and applauded the soldiers on their return. It was Krupp's factories and not the Kaiser's mailed fist or "shining armor" that won the first Belgian campaign. It was the train dispatcher and the maker of railroad supplies that defeated the Russians. It was the two million men and women in the British munitions factories that compelled the German retreat in the west. Even the men actually in the war zone follow the most varied and specialized occupations. He who says "soldier" may mean by the term baker, lumberman, dentist, blacksmith, engineer, electrician, musician, chemist or mechanician. The man in the front trenches is the apex of a great industrial pyramid which includes nearly every trade and occupation known to mankind, with the exception of a few that minister to the luxuries of peace times.

The moral of this for the people of the United States is that we should never confront another war either in the state of unpreparedness which is represented by a small volunteer army or only half-prepared, with compulsory service for the army and no organization of war industry. We must make universal service a reality as well as a name. When the time comes that the other nations of the world will consent with us to a general disarmament this period of training may be devoted to some peaceful service to the community, such as was suggested by that far-sighted American philosopher, the late William James, in his "Moral Equivalent of War." We trust that the necessity for the individual nation to organize its citizenry for the common defense will become as obsolete under international federation as the sheriff's posse has become in cities whose peace is safeguarded by a good police force. But so long as there exists in the world a military menace to our national liberties every one who shares the privileges of American citizenship ought to be taught some useful part in the great industry of war.

Of course the acquirement of a war technic will take a certain amount of time and absorb a certain fraction of the productive energy of the nation. But as some counterbalance to this we must reckon the cost of economic disorganization on the eve of battle. The transition from a peace basis to a war basis at present is a frightful waste not of money only but of time and human ability as well. Thousands of men and women are thrown into the ranks of the unemployed by the failure of their businesses and yet no place has been made ready for them in the industries of war. Skilled artizans and farmers, just the men to feel first the impulse of patriotism, enlist in the army while the fields go untilled and the men at the front curse the lack of ammunition which prolongs the agony of the campaign. New fleets of merchant shipping are built and experienced sailors cannot be found to man them. Coal miners go on strike for double wages, confident that their places cannot be filled. The liquor trade and other parasitic businesses flourish, and the worst class of slackers, the wasters, keep servants and tradesmen busy ministering to their pleasures while the army is short of the most elementary necessities and the poor in the great cities are face to face with famine. All this is true even in Germany, the land which claims a permanent monopoly of every kind of efficiency.

The needs of war time may be reduced to five: men to fight at the front; men and women to supply their immediate needs or to make the tools of war; men and women to care for the needs of the civilian community; men and women to care for transportation, and men and women to "tide over" the enterprizes of peace until the end of the war. All persons in any way capable of productive effort should be enlisted in one of these five national services from the instant war is declared and it should be the primary duty of the national Government to preserve a due balance among them. The first class consists of all the physically sound young men whose civilian work can be taken over by others during the war without economic loss. Ordinary military training should be given to all persons in this group.

The teaching of war technic to the other groups is still to be developed. So far as possible it should be in line with the chosen occupation of the individual, but it might well be given in summer camps or university extension classes and, of course, in schools and colleges, so that the feeling of comradeship and patriotic coöperation might be emphasized as strongly as in the regular military service. Large factories, manufacturing and electrical establishments in particular, would perform a great patriotic service by giving facilities for a few weeks' training each year at the plant in the application of mechanical, chemical and electrical processes to the special needs of war. All agricultural schools should give a course on the proper balance of crops with each other and with live stock when there is a large standing army to be fed according to the standard diet provided by the Government. Railroad men should be instructed in the handling and shipment of munitions of war and every merchant ship should be available as an efficient transport.

Some of the trades farthest removed from military life in the limited sense of the word can be made surprizingly useful in war time with a little special training. The baker ought to be taught the use of the army oven as a part of his business. The veterinary surgeon can specialize a little on the army mule and the cavalry charger. The photographer should be given a little practise in military observation work. The chauffeur ought not to be licensed until he has proved his knowledge of how to repair a military transport automobile or an army ambulance. The jeweler might well

study the officer's field glass and chronometer. Every tailor should learn to make the standard national uniforms and every cobbler to make army boots before necessity compels him to learn in a hurry what he should have known all along. Even the painter has a field opened to his talents in the new science of camouflage.

An objection may be raised to this universal conscription that it would tend to introduce militarism into the whole of industrial life. It would be far more likely to introduce the civilian spirit into the business of war. The nation would simply turn from mere money making to the task of the common defense without any accompaniment of red tape or gold braid, of arrogant officers or "shot at sunrise" courts martial. Every man and every woman, young or old, strong or sickly, would slip into an appointed and duly prepared post of duty; at the hospital bedside, in the camp kitchen, at the telegraph key, at the engine throttle, at the plow, in the coal mine, in the lumber camp, at a clerk's desk in Washington or even the schoolhouse and the hearthside. Wherever work had to be done there would be a man or woman trained *before* the war to do it. This common basis of service would in time become as much a matter of course as going to school and since all would have the share that they were able to perform in the work of the war it would be the logical basis of a common citizenship and a universal franchise.

SPURLOS VERSENKT

RELUCTANT as people are to learn the German language nowadays there is one more phrase that must be memorized. The world has never forgotten the words of Count von Bismarck when he said the European problem would be settled not with diplomacy but *mit Blut und Eisen.* Count Luxburg, Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires, gave equally apt expression to the German spirit when he said that in consequence of the release of German vessels by the Argentine Government the Argentine steamers "Oran" and "Guazo" nearing Bordeaux should "be spared if possible or else *spurlos versenkt.*" "Sunk without leaving a trace"—it is an unforgettable phrase. It will stick in the memory of mankind along with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's reference to the Belgian treaty as "a scrap of paper." We thank thee, Germany, for that word! "With blood and iron," "a scrap of paper" and "sunk without leaving a trace"—these three phrases give the measure of German militarism by the hight of its arrogance, the breadth of its duplicity and the depth of its depravity. We know now that a German diplomat enjoying the hospitality of a friendly nation will recommend the destruction with all on board of an innocent merchant vessel bearing the flag of the nation to which he is accredited and will send a message to that effect thru the embassy of another neutral nation. It would be hard to conceive of a single act involving more violations of the spirit and letter of international law. And this revelation comes at the same time as the news of the bombing of the American hospital in France and the publication of the letters in which the Kaiser ten years ago conspired with the Czar to conclude a secret alliance and betray France.

The case against Germany can be referred to the world jury without argument for the prosecution. Nothing that has been charged against her by her enemies can equal what she has boasted of herself. Who can deny that the Kaiser means to be an autocrat when he himself claims that his will is law? Who would have imagined that the German foreign policy involved the turning of Texas and Arizona over to Mexico if Foreign Minister Zimmermann had not said it? The German generals have declared that war must be merciless. The German statesmen have bragged of their treachery. The German rulers have gloried in their unlimited power. The German professors have taught that there can be no law to restrain a state. The German poets have praised hatred. The German pastors have preached oppression. The most effective anti-German propaganda has been the translation of German books and papers, the publication of the diaries of the German soldiers and the dispatches of German diplomats. Arraigned before the bar of public opinion Germany brags "Guilty!"

TIME TO STOP IT

THE principles governing freedom of speech in this country are simple, they have been tried out and applied for three generations, and there is no excuse for any misunderstanding about them.

Restless souls, dissatisfied saints, revolutionaries, Fenians and little brothers to the Hun can hire a hall if they want to, and talk themselves tired in condemnation of any law or administrative act, so long as they don't themselves disobey the law or incite others to disobey it while it stands as law. But there is no principle of liberty or rule of law or of morals that entitles them to use public places for such a purpose.

To what extent impromptu meetings and loose talk shall be permitted in public places depends on circumstances and expediences. When the world is at peace and no serious domestic disorders vex, it is often wise to permit ranters to rant. They explode in the open air and do no great harm. Even then, however, the public convenience and safety are first considerations, and it does not follow that gas bombs are harmless in congested places like Union Square or the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street because they once were harmless in Hyde Park.

Much more must public considerations rule when the nation is at war. Then, to win victory, public authority will and rightly may override all lesser rights and interests, always excepting one paramount moral good, namely, the civilization, including the popular freedom, for which alone a war is justifiable. This paramount good requires that even in war we must maintain the right to question in a reasonable and decent way whether the war is justifiable; how long it should be waged, and by what methods; the course of legislation, and the conduct of government. Neither Great Britain nor France has curtailed this right in the present war, and there is not the slightest danger that the United States will curtail it.

But curtail open sedition and overt obstruction of the nation's war activities we must and shall, and it is elementary common sense to hold that anti-war meetings in public places are overt obstruction. If, as war measures, the Government may draft men for the army, commandeer ships, railroads and mines, and fix prices, it certainly may say what goings on are permissible in public places, and what are not.

Anti-war meetings in public places should be stopped absolutely thruout the United States. If force is necessary, use it relentlessly, and never mind then if highbrows get hurt, along with the mob.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND THE GERMAN PEOPLE

WE believe that President Wilson is both right and politic in his insistence upon a distinction between the German Government and the German people, altho his efforts to do so are met with skepticism in England and with repudiation in Germany. He is right because there is and always has been a considerable element in Germany that detests militarism and all its works and has never approved of Germany's aggressive designs. He is politic because it is only thru the strengthening of this element that any dependence can be placed upon Germany in the future.

In spite of the emphatic and almost unanimous assertions of the German press that the people are a unit and have

perfect confidence in the Kaiser it is evident that this is not true. The Socialist press is as cordial as it could be toward any enemy utterance and, while disappointed that the President rejected the Pope's peace proposals, is obviously pleased to see that he expresses approval of the main points of the Socialist peace proposals, namely, no punitive indemnities, no forcible annexations and no commercial boycott. Even the conservative press by the very fury with which it denounces the President betrays its fear that his words may have an effect on public opinion. For instance, the *Rhenish Westphalian Gazette* in attacking the "pharisaical hypocrisy" of the American note says:

> Mr. Wilson knows that there are people in Germany who are particularly susceptible to such utterances by an enemy, but he is at last seen thru, even by his former friends here, and we can therefore hardly believe that he will have great success in his attempt to influence the feeling in Germany.

No matter how many of Mr. Wilson's "former friends" may now have turned against him we are glad to be assured from such a source that still "there are people in Germany who are particularly susceptible to such utterances." That's all we wanted to know, thank you. That gives us something to work on and we presume that they will be still more "susceptible" by next fall.

The fact that the Reichstag recently voted by a large majority for an immediate peace without annexations or indemnities in spite of the opposition of the Government and the furious antagonism of the Pan-Germanists shows that a strong current of popular opinion is setting in that direction. No other parliament among the fifteen belligerents, except the Russian Duma, has taken so pronounced a step toward peace. Of course we could not accept the terms of settlement proposed by the Reichstag or even the more moderate terms proposed by the Socialists included in that majority, but the first peace proposals presented are never acceptable to the opponent. We must some time begin to talk over terms with somebody in Germany and the only question is whether we shall treat with the Hohenzollerns and the Junkers or with the Liberals and Socialists. Obviously it is our best policy to give as much encouragement as we can to the advances of the popular party, however little their present ideas may suit us. To refuse to treat with any groups of the German people without the approval of the German Government is not to liberate Germany but to fasten Kaiserism more firmly upon it. It is playing into the hands of the enemy, for, as the President points out, Kaiserism is the enemy.

A large part of the criticism of the President's policy seems to be based upon the idea that he is trying to shield the German people from a merited punishment by throwing all the guilt upon their rulers. Now this is an absurd idea, for like much of the criticism directed against the President it assumes that he is an ignoramus. We have had presidents who might have been criticized for lack of acquaintance with foreign affairs, but they had not been teaching the subject for twenty-five years. When a writer wants to refresh his mind on the constitution of the German Empire in order to convict the President of ignorance of this subject he will probably refer to that handy little volume entitled "The State" and perhaps without noticing that its author was Woodrow Wilson. It may fairly be assumed that Mr. Wilson has not forgotten what he then knew about the Reichstag franchise. He knows as well as any of his critics how far that body represents the people and he knows better than any of them who were the active agents in starting the war.

But the question is not who made the war, but who can make peace. Whatever may be the answer to the first question, the answer to the second question is "the German people." Consequently we are not concerned with the Kaiser but with the people. A war is not a court of justice. A war cannot pass upon the guilt or innocence of any one; it can never decide a question of right and wrong. We have no desire to convict or convince Germany. We only desire to make Germany powerless to harm the world. It would not be worth continuing the fighting an hour to extort a document signed by the Kaiser and countersigned by Bethmann-Hollweg, Tirpitz and Moltke acknowledging their guilt, repenting of their deeds and beseeching pardon of God and man. Such a document would be, indeed, "a scrap of paper." If the whole German people or such of them as wished for war should put on sackcloth and ashes and cry "Peccavi!" by the hour it would not make a particle of difference with our peace terms. Such repentance might perhaps alleviate their lot in the next world, but—it may be wicked but that's how we feel—we do not care much to have their lot alleviated. Somehow we do not take so friendly an interest in Germans as we used to and we do not care any more how they feel or what they think. The war against them is to secure reparation for damages and guarantees for the future, not conviction of sin and promises of reform. It would be useless if not hopeless to strive for the latter, but there is a good prospect of getting the former if we encourage that part of the German people who are anxious for a permanent peace.

"ONWARD WITH GOD"

THE Vandelaincourt Hospital, in the region of Verdun, again was bombarded by German aviators for six and a half hours last night. Nineteen persons were killed and twenty-six wounded. The hostile aeroplanes flew over the hospital every twenty minutes from half-past eight o'clock in the evening until three o'clock in the morning. —*Cable to the Associated Press, September 6.*

WHO IS USING THE PANAMA CANAL?

THE report of the Panama Canal for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1917, shows that during the twelve months preceding, 1876 seagoing vessels passed thru the Canal in one direction or the other. Of these 464 were American, 780 British and 632 of other foreign registry. Comparing 1917 with 1915, the first year of the Canal's operations, we see that there has been an increase of 160 per cent in the foreign shipping but a slight decrease in the American. The number of British ships using the Canal has increased by 70 per cent, the Chilean by 60 per cent, the Norwegian by 250 per cent, and the Japanese by 1100 per cent, while the American has lost ground.

It would seem from this that the Panama Canal was a philanthropic enterprize, constructed by the American people at a cost of $400,000,000 chiefly for the benefit of foreign commerce. Yet the fault is not in the Canal. It is our own lack of ships that leaves us in the lurch. Evidently the somewhat selfish anticipations entertained at the outset of the war that American commerce among the Americas would gain at the expense of the belligerents have not been justified by experience. Such ships as we have are absorbed in European commerce and we could use ten times as many. Whether it be peace or war, what we need is a mercantile marine and we hope that the vessels in building for the present emergency will be equally serviceable in after years.

A COMPARISON

"I want America to beat Germany, but I want Germany to beat England," says the half way loyalist.

"I want our artillery to smash the enemy's infantry, but I hope that his aviators will be able to drop bombs on our cavalry."

"I hope that our fullback will win the game and that our left end (whom I don't like) will lose it."

"I hope that our advertising manager will make us wealthy, and that the cashier will run away with the funds."

Partnerships, teams, armies and alliances win or lose as units.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Germans Win Riga

The German army has at last delivered its long delayed blow at the northern end of the Russian war front. Riga, for both political and military reasons the most important Baltic port between Petrograd and the German frontier, is now in the hands of the invader. If the season is not too late (for a winter campaign in northern Russia is almost out of the question) and if a sufficient number of army corps can be spared for the purpose we may expect an attempt to reach Petrograd. The Russians can still oppose superior forces to any German offensive, but the Germans hope that defeat and internal dissensions will have demoralized the Russian army to such a degree that no serious resistance will be attempted. The Russian navy, also, is thought to be disorganized and mutinous to such a degree that the Germans may aspire to the naval occupation of the Gulf of Riga and even of the Gulf of Finland, thus dominating entirely the eastern shore of the Baltic and making easier an attack on the Russian capital. Even if the Germans decide not to push their advantage further this autumn the capture of Riga is important. It "restores" to Germany an old Teutonic settlement, which is at the same time one of the largest cities of Russia, and it puts new heart in the civil population of Germany which may prolong their endurance of the privations of war for months. If not the most important, it is the most spectacular success that Germany has won since the collapse of Rumania nearly a year ago.

As usual, since the revolution, the official despatches of the Russian Government admit to the full all that can be claimed by the victorious enemy. We learn from them that the Russians were driven back on a forty-mile front. This gave the Germans not only the city of Riga but a considerable extent of territory beyond the Dvina (or Düna) River. On other parts of the front the week brought very little change. Mackensen's Rumanian campaign has apparently been suspended for a few days so that the Germans could concentrate their resources in the north.

THE GREAT WAR

September 1—Germans sent to reinforce Austrian lines on the Carso front. Mackensen gains in Rumania.

September 2—Russian Government crushes monarchist plot. Germans cross the Dvina. Twenty-three British ships sunk during week.

September 3—Riga falls to the Germans. Chatham bombarded in great air raid.

September 4—Russians retreat in the north. Italians drop bombs on Austrian fleet.

September 5—Germans bombard London. Italians resume battle in the Julian Alps.

September 6—German warships enter Gulf of Riga. House of Representatives passes $11,500,000,000 war bond bill. American hospital in France attacked by air raiders.

September 7—French ministry resigns. President Wilson proclaims embargo on precious metals.

September 8—Austrians halt Italian drive. French advance near Verdun.

September 9—Austrians repulse Italian attack on Monte San Gabriele. Civilians begin to leave Petrograd.

How Russia Takes It

The loss of Riga would matter but little to Russia if the nation were united in its resistance. But the most that can be said is that Premier Kerensky's Government is still the recognized legal authority of the Russian commonwealth and that it has shown a praiseworthy determination to bring order out of chaos—if it can. The task is a great one. The recent Moscow conference shows that the Government can count on the devoted loyalty of the majority in furthering all measures that may be necessary to repel the invader. But there is more than one disloyal faction with which to reckon. Recent municipal elections in Petrograd, held at the very time that German successes were threatening the existence of free Russia, gave two radical parties, the Social Revolutionists and the "Bolsheviki," control of the municipal council with 73 and 70 councillors respectively. The Constitutional Democrats, a moderate republican party in favor of continuing the war, elected only 44 councillors. The Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates protested against the establishment of capital punishment for military offenses and demanded that the order be revoked.

While the anarchism of Petrograd disturbs the Russian republic a still more sinister menace, altho fortunately confined to a very small circle of conspirators, has appeared in a recent attempt to restore Czarism. A number of arrests were made, including some of persons high in rank and position under the old monarchy. Minister of Justice Yaroudny was forced to resign for his laxity in ferreting out the plot. The Czar himself is safely a prisoner in Tobolsk, Siberia, and the most reactionary of his recent ministers, Boris Stürmer, has just died in prison.

The Cossacks, who have been without exception the most loyal element in the Russian army, are now discontented because the Government has abolished



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SETTING FIRE TO A SUBMARINE

This U-boat, sent out to sow mines off the coast of France, ran into too shallow waters and was captured by the French. The crew were taken prisoners; the submarine itself was hauled ashore and burned by its own petrol



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

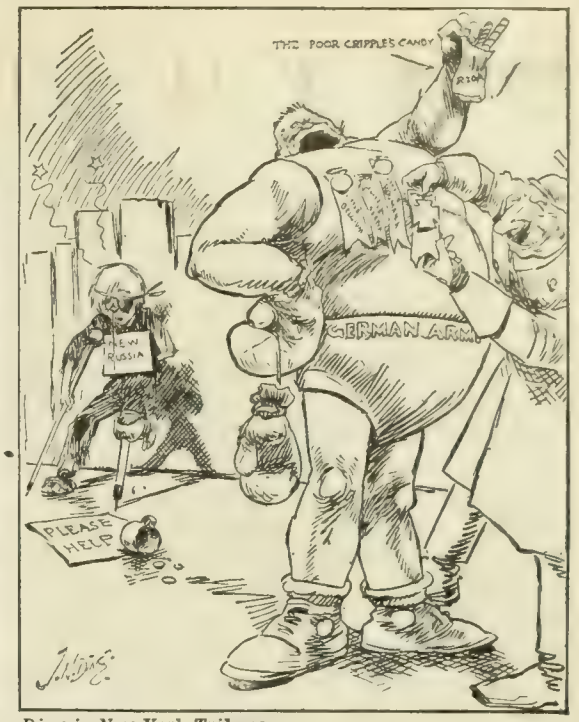
STILL IN THE RUNNING



Teekening in De Amsterdammer, Holland

WAKE UP, IVAN! WAKE UP!

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT



Ding in New York Tribune

ANOTHER GLORIOUS GERMAN VICTORY

their special privileges and placed the Cossack districts under the same system of government as the rest of the republic. General Korniloff, the brilliant Cossack commander, is favored in some quarters as a possible successor to Premier Kerensky should the latter prove unable to cope with the political and military difficulties confronting him.

The Advance on Trieste

Will the Italians have Trieste before the Germans have Petrograd? This question is now uppermost in the minds of every student of the two principal offensive movements of the present hour. Austria claims to have checked the Italian advance for the present, but even if this is true the credit cannot go to the arms of the Hapsburg monarchy, since Germany has had to lend troops to strengthen the Austrian lines. During the course of the present Isonzo campaign the Italians have taken 30,672 prisoners including 858 officers. On their part the Austrians claim to have captured 160 officers and 6300 men. It is noteworthy that the check to the Italian forward movement occurred in the Carso region where the German forces are reported to have been stationed.

The hottest fighting of the week has raged on Monte San Gabriele, the last of the chain of peaks east of Gorizia dominating the Isonzo valley. The Italians assaulted this mountain hight but were soon dislodged by Austrian counter-attacks, and since then there has been a continuous struggle for its possession with the advantage inclining toward the Italians. On the Bainsizza Plateau the Italians have made considerable territorial gains, but further to the south, on the Carso and near Monte Hermada, the report from Vienna declares that "the enemy can no longer boast of having gained a yard of ground." The Italians have bombarded Trieste from the air and the sea and claim to hold the Austrian fleet closely bottled up in the harbor of Pola. If the Italian army can overcome the mountain barrier, not only Trieste but Pola will not improbably fall into their possession and Austria-Hungary will be forced to sink or surrender the Imperial fleet or trust it in unequal combat with the Italian navy in the Adriatic.

American Hospital Raided

It has frequently been said that when the American casualty lists began to come in the United States would wake up to the fact of war. We have now an opportunity to test the truth of that belief. On September 6 German air raiders visited an American Red Cross hospital and, either by accident or design, struck it with their bombs. One officer and two enlisted aids were killed and nineteen persons injured, including medical officers, patients and hospital attendants. The Harvard and the St. Louis hospital units were among those that suffered from the bombardment.

The Germans did not single out the American hospital for special attention as French and British hospitals have also been attacked within the last few days and considerable numbers killed or injured. To judge from these frequent raids on hospitals it would appear that the enemy has ceased to respect the Red Cross, but it must be remembered that marksmanship in bomb dropping from a great hight is rarely accurate, and a hospital that is struck was not necessarily intended as a target. The aerial activity of both the Germans and the Allies on the western front is now of very great intensity. Both sides have many more airplanes in use than ever before and neither side has yet been able to attain unchallenged superiority in the air. The French and British seem to have the greater number of aircraft and to win the majority of single combats between aviators, but the Germans are able to keep them busy at the front and at the same time spare airplanes for raids on the chief centers of population in France and England.

Aside from the war in the air the western front has been comparatively quiet, not in the sense that fighting ceased but simply that it has taken the form of trench raids and local attacks rather than any great offensive. French reports indicate that the Germans are planning another retreat in the west, abandoning Belgium as far east as Courtrai and Thourout and flooding and devastating the intervening area in such a way as to check the advance of the French and British troops.

Is Sweden Unneutral?

The most startling of all recent diplomatic revelations has come from the Department of State at Washington which has secured telegrams sent from Count Luxburg, the German diplomatic representative in Argentina, to the Foreign Office of Germany. The remarkable feature of the case is that the messages were sent thru the Swedish legation in Buenos Aires, the Argentine capital. If this was done with the knowledge of the Swedish Government the case is very serious, for it would amount to an act of war against the Entente Allies; but it is more probable that the Swedish Legation in Argentina was acting on its own responsibility.

The telegrams were dated at a time when the German Government had a controversy with Argentina over submarine warfare. The first, sent in May, urged the German authorities either to spare the Argentine steamers now bound for Europe or else to sink them "without a trace being left." The second, sent in July, recommended the German Government not to give Argentina a promise to sink no more ships. As we know, Germany disregarded this advice and yielded to Argentina. The same message referred to the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs as "a notorious ass and Anglophile." Another message, sent a few days later, again suggested sinking Argentine ships without leaving any clue to their disappearance. On no previous occasion has any German statesman so shamelessly avowed the policy of murdering all neutrals who dared to enter the barred zone of the ocean

Plots and Mysteries — This is a time of revelations. Ever since the Russian revolution both the Central Powers and the Entente Allies have been unearthing compromising documents and reporting significant official statements. A few weeks ago the German Chancellor accused France of scheming conquests on the west bank of the Rhine even beyond Alsace-Lorraine. The Allies produced interesting evidence corroborating their contention that the military party in Germany had determined upon war early in July, 1914. The new Greek Government revealed correspondence between the Kaiser and ex-King Constantine which proved an early secret alliance between Germany and Turkey and Constantine's wish to aid the Central Powers. Premier Kerensky of Russia made public the offer of a separate peace which Germany had made to the revolutionary Government. These various revelations have received brief mention in recent numbers of The Independent.

Some of this publicity has come thru American channels. Ex-Ambassador Gerard's account of his years in Germany has given the world many interesting glimpses of the shifts of opinion and attitude within the German ruling inner circle during the last three years. Herman Bernstein's despatches, based on the archives of the deposed Russian Czar, have awakened the widest interest in France and England because they show that during the Russo-Japanese War the Kaiser was laboring to bring about a Russo-German alliance. France, altho an ally of Russia at the time, was not to be consulted until after the agreement had been made. In case of a war with England, which the Kaiser seemed to think not improbable, Denmark was to be occupied by Russian and German armies in order to close the Baltic to the British.

Most interesting and mysterious of all is the trial of General Soukhomlinoff for treason. Facts brought out at the trial prove that he, and other conspirators of high rank, deliberately wrecked the Russian army and smoothed the way to victory for the enemy. But Chancellor Michaelis claims that the evidence at the trial also shows that the Czar's wish for peace was frustrated by Russian military officials who disregarded his order to stop mobilization. This phase of the trial has not been made public either in the American or the English press. Even if the contentions of Chancellor Michaelis are verified, it still remains to be proved, of course, that the mobilization was other than a defensive precaution or that Germany could not have prevented war by accepting the Russian offer of arbitration or by restraining Austria. But it is interesting, none the less, as evidence of the utter anarchy that reigned at Petrograd, when the Czar, nominal autocrat of all the Russias, could be openly tricked and defied by his immediate subordinates.

A New Polish Partition? — The Polish State Council, a body established by the Germans to give a semblance of self-government to the Poles even in time of war, has resigned, probably because it was not consulted in the disposition of the Polish regiments in the war zone. It had been part of the German plan to rely upon the well-justified hatred of the Poles and Polish Jews for the Czar and the Russian Government to create an independent Polish army, foreshadowing the establishment of an independent kingdom, to fight the Russians. Of course the Prussian and Austrian Poles were simply a part of the armies of their respective governments and were accorded no special recognition. But the Russian Poles were still, technically, Russian subjects even after the German occupation of the country and could not simply be drafted into the army of the conqueror. Since the Russian revolution, however, the Poles have lost whatever enthusiasm they may have had for the cause of the Central Powers and the experiment of a "national army" from Russian Poland has become a more and more evident failure. Another source of dissatisfaction was the urgent need of reserves to stem the Italian advance on the western frontier of Austria. The Austro-Hungarian Government cast covetous eyes upon the Polish "national army" in the east as a possible reserve force.

Therefore the German and Austrian press has been demanding a new solution of the Polish question and the matter is under consideration by the rulers of the Central Powers. The latest report is that Germany will take enough of Russian Poland to gain a "strategic frontier" in the east. The rest will be joined to Galicia in a new Austrian Poland which will be self-governing under the crown of Emperor Karl just as the Kingdom of Hungary is today. The great advantage of this new arrangement is that Polish troops will become available under Austrian command for use on any front where the needs of the Central Powers may place them.



CAN A TANK CLIMB A TREE?

This big French "battleship on land" seems to be trying it, but the indications are that the tree won't stand for it long

Canadian Politics — Sir Robert Borden remains Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada. After carrying into law his compulsory military service measure he offered to resign in the interests of harmony and permit the formation of a non-partizan "win the war" cabinet, containing both Conservative and Liberal loyalists. As a coalition with the French Canadians of Quebec was impossible, since they are almost to a man opponents of conscription, he offered places in the ministry to some of the English Liberals of the Western Provinces. The Conservative caucus in Parliament refused to permit his resignation on the ground that he was the best man to head the ministry in such a perilous hour.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, still opposed to conscription in principle and practice, has declared that "as the bill is now law it is the duty of all loyal subjects to see it carried out harmoniously." While treason has no countenance from the political opponents of compulsory service, it is still openly preached among the people. Thus a mass meeting of French Canadians in Montreal passed a resolution in which was the statement that "if the conscription bill is enforced, Borden and his men will have to suffer the penalty of death." All omens point to a general election in the autumn which will be a straight fight between Conservative conscriptionists and Liberal anti-conscription-

ists and may be accompanied by no small degree of violence.

Colonel John S. Dennis, commanding the western division of the British recruiting station, warns Canadian and British residents of the United States that if they do not enlist voluntarily they will within a few weeks be subject to conscription. Some Irish-Americans have petitioned Congress to exempt them from any law making aliens of the Allied nations resident in the United States liable to compulsory military service on the ground that the British Government has not yet ventured to apply conscription to the people of Ireland.

Birds of Prey Strike England

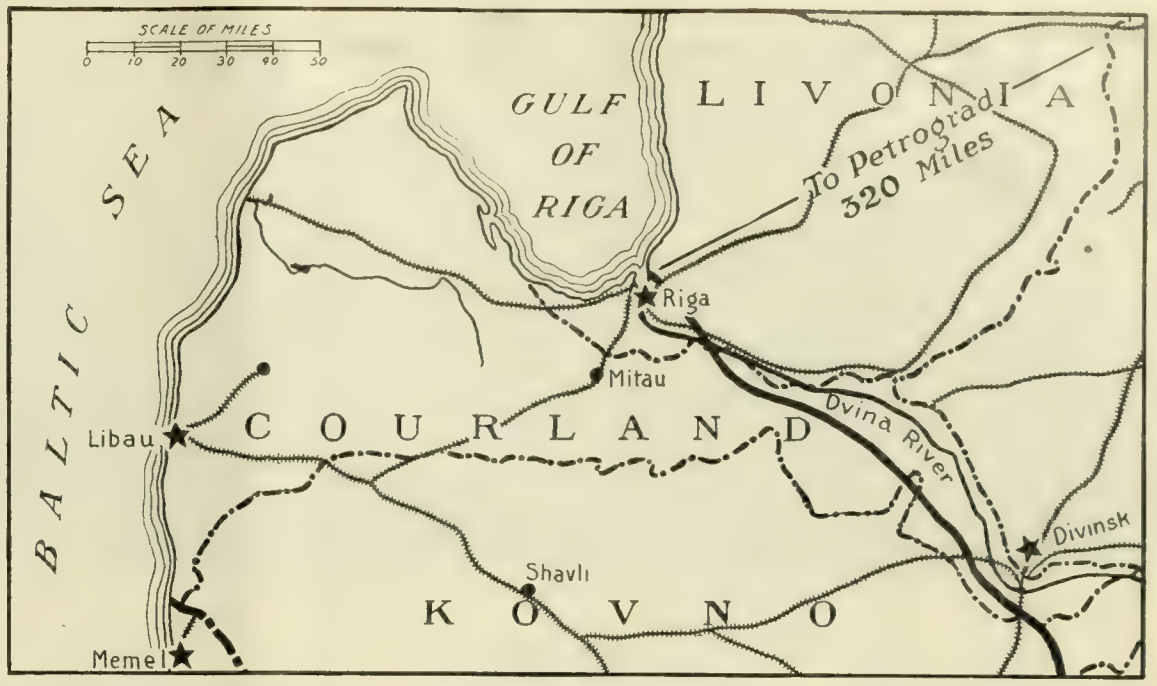
Since the beginning of 1915 at least 823 men, women and children have been slain on British soil by German aircraft. Thirty raids are responsible for this death list and, of course, there have also been other raids which did not succeed in killing any one or which were kept out of the papers. For obvious reasons the extent of military damage done in these aerial bombardments is rarely disclosed by the British Government, and the statements from German sources are mere guesswork, since it is very difficult for the air raider to estimate with exactness the damage his bombs have done. The moral effect of the bombardments has been far out of proportion to the material effect, but it has been exactly the opposite of what the Germans expected and hoped. Instead of being intimidated or disheartened the British people have been enraged to such a degree that the Government has found it difficult to withstand the popular cry for reprisals in kind against unfortified German cities.

The bloodiest of all the raids occurred on the night of September 3. Six German airplanes followed the south bank of the Thames to Chatham. At Chatham they let fall a number of bombs. They succeeded in striking the naval barracks and killing 108 persons and wounding 92. Most of those killed or injured were naval men. The anti-aircraft guns failed to bring down any of the raiders. The following night there was an attack on London by some twenty machines. From shortly before midnight to one o'clock in the morning forty bombs were scattered over the city. Eleven persons were killed and sixty-two injured; but as some compensation one airplane is reported to have been destroyed off the seacoast. Such a moonlight attack on London has been rare, as aviators have usually selected the gray light of morning for their bombardments.

Back from the Arctic

Donald B. MacMillan and the rest of the Arctic exploration expedition, organized by the American Museum of Natural History and assisted by the University of Illinois, have returned to civilization. During four years the expedition did not suffer the loss of a single man, in spite of the fact that the ship they started to the north on in 1913 had been wrecked on the Labrador coast and that more than one relief expedition was fitted out to rescue the party after their prolonged sojourn in the Arctic had given rise to rumors of disaster. To Captain Robert Bartlett of the steamer "Neptune" belongs the honor of finding the MacMillan party. The isolation of the explorers may be imagined from the fact that altho they had heard from the Eskimos that there was a European war they were still debating among themselves whether or not Paris had been taken when Captain Bartlett found them.

The results of the expedition were rather important; of greater interest to geographers in fact than a visit to the North Pole would have been. "Crocker Land," placed on the maps by Peary, turned out to be only a wonderful mirage, so clear that it deceived the MacMillan party until they tried to locate the place where it was seen. The explorers remapped a large part of the coast of Ellesmere Land and northern Greenland and discovered a new glacier, second in size only to the Humboldt among Arctic glaciers, which they named the American Museum Glacier. They also found some records left by earlier explorers.



ON TO PETROGRAD!

The German army, whose position is indicated by the heavy black line, has taken the city of Riga and crossed the Dvina River on the way toward the Russian capital

Stockholm Conference Postponed

The International Socialist Conference, which was to have been held at Stockholm on September 9, has been indefinitely postponed because most of the Entente Allies had refused to issue passports to delegates from their respective countries. This postponement has also suspended the plans for a conference of women of the belligerent and neutral countries which was to meet at Stockholm. The later Socialist meeting at Zimmerwald, Switzerland, has been thrust into the discard with the Stockholm conference. The last straw that broke the determination of the organizers of the international conference was the decision of the Trades Union Congress not to send British delegates to Stockholm. The vote for the resolution, commending the principle of an international workers' conference but declaring that it would be useless in practise until the workingmen of the Entente nations had formulated their peace program, was 2,894,000 to 91,000.

The Flight of the Doves

The People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace for several days spent carfare and valuable time in a vain attempt to find a place of meeting. After being forbidden to hold their conference at Minneapolis they tried North Dakota, where the Governor was more friendly than the Minnesota executive had been. But the local authorities at Fargo, North Dakota, reversed the action of the Governor and prevented the council from meeting in the town. Hudson, Wisconsin, took similar action. A Milwaukee conference was then suggested, but the Governor of Wisconsin opposed the project. Washington, D. C., was also proposed by some of the pacifists, but a meeting there was not even attempted because of the certainty of police interference.

Only Chicago offered a refuge, and this was against the express wishes of Governor Lowden of Illinois, who declared that he was "satisfied that this meeting was designed for the purpose of bringing on draft riots and obstructing the Government in other respects." Mayor Thompson, however, undertook the responsibility of allowing the hospitality of the city to the People's Council and a short meeting was held there on September 2. Rabbi Magnes delivered the "keynote" speech, which was largely devoted to denouncing the interference of the authorities with free speech. Congressman Mason of Illinois and ex-Senator Weeks of California spoke to similar effect. Various committees were chosen for future propaganda and resolutions adopted for the repeal



Press Illustrating

THE MORNING CRANK

It's not prescribed in official army regulations—this daily drill of "turning over" a Ford engine, but the boys at the ambulance drivers' training camp in Morristown, New Jersey, have come to make it an exhibition stunt

of the conscription act and for an early peace. The Chicago City Council by a vote of 42 to 6 commended the position of Governor Lowden in opposing the pacifist meeting. So far as may be judged from the city press, the people of Chicago are with the Governor and Council against the Mayor and the anti-war agitators.

Loyal Lawyers The annual meeting of the American Bar Association at Saratoga Springs, New York, has been of unusual interest this year to the layman as well as to the man of law. In addition to the discussion on domestic issues, particularly those directly affecting the legal profession, the assembled Bar Association devoted much time to formulating America's grievances against Germany from the standpoint of international law. Among the violations of the laws and usages of war committed by our enemies were enumerated the sinking of merchant ships without summons, the attempt to exclude American commerce from the high seas by proclamation, the destruction of hospital and relief ships sailing under German safe conduct, "grave and homicidal conspiracies against the domestic peace, trade and manufactures of this country and against peace on its borders" while we were yet a neutral nation, wanton devastation of occupied territory by German armies, levying illegal tribute on occupied towns and provinces, the killing of non-combatants, the deportation of civilians into exile and slavery and the introduction of the novel doctrine that a merchant captain defending his ship from submarine attack is guilty of a capital offense. Elihu Root and Charles E. Hughes made war speeches at the sessions of the Bar Association. Mr. Hughes gave a long and interesting argument in defense of the extensive war powers which have been assumed and exercized by the President and Congress and combated the idea that the Federal Constitution imposes narrow restrictions on the use of the military forces of the country. He denied that the force of the Constitution was in any way suspended by the existence of a state of war, saying that "while we are at war, we are not in revolution."

Texas Governor Impeached On August 23 the Texas House of Representatives adopted by vote of 82 to 51 the recommendation of the committee of the whole that impeachment charges be preferred against Governor James E. Ferguson and that a committee of nine be chosen to draw up formal articles of impeachment for the approval of the House. On the following day twenty-one articles of impeachment were filed in the Senate by the committee of nine, all of which had received the indorsement of the House by majorities ranging from seven to thirty-eight votes. With this action, Lieutenant Governor W. P. Hobby became acting Governor of Texas and jurisdiction in the matter passed into the hands of the Senate.

The principal charges contained in the articles of impeachment were that Governor Ferguson attempted to wreck the state university by vetoing the appropriation for its support, that he misappropriated state funds for his own use, that he violated the banking laws and favored a bank in which he was interested and that he sought to bribe the Speaker of the House, who has filed charges against him. The Independent dealt with earlier phases of the controversy in its issues of July 7 and August 11.

The Voice of Labor Much significance attaches to the conference of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy which met in Minneapolis during the first week in September. It was designed in part as a counterblast to the widely advertised "People's Council," and the refusal of Governor Burnquist to permit the meeting of the pacifist conference was a distinct disappointment to the American Alliance, which hoped to show by force of contrast that their own meeting was the larger, better organized and more enthusiastic.

President Wilson, altho unable to attend in person, sent a cordial greeting in which he exprest the fullest sympathy with the aims of American labor. "I have read," he wrote to Samuel Gompers, chief of the American Federation of Labor, "with real pride the names of the men and women who are to take part in the Minneapolis conference. Not one but has a record of devoted service to fundamental democracy; not one but has fought the long, hard fight for equal justice, braving every bitterness that the humblest life might know a larger measure of happiness." The list of labor leaders, Socialists and radicals who were prominent at Minneapolis is full justification of the President's tribute. In addition to Mr. Gompers there were present Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations; Charles Edward Russell, back from his mission to Russia; John Spargo, the Socialist author; William English Walling; J. G. Phelps Stokes; Henry L. Slobodin, the New York state chairman of the Socialist party, and Lucien Sanial, a veteran of the Paris Commune who bears the nickname of "the Nestor of American Socialists." The sessions of the conference were harmonious and the attitude of Minneapolis most hospitable and friendly. The fact that a very great proportion of the Socialist leaders most widely known to the nation at large have been forced to leave the party within the last few months, and that with them have gone an uncounted number of the rank and file, has given rise to rumors of the creation of a new radical party which will cut the ground from under the disloyalist and pro-German Socialists who seem to have seized the old party organization.

Raiding the I. W. W. On September 5 the Department of Justice began its drive against the enemies of the country who work within. In many parts of the country branch offices of the I. W. W. were simultaneously raided and books, checks, correspondence, newspapers, pamphlets, subscription lists and all kinds of documents having a possible value as evidence were confiscated. Few arrests were made at the time, altho William D. Haywood, National Secretary of the I. W. W., was arrested in Chicago and released after answering a few questions put to him by the authorities. There is no doubt, however, that the evidence secured will be the basis for many prosecutions. It is said that the agents of the Federal Government have proof that a nation-wide strike with wholesale destruction of property had

been planned to hamper the operation of the draft and the mobilization of the army.

Wheat and Meat The Garfield commission has fixed the price of wheat for the present at $2.20 a bushel. With the first of July, 1918, the minimum price guaranteed by Congress goes into effect, but it was considered necessary to establish a rate in the meantime to encourage production and to limit the price of bread to the consumer. The basic price of $2.20 is for No. 1 Northern spring wheat, or its equivalent, at the Chicago market. This is 20 cents higher than the guaranteed price for the 1918 crop. The price varies slightly with the grade of wheat and with the distance of the market in which it is sold from the main wheat distribution centers. In New York, for example, wheat is priced at 10 cents more than in the Chicago market. President Wilson announces that the established price will be rigidly adhered to by the Food Administration and he warns speculators that the food control act "has given large powers for the control of storage and exchange operations, and these powers will be fully exercised." In making public the conclusions of the price commission "representative of all interests and all sections" President Wilson takes occasion to declare that at his own request Mr. Hoover took no part in the deliberations of the commission, which reached its verdict as to a just price by an independent study of conditions surrounding the growing and marketing of grain at the present time. Buyers at the Chicago Board of Trade were promptly informed by an agent of Mr. Hoover that they would not be permitted to pay more than the legally established scale of prices. The Government has now entered the market and is buying wheat thru its agency, the United States Grain Corporation.

Mr. Hoover has refused to extend the principle of price fixing to other foodstuffs than wheat because such power has not been granted in the food control bill and because European experience has convinced him that price fixing in general does not succeed in its object. "There is nothing," he said, "that can be done to stop the rise in meat prices if the shortage continues, but if we stabilize prices the rise will move at a continuous level." He suggested voluntary coöperation as the only means to this end. The reason why fixing prices for wheat is different in principle is because of the war emergency that demanded the exportation of thirty per cent of the American crop and the danger that a sudden end to the war might knock the bottom out of the wheat market by releasing great stores of wheat produced in foreign countries and held up at present by war conditions.

In the Stock Market Prices of stocks in the New York market declined on Tuesday, the 4th. The Exchange was closed on Monday. In the preceding week there had been a continuous downward movement, and this culminated on the 4th, when more than a million shares (1,099,475) were sold. One cause of the decline was an advance of the call loan rate to six per cent, due to a large decrease of the banks' surplus reserve. There was war news of both kinds, depressing from Russia and favorable from Italy and the western front. Rejection of extreme tax propositions in the Senate was apparently ignored. Railroad shares were exceptionally weak. This was unexpected, as for a long time they had shown more firmness than the remainder of the list. A leader of the movement was New York Central stock, because the company's report disclosed a net earnings decrease of $780,000 in July. This must be called exceptional, as a report for 106 roads from the Interstate Commerce Commission shows an average net increase in that month of $13 per mile, or from $451 to $464, while gross revenue per mile has risen in one year from $1244 to $1409. But all the railway stocks went down, some of the day's losses being as follows: New York Central, 4⅞; Union Pacific, 4¼; St. Paul, 3; Reading, 2¾. Industrials followed them, with reductions ranging between 1 and 4 points. Nearly one-third (353,000) of the shares sold were those of the Steel Corporation, and their net loss was 4¾.

The 5th was another million-share day on the Exchange, with more or less recovery thruout the list. There was no additional news to which the change could be ascribed, but the interest rate on call loans had fallen to four per cent, and there was evidence that the preceding day's reductions had attracted new buyers. More than one-third of the day's trading was in Steel, with a net addition of 3⅛. Gains for other industrials were from 1½ to 4. But the railroads lagged behind, altho the prices of all of them moved upward. Tuesday's loss of 4⅞ for New York Central was reduced by only ½; Reading's gain was only ¼, against a loss of 2¾; and 1⅜ was taken from Union Pacific's 4¼. The price movement on the 6th, when the market was narrowed to 656,000 shares, and the net gains of industrials (motors and Steel excepted) were from ½ to 2½, indicated that recovery of railroad stocks from the severe shock of Tuesday would be difficult and slow. Almost without exception there were losses for these stocks, reduction of 1½ for New York Central, 1½ for St. Paul, and ⅞ for Reading making the prices lower than those of the 4th. Shares of prominent motor companies were weak, one losing 5 points and another 3. Steel Corporation stock advanced for a time, but fell again, and at the close could show an addition of only ⅛. In three days 945,000 Steel shares had changed hands.



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"WE'RE TENTING TO-NIGHT"

A section of the Rainbow Division's big camp



© *Underwood & Underwood*

COMING IN FROM A HARD DAY'S HIKE



© London Graphic

ITALY STRIKES

THE ITALIAN ARMY IS ADVANCING ON A BROAD FRONT FROM TOLMINO TO MT. HERMADA WHILE THE NAVY IS CLOSELY INVESTING THE WHOLE ADRIATIC COAST. THE IMMEDIATE AIM OF THE ITALIANS IS THE CAPTURE OF TRIESTE, BUT BEFORE THEY COULD SAFELY ADVANCE SOUTHWARD THEY HAVE HAD TO CONQUER THE HIGHLANDS EAST OF GORIZIA. MEANTIME BRITISH AND ITALIAN MONITORS HAVE BEEN BOMBARDING VARIOUS POINTS ALONG THE COAST AND HAVE CONCENTRATED PARTICULARLY ON TRIESTE AND POLA. THE TOTAL AUSTRIAN LOSS DURING THE FIRST FORTNIGHT OF THE CAMPAIGN WAS ESTIMATED AT 120,000

AVANTI SAVOIA!

What Italy Is Fighting For

BY AGOSTINO DE BIASI

EDITOR OF THE ITALIAN REVIEW "IL CARROCCIO"

THE soldiers of the Greater Italy are victoriously advancing in their offensive on the Isonzo and the Carso fronts. Trieste will undoubtedly soon be Italian in any event. But the winning of the unredeemed city is not Cadorna's only object. His is a work of exceptional military importance, for a parallel to which we must go back to the battle of the Marne and the German campaign in Russia and Rumania.

Cadorna is the general of that Italy which fights not only for herself but for her allies, for the magnificent cause which has prompted the United States to go forth and make the world safe for democracy. Cadorna is a wise strategist and leader who, on the field of battle, like the enemy (except only for the ruthless methods of warfare practised by the latter) seeks the true solution of the Italian war and of all wars.

Cadorna is, without a doubt, the most broad-minded strategist and the coolest, the most inflexible soldier revealed by this immense struggle. He strikes at the heart of Germanism; his immediate object is to batter down the barriers of the Alps and to open the road to Vienna, not altogether new to the Italian soldiers whose forefathers gloriously trod it under Napoleon.



Drawn for The Inaependent by Joseph Stella

If the fortune of war smiles on the Italian Army the world will witness Austria-Hungary defeated and humiliated; then no longer will the peace of Erzberger be spoken of, but only that peace which must be the result of this atrocious war, that which must forever crush Teutonic militarism and spell the end of the insane dream of hegemony which, with Austria, Prussianism has dared to attempt by means of the *Drang nach Osten.* At present it is admitted by all that the Allies look to Italy alone to carry out an offensive which may have a tremendous effect upon the outcome of the war, either should the offensive be decidedly successful before the approach of winter, or if Italy should hold the conquered mountain ranges, which can most certainly be done until next spring.

It has been said that at the outset Italy had two foes to conquer, the mountains and the Austrians, the former the more formidable. The mountains now are virtually conquered, and, as for the Austrians, the Viennese *Neue Freie Presse* assures us that the Italian offensive has been and is victorious and that if these successes continue the Austrian defense will be gravely imperiled.

This is the supreme moment for all the Allies to support the Italian campaign over the Isonzo and in the Adriatic, and to assure Italy, which fights for the final great victory, that the legitimate aspirations of her heroic and gallant people will be recognized. Those aspirations cannot be denied to a nation that for her ideals, which are one with the fundamental interests of her national unity and of her maritime and territorial liberty, is willing to be bled to the last drop of blood of her four million armed sons.

It is evident that Cadorna's movements aim at a thoro crushing of Austria. A fallen Austria means the bringing of the Prussian colossus to his knees. The unredeemed Italian territories, gained *manu militari* and not merely thru giftly diplomatic concessions, would cause the shattering of Karl I's empire. Austria is not a nation, it is an autocratic monarchy, an agglomeration of different nationalities bound together by the cunning of a reactionary monarchy, a patrimony of the Hapsburg dynasty and today an evident and positive offense to the most elementary sense of democracy.

It is of no avail to batter down Prussianism. Prussianism must be crushed so completely as to prevent any future return to power. It will grow again and become once more powerful if sustained by the left-over Viennese empire. It is clear, then, that Austria must be dismembered. It is clear that Cadorna's program should be most decidedly adopted by the Allies and that it should meet the approval of all the Americans who have resolved to defeat Germany. *Germania debellanda, Austria delenda.*

It is necessary to explain here what is meant in Italy by the dismemberment of Austria. It does not mean to conquer Vienna and Budapest and erase the entire empire from the map. This would be an absurd and grotesque proposition. To dismember Austria means:

Firstly, to compel her, at her own expense, to give the most legitimate and just satisfactions to the peoples who are fighting to liberate their oppressed brothers from the Austrian subjugation.

Secondly, to restore Serbia to the fulness of her rights and to the just limits of her aspirations. Serbia cannot be sacrificed, or otherwise why have we shed so much blood to defend her from Austrian aggression?

Thirdly, to recognize the rights of Italy and Rumania. These nations joined the cause of civilization because their principles of liberty made them lean toward that side. Obedient to their most generous impulses, they threw in their lot among the defenders of justice despised, of liberty trampled, to assure the world of a better future.

But it is just to state that, besides the cause of justice and liberty, each nation has also its own particular aspirations. Perfect harmony exists between the ideals for which the Entente is fighting and for which the United States have joined the Allies, and the historical rights which they could not well renounce without proving themselves to be unworthy of the task at which they have set their hearts and of the same principles for which four-fifths of the world are fighting against the modern Huns.

Hence the determination of the Italian and Rumanian peoples to bear whatever sacrifice may be necessary until complete victory [*Continued on page 410*

WORKING OUT THE MARRIAGE PROBLEM

THIRD ARTICLE IN "THE GAP BETWEEN TWO GENERATIONS"

BY HARRIET ORNE

THE gap between the thought of my mother's generation and the thought of my generation is made apparent, even obvious, in our respective attitudes toward two great problems: the problem of labor and the problem of marriage. And because this is true it is important that conservative mothers should be able to understand their radical daughters. For the daughters may need advice and the sympathetic aid that only a knowledge of the world's discipline and a mature experience of life can give. But these daughters, whose value to the world will be incalculable if their energy and idealism be not thwarted and misled, these daughters will never ask advice—will never even take it when it is offered—from parents who do not understand their point of view or who are intolerant of it. Perhaps the story of my girlhood and of my struggles with the great problems of life, problems that my athletic and vigorous education had prepared me to solve in the new way, will enable a few mothers and daughters to understand each other better and help each other more.

Progressive women of my mother's generation had outgrown, I think, the ancient conventional idea that women should be married because there was nothing else to be done with them or because they were not good for anything else. At least I know that my mother, who was a conservative in many ways, never considered marriage an end in itself whether it was happy or unhappy. She, and the other women of her generation who were really thinking, had made one big step upward to the idea that a girl had better earn her living than marry a man without loving him. They supposed that sooner or later most girls would fall in love and that they should wait for the right man. But, having found the right man, my mother and her friends considered it the duty of the woman to forfeit all claim to a personal and individual life with active and purely human interests and to offer herself up as a sacrifice of sweet savor, if possible, but a sacrifice anyway, on the altar of a husband's whims and desires.

THE fact that the women who made the most sacrifices and effaced themselves most effectually for the benefit of their husbands were by no means the women who retained the companionship and affection of their husbands on the most agreeable terms seems never to have been noticed by women of my mother's generation. The world of my mother's generation discounted the value of a woman's fully developed personality, the human value of it to herself and to her husband. If her husband's purse was heavy she was to make bridge whist, calling and pink teas her lifework. If his purse was light her vocation would be general housework. The fact that she might be temperamentally unfit to make the most of either of these economic opportunities and yet possess all the qualities that would make a man happy was not accepted. They did not consider it absurd to demand that every woman should be willing to do one of these things or else forego love and marriage, altho they would have considered it worse than absurd to demand that every benedict become for all time either a farmer or a carpet knight.

THIS was one of the ideas against which I rebelled as I grew up in the world in which my mother lived and learned to know her and her friends not simply as my elders, but as women. I realized, of course, that most women, like most men, cannot choose the kind of work which they will do. They work because they must and they do what they can. We do not live in Utopia. But wherever a choice would be possible it seemed to me to be foolish to demand that for conventional reasons a woman should do distasteful labor all her life and fail to contribute the excellence she might have contributed to life thru the natural exercize of natural ability. Therefore, when I chose my lifework I chose it because I thought I could do it better than I could ever do anything else and with more satisfaction. And I chose it for life. This was very amusing to my mother's friends.

"Why do you take life so seriously, my dear?" they would say. I told them that I wanted to make my life count in the world in my own small way, that I wanted to be the biggest and best kind of a person that I could be. "But what is the use of working so hard?" they queried. "Your father can support you now and later you're sure to marry and give it all up, you know. One cannot be married and accomplish anything, you know." I knew that many of these women, as a result of being married, did not accomplish anything. I knew that most of them had little to show for the long days of leisure that the work of their husbands had paid for. Several of them had never brought children into the world and had done nothing useful at all with their lives unless serving on committees in clubs and contributing their husbands' money to charity can be called useful. Some of them had made sorrowful failures of marriage and others had won from it nothing more than an income and a dull, "provided for" sense of satisfaction. I thought of all these things when these women talked to me. But I did not blame the women overmuch. They had been trained for just this sort of thing and nothing else. They had not been permitted to develop any initiative, which was a pity, for most of them had both good brains and good hearts and would have achieved greater happiness if they had only been allowed to do something with the good gifts that God and Nature had given them. I thought of these things, young as I was, when I answered them.

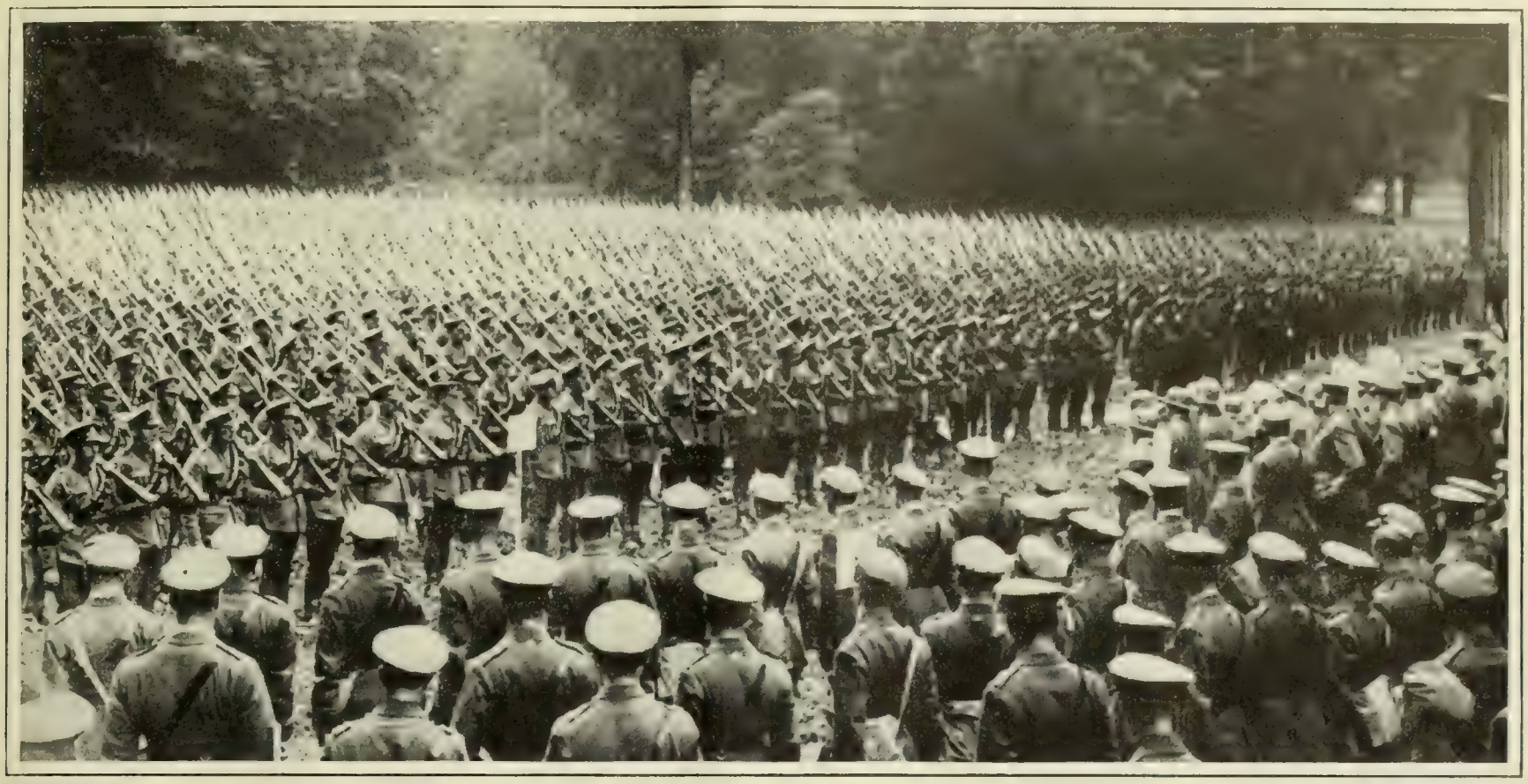
I said that I did not know that I ever would marry. I had not seen many marriages that made me want to risk it. I said that I would rather work all day than play bridge whist all day and that if a married woman could find time for the one why not for the other? And I added that I would go on with my work whether I married or not. They told me that I should never be able to make a man happy if I carried out my selfish ideas. "Would you ask a man to give up his profession and all of his human and personal interests in order to marry you?" I asked. "That's silly," they said, "women are different, you know." "They are human," I answered, "and they have a right to choose the kind of work they can do best. If marriage makes it necessary for me to give up my work, then my choice is restricted, for I can marry only a man who can 'support' me. But I don't need to be supported. I can earn my own living. I want to be loved, if I marry, and mated to a man who is a partner. I want to be his equal partner. Otherwise I don't want to be married at all. There's nothing in it for me except on such terms. And I don't want to feel that my choice is limited to men with good incomes, men who 'can afford to marry.'" The ladies were bewildered. "No man with self-respect will let his wife work for a living!" they said. "Won't he?" said I. "Well, what about Fred Valentine and Tim Jones? Tim is a splendid chap and everybody likes him, but Mabel works for her living ten hours a day, cooking, sweeping, making clothes, taking care of two babies, and sometimes she is so tired that she falls asleep in the parlor after dinner while Tim is talking to her. And Ethel Valentine does just as much!"

"OH, but it isn't working for a living to work for your husband and family," said the ladies, "it's quite, quite different. Timmy and Fred really support their wives, you know, and would give them more if they could. It is only because they are young that Ethel and Mabel have to do so much. Later the girls won't have to work."

"But the point is," I said, "that they really are earning their livings just as I would be if I married and went on writing. But I should be doing my own work, developing my personality and getting fair returns, while Ethel and Mabel must do as much or as little as is necessary to make up for what their husbands earn or do not earn. As I see it it's all the same thing." They would smile at me knowingly and call me "unfeminine!" Then I would say that I thought it was better to be a real live woman busy and happy in the world than to be always wondering whether a thing was "feminine" or not.

"Wait till you are married," they would say. "You'll find out that a man won't let you do the work you are doing now. Men don't like their women to work." "That may be," I agreed, "but all of them except a very few rich men must let their [*Continued on page 442*

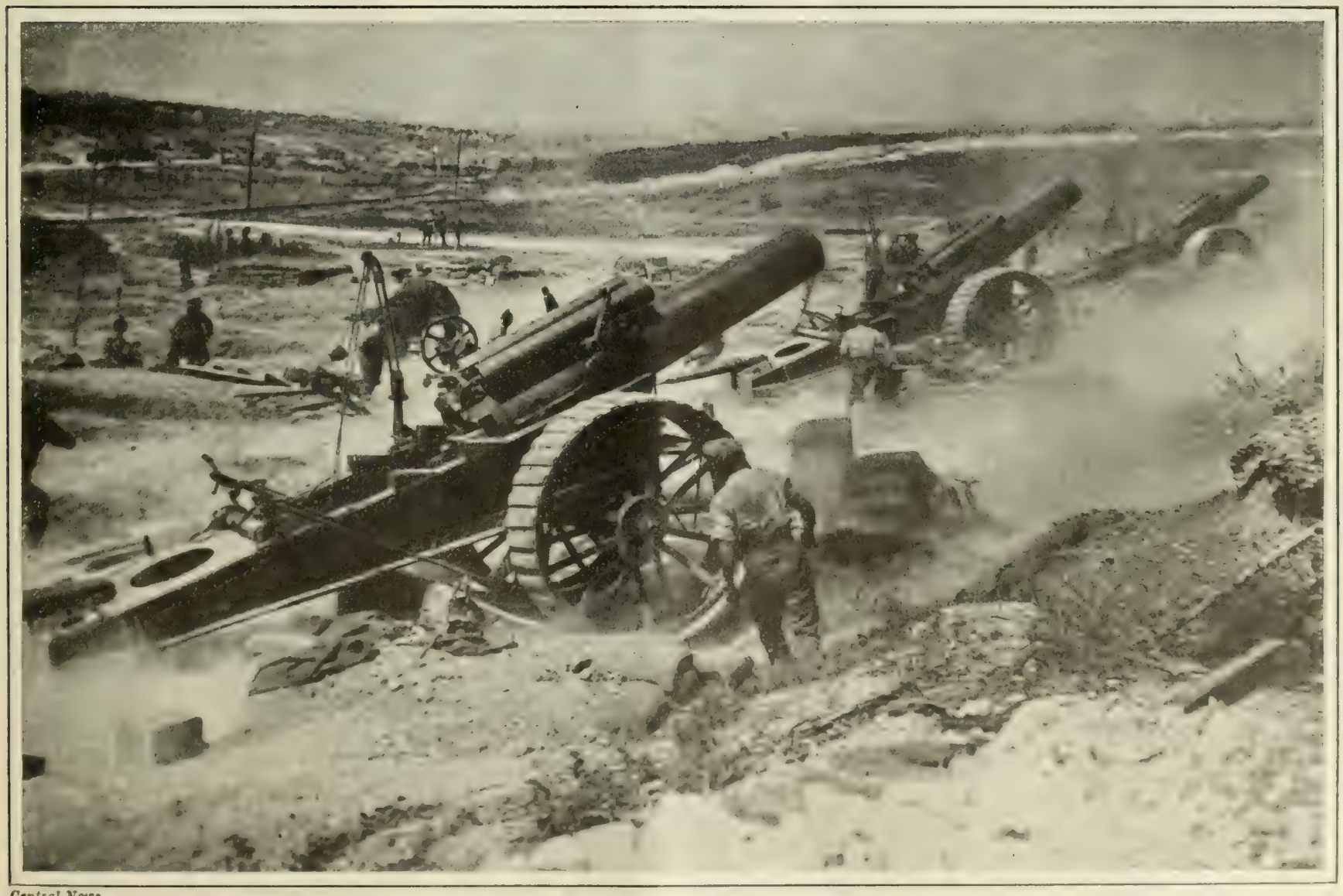
The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



International Film

SOWING THE DRAGON'S TEETH—A MODERN VERSION

Bayonets fixed, these English troops are lined up for inspection—and probably applause—just before leaving for the front



Central News

THE BIG BRITISH HAMMERS

An unusual photograph of actual fighting. This is one of the batteries of British heavy howitzers pounding away at the Hindenburg line



A SEND-OFF TO THE "SOLDIERS OF FREEDOM"

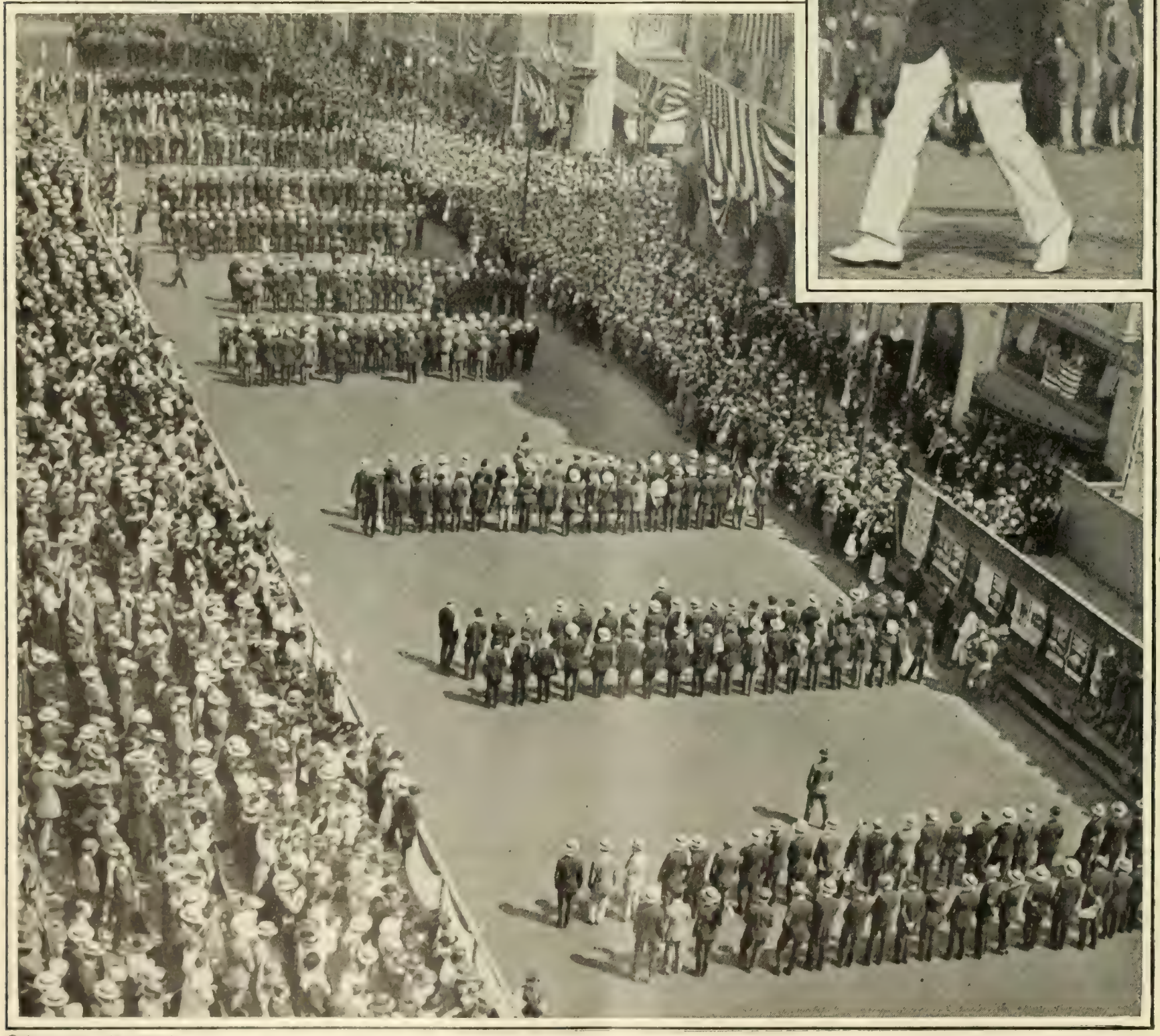
The great New York parade of men in the New Army was reviewed by a general, a mayor, an ex-President and two judges, both former presidential candidates. Left to right: General Bell, Colonel Roosevelt, Mayor Mitchel, Justice Charles E. Hughes and Judge Alton B. Parker

THE PRESIDENT AS SOLDIER

A snapshot that strikes the keynote of democracy—President Wilson marching in the Washington parade

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WHEN THE FIRST DRAFTED TROOPS LEFT NEW YORK

A LESSON TO ROYALTY

The American soldier hasn't any bothersome etiquet about kings to handicap him—and he is cordially ready to talk over army equipment with King George V and to show him just how an American rifle works

Central News





Central News

THE SAMMIES IN LONDON

It was a great occasion—this first popular welcome of England to the American troops. They are marching here past the Houses of Parliament and over Westminster Bridge. The photograph below shows another section of the same parade, reviewed by the King and Queen



© *Underwood & Underwood*

THE STARS AND STRIPES SALUTE KING GEORGE

CONFESSIONS OF A WESTERNER
And What He Sees in New York

ALTHO I lived the eleven most interesting years of my life in a little town which is farther from New York than Paris is from Constantinople or Sweden from the Sahara, I have mastered the folk-ways of the East and find myself quite at home in the most beautiful European city west of the Atlantic. I can cross Fifth Avenue with the ease and dexterity of a submarine passing thru a mine field and I can rime "coin" with "return" as easily as any poet in Gotham. Yet my thoro acclimatization has not caused me to forget "my little gray home in the West" (it was really painted brown, but no matter), and I still recall certain curious contrasts which imprest me rather strongly when our family migrated from Wyoming to New York.

Some of these contrasts were purely physical. It was strange to find a land where there was not only enough water for everybody but sometimes more than enough, where rain was so common that



"WHY, GRANDMOTHER, IS THERE ANY STATE WHERE WOMEN CAN'T VOTE?"

nobody left town for even a week without taking an umbrella, and where the sun did not shine at least three hundred and forty days a year. In our town you could be fined for watering the lawn outside of certain hours of the day, and this was, before the advent of the automobile speed law, the only law which respectable people ever violated. When I came to New York I respected the Hudson as a mighty river because it never ran dry in midsummer. Again, I was somewhat shocked at the frivolous way in which the Easterners regarded their railroads, combining them with trolley car lines and deflecting them to convenience suburban villages. Out West the railroad was a serious matter. It was not built to connect towns; the towns were built as supply stations for the road. Straight as an arrow the thousand mile track lay across the desert, the monster transcontinental locomotives stormed into town at fifty miles an hour, condescended to stop for passengers, hooted



"I RESPECTED THE HUDSON BECAUSE IT NEVER RAN DRY IN MIDSUMMER"

scornfully and thundered on. It was the most romantic thing in the state, meaning more to the imaginative Wyoming boy than the big sailing ships meant to the New England lad of a generation ago. We did not "run away to sea," but I know more than one youngster who succumbed to the lure of the railroad and ran away from home on a freight car.

I was pleased with many of my experiences. It was pleasant to see something grow besides sage brush, cactus and summer wild flowers, and to make the acquaintance of other trees than the pine, the cottonwood and the quaking aspen. I liked the skyscrapers which required two or three glances to view up to the top. They helped relieve my loneliness at the absence of mountains. (These Easterners have things that they call mountains, but many of them—believe me or not—are less than a thousand feet in hight and grow grass clear over their crest!) But I never could get used to the horse cars and the gas lamps. In our town we scorned gas, which was probably unavailable in any case, and used electricity. I also despised the little copper coins called pennies. Out *our* way nothing could be bought for less than a nickel and we kept pennies only as curiosities. I also missed the big silver dollars, common in Wyoming, and found the crumpled, greasy paper bill an unromantic substitute.

BUT, after all, these physical details matter nothing. The real contrast between Wyoming and New York was psychological. For instance, while New York is quite a flourishing town, with a volume of business and a rapid expansion of numbers which even its rival communities must concede, there is here an almost entire absence of the civic vanity which characterizes the Western city. New York is proud, dreadfully proud, but it is quite content to admire itself, it asks no homage of the stranger. "You may admire if you like," says New York, "but whether you do or not is of no interest to me." The local papers do not point with pride to the growing population or send reporters to ask visitors from Boston if they have anything at home to match the town hall and the new railroad station. New York has no name so poetic as "The Gem City of the Plains," which my home town with its eight thousand inhabitants proudly wears. Personally, I think that a little civic vanity would be a good thing for New York; more people might take an interest in clean streets and clean politics if they cared what the neighbor cities thought. This, however, may be mere Western prejudice on my part.

I found Eastern politics a little perplexing. I was prepared for the sodden conservatism of Tammany and the Albany and Philadelphia machines, altho I still wonder at it. Our bosses out West are quite as corrupt, but they do not prevent things from happening; the reluctance of the East to venture upon legislative experiments and bold reforms makes the Westerner wonder why any one troubles to vote at all if nothing is going to be done no matter what party comes into power. But the radicalism peculiar to the East completely bewildered me. It seems to be limited to individuals with strange, foreign-sounding names who hold the curious doctrine that there is some mysterious link between religious disbelief and socialism, and that if you are connected with what they please to call "the Church" you must be a capitalist. In Wyoming there were believers and disbelievers in particular creeds, but a man who said that he believed in miracles because he believed in a protective tariff or that he could not have faith in the Trinity because he was a "radical" would have been returned to the insane asylum whence he came. Yet here at Columbia I know scores of university students who think, or at least talk, in just that way. They thought it a most amusing paradox that I voted the Progressive ticket and yet confest to a belief in personal immortality.

Another thing I could not comprehend was the [*Continued on page 431*



"THE SKYSCRAPERS HELPED RELIEVE MY LONELINESS AT THE ABSENCE OF MOUNTAINS"

NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO BUSINESS, PERSONAL AND NATIONAL EFFICIENCY, CONDUCTED IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EFFICIENCY AND THE EFFICIENCY SOCIETY

THE BEST OFFICE I EVER SAW

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

HOW to become an optimist: Go to school to Big Business. Whoever has done this knows that industrial leadership rests on the purpose to make everything better and everybody greater. Which facts mean optimism applied and supplied.

When a good but ignorant and therefore sour gentleman bemoans the graft, greed and materialism of the business world, I generally conduct the benighted brother to a spot whence he may view the workings of a great, modern office. He is strangely but fortunately smitten with silence, he departs refuted and crestfallen.

The best features of a dozen laudable institutions are combined in the modern office. It is a library, a training school, a health resort, a laboratory, a theater, a transit company, a battle field, a home, a factory, a service bureau, a religious order and a municipal improvement society.

It is a library—the books on technical and personal efficiency that every worker needs are waiting for him and he is taught how to read and utilize them.

It is a training school—production is based primarily on education and increase of knowledge is understood to provide increase of pay.

It is a health resort—the modern principles of diet, exercize, relaxation, sanitation, home hygiene, prevention of disease, are taught and practised.

It is a laboratory—newer and better ways of doing things are being invented continually, results are all put to a scientific test.

It is a theater—every member of the company knows exactly what he is to say and do on time, in conjunction with all the rest.

It is a transit company—the start and stop of motion is scheduled to the minute, and a time table is furnished to every employee.

It is a battlefield—the whole regiment of workers unite to win the daily war against waste, idleness, carelessness, fatigue, delay and discourtesy.

It is a home—everybody from the president to the scrub woman is made to feel like a member of a big family, with real affection and esteem permeating the business relationship.

It is a factory—the current methods of shop management are applied or adapted, the standards of measuring factory costs and output are made the office guide.

It is a service bureau—all the employees work for each other as well as for themselves, and in their day's routine are impelled by a motive at least partially unselfish.

It is a religious order—the ideals and aspirations of every member of the force are thoughtfully considered, and the earnestness of purpose felt by a monk or a crusader is dominant thru the day's work.

It is a municipal improvement society—the results of high grade work, thought and character in the office radiate to the homes of the workers and the whole community is thereby uplifted.



The best office I ever saw proved the statements in the foregoing paragraphs by its own remarkable organization. Some of the points in which it was unique will be named below. This office employed over two hundred helpers and was the management center of a corporation employing thousands of people and endowed with large capital. Some of the methods and plans may not exactly fit your office, but all are worth considering. The way a man *thinks*, for and about his business, finally makes the business—and the man!

THE organization of this office was modeled after a big factory or department store. The following divisions were established and maintained: Planning and Producing, Advertising and Selling, Investigating and Buying, Inspecting and Storekeeping, Routing and Shipping, Managing and Financing, Billing and Filing, Accounting and Collecting, Typing and Mailing, Educating and Promoting. All duties and responsibilities of each department and each employee were differentiated, standardized, scheduled, posted. All matters were thus confined to the department where they belonged—there was no misunderstanding, no evasion of responsibility.

The new methods of scientific management were applied to the office, as they had previously been applied to shops and factories. Only in the past few years have the means of reducing costs, waste motion and squandered time been available for use in office work. The first book that appeared on scientific management in the office was in the hands of department heads a week after its publication. That example of promptness was typical of the office regime.

Every complete operation was recorded on printed blanks, each department using a different color for quick identification; thus the progress of all business was traced, instantly and accurately, and everybody might know if anybody made a mistake or caused a delay. Each desk was confined to a single operation, and placed in the right order for papers or articles to be handed from and to the adjoining desks quickly and finally. The rule of the clean desk was applied to clerks as well as to officials—only documents and implements relating to one particular job were in view at any time. The psychological effect of absolute neatness on the employee more than compensated for the little extra time that neatness took.

EFFICIENCY standards were created for implements and machines, as well as for employees. For example, in all departments where paper clips were used, this question was asked: "What should a perfect paper clip do and be—and is the kind we now have the best possible?" The consensus of opinion over all departments was that the best clip should be neat, inexpensive, durable, reversible, pliable, free of projecting points, capable of holding many papers firmly, light in weight to insure minimum postage. It was found that prior to standardization no clip in the whole office met more than five of the eight points of merit. A similar condition was revealed in practically all the varieties of office equipment. Each department voted on the tools and appliances preferred, and each worker took a personal pride in using the implement he had thus chosen.

Every cost was pared down to the figure known to be minimum. Thus, a cost-finding expert, employed to analyze and improve methods, revealed the fact that certain letters cost from ten cents to twelve cents, whereas letters of their kind should have cost only six cents to seven cents. The source of this particular waste was complex, including failure to charge the right overhead to cost of letters, lack of instruction of certain stenographers in short-cut devices, absence of speed-standards, temperamental unfitness of some of the typists for their work, needless time spent on letters by officials commanding high salary. When the costs in each department were known to a penny and brought down to the estimate, and by the advice, of experts, the profits almost doubled.

The time of the high-salaried man was saved in every possible way. The only letters dictated personally were those that could not be handled by a correspondence clerk with the help of recent books and courses on Business English together with the use of "form" paragraph books recently published for gaining time in dictation. The head typist under each important official was trained to correct letters for him and given power of attorney to sign routine letters. Automatic telephone call systems were provided to save [illegible] waiting for members of desired conference

MODERN OFFICE EFFICIENCY TEST

FOR GAGING THE PROBABLE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MANUAL AND MENTAL OPERATIONS IN ANY OFFICE

DIRECTIONS: First read Mr. Purinton's article "The Modern Office." Then grade your office by answering the following questions. Where answer is Yes, write numeral 4 in space opposite. Where answer is No, leave space blank. Where answer is partial affirmative, write numeral under 4 that seems to you fair. To determine your percentage (approximate) in office efficiency, add column of numerals. You could set your office force to thinking advantageously by presenting each official with a copy of this article and office efficiency test.

1. Does everybody in your office like his work and the company he works for? ....
2. Are employees chosen, or transferred, by modern vocational guidance tests? ....
3. Do you embody features of the twelve institutions Mr. Purinton mentions in his article? ....
4. Have you applied to your office the principles of scientific management? ....
5. Is your organization modeled after that of a big factory or department store? ....
6. Are efficiency standards maintained for all implements, machines, methods, employees? ....
7. Has a financial expert reduced every cost to the standardized minimum? ....
8. Have personal time-saving methods been worked out for all high-salaried men? ....
9. Are prizes given, or percentages guaranteed, for improvement suggestions by employees? ....
10. Is every employee thinking for the business or profession, some time each week? ....
11. Has every department head gone over the P. and P. check list of The Independent Efficiency Service? ....
12. Do you maintain a Bureau of Standards and teach employees from a book of standards? ....
13. Have you in operation a system of health counsel and instruction? ....
14. Has the lay-off due to illness been lowered to three days or less a year for each worker? ....
15. Do all employees know how to choose and eat an efficiency lunch? ....
16. Does your office library contain at least 100 books on personal and technical efficiency? ....
17. Are employees taught how to read and study for business advancement? ....
18. Does everybody in the office regularly save at least 5 per cent of his salary? ....
19. Have you created a pension plan, or method of stock-sharing for employees? ....
20. Are 80 per cent of your force earning at least 10 per cent more this year than last? ....
21. Do you fill vacancies by promotions, and train employees to be ready for the place higher up? ....
22. Is it a rule of the office to satisfy the employee as thoroly as the customer? ....
23. Does the office learn something from everybody who leaves, or is discharged? ....
24. Can you state two reasons why you personally are not doing better, greater, more profitable work? ....
25. Have you found in Mr. Purinton's article or text at least four ideas that you can and will use? ....

Total equals your approximate grade in efficiency of modern office principle and methods

Copyright, 1917, by Edward Earle Purinton

who might be anywhere in the building but exactly where no one could otherwise tell. Not only were the highly paid officers kept on work that they alone could do, but every employee was taught to separate manual from mental work and delegate the former gradually to a machine or a lower-priced worker. This principle is now operative in most factories, but has yet to be introduced into the average office.

Every worker was given a serial number, and all important work was marked with a rubber stamp for checkup. The office manager said there was no more reason for labeling package goods with the number of the packer, which is done by all good factories, than for designating who did what in a big office; moreover, this saved time, as writing a number on reports and elsewhere took one-fourth as long as writing the average name.

Nothing was left to chance or guess work. The right way to do everything was proved, recorded and announced, in a manner similar to that now characteristic of the best factories. A bureau of standards was founded and maintained, with each department head a member and the whole bureau constituting the final authority on methods of work. A book of standards, containing specifications for the time and manner of every job, large and small, was open to all the workers, after each had been taught from the book his or her standard of performance. This book made impossible disputes concerning methods, mistakes of individuals working haphazard, and loss from errors and delays when experienced operators were absent—the book of standards furnishing duplicate records and specifications which any worker could easily follow. Every process carried on by all departments was completely standardized, as all parts of a high grade machine are now standardized. For example, the manner of typing letters was determined by joint committee for the whole office. The spacing, punctuation, margin, greeting and signature, and other details were made uniform, being based on the principles of economy and psychology now applied to letter writing. Advantages: No waste of time in directing stenographers how to type letters, no waste of money in excess postage, no mistakes or delays from errors of typists thru incorrect or uncertain habits of typing.

A list of the important makes of furniture, tools and facilities relating to each department was kept on file in the department, with tests of new aids to efficiency being made frequently, and prizes offered to the individual whose experiments or ideas produced more and better work. The list was modeled after that originated by the Plan and Purchase Department of the Independent Efficiency Service, and was supplemented by regular reading of the business and professional journals applying to the various departments. These publications were kept on file in the office library, where any employee could conveniently consult them.

Every office worker, excepting the company officials and department heads, was given a percentage on all savings to the company resulting from a plan or idea suggested by the employee. On this basis, a number of subordinate helpers had increased their income until it almost equaled that of their department heads. One of the young fellows with both mathematical and mechanical ability made his hobby that of collecting all valuable literature about office machines. When a certain type of calculating machine was put on the market he saw its possibilities and arranged for a trial in the office. Under the old calculating method, the average invoice, containing twelve or more items, took about six minutes to check, by men clerks receiving about $18 a week. By the machine method, the average time for checking was reduced to three and a half minutes, by girl operators at $12 a week. In less than two years the entire cost of modern machine equipment, amounting to thousands of dollars, was paid from the savings—and all subsequent savings were clear profit. The young man who first suggested the calculating machine is now receiving what would be in itself a good living from his royalties on the suggestion.

But the smallest economies were equally encouraged. A stenographer who kept her eyes open saw that a number of departments mailed letters frequently that took four cents or six cents postage. She resolved to help cut down this waste. By corresponding with leading paper manufacturers she found that a certain lightweight paper could be well substituted for enclosure publications and also for letters of unusual length. The adoption of this paper eliminated the two cents or four cents needless postage—and the young woman's idea has brought her more than enough to pay carfares regularly.

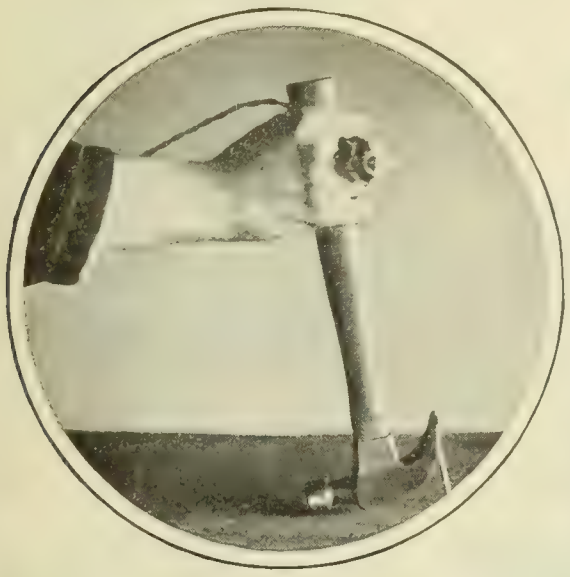
The comfort of employees was regarded as a commercial [*Continued on page 435*



THE WASTE OF GETTING TIRED

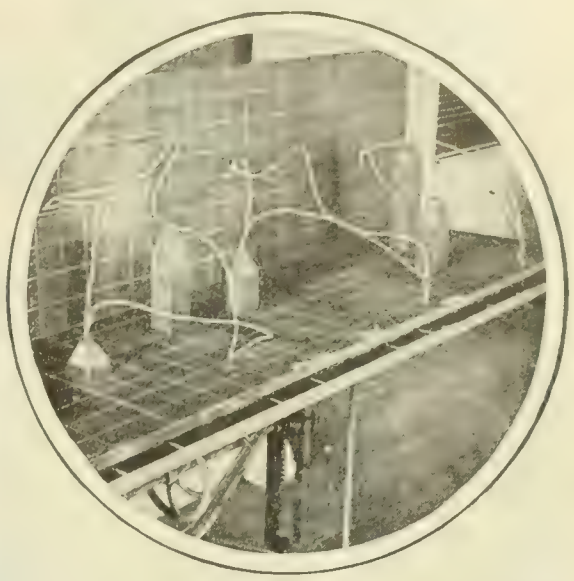
BY FRANK B. GILBRETH AND LILLIAN MOLLER GILBRETH

Monthly Article of the National Institute of Efficiency



Fatigue can be measured by the chronocyclegraph. An electric light worn on the operator's hand records his movements thru a timing device upon a photographic plate

Probably more than one small boy would dispute with Mr. and Mrs. Gilbreth the honor of discovering the use of moving pictures as a means to eliminate fatigue. But moving pictures, used to study manufacturing operations with a view to cutting out waste motions, are a very small cog in the Gilbreth plan for increasing efficiency by reducing fatigue; the "micro-motion" record is supplemented by chronocyclegraph processes of which Mr. Gilbreth is also the inventor, and both are used to determine the methods of industrial education for efficiency. Mr. Gilbreth is the founder of international museums for the elimination of unnecessary fatigue of workers, and the author of "The Bricklaying System."—THE EDITOR.



These chronocyclegraph records modeled in wire were made from the left-hand motions of a drill press operator. They show his actual progress in eliminating waste motions

THE problems of fatigue and its elimination are more important today than ever before, not only because their solution furnishes the best possible means to meet the increased cost of living by greater productivity, but also the most necessary means of preparing ourselves in every way possible for the great conflict in which we are engaged and the international struggle for industrial and commercial supremacy which will surely follow.

Fatigue has, in the past, too often been considered a subject for laboratory investigations. These were supposed to be impractical and "high-brow," and not interesting to the general public. The employer, teacher and housewife considered their duties done if they glanced over the results and recommended to others that they read them.

The time has now come when these investigations by experts must be studied as a patriotic duty as a part of national education in waste elimination, and must be supplemented by investigations that can and should be made by every member of the community. A flag on the front of one's house is an indication of loyalty. An anti-fatigue chair in the kitchen is proof of an attempt to be of national service.

Fatigue is a universal experience, a daily and hourly experience of every one of us; it occurs to us as the result of every kind of activity and even of too little activity; of work and of play. No matter what we do or where or how we do it, fatigue is a byproduct of the activity, and must be considered.

What, then, is this fatigue that is so universal and that is so frequently disregarded? In the popular opinion fatigue is a lessening of the capacity for activity, the feeling of weariness that accompanies or follows bodily or mental activity. To be fatigued is to be tired out, to be incapable of going further.

In observing fatigue, then, or in making fatigue investigations, we look for signs of weariness in the worker. We also look for signs of decrease of some sort in the rate of output of the work or the activity. There may be less work in quantity, or the work may be of a less desirable quality, or there may be a lessening both in quality and quantity.

The world does not realize the enormous waste involved in fatigue. We are coming more and more to realize how to undertake the prevention of material waste. But the whole world, both our country and the nations abroad, are inexcusably ignorant of or unconcerned about the preventable fatigue of the human element daily going on about us. It is to most men an astounding fact when they become aware by actual demonstration that they seldom do in a day one-third of what they *can* do under anti-fatigue conditions and that they almost never do two-thirds of what they *could* do did they but consider the necessities of fatigue. Any one of us would be ashamed to handle any valuable machine with the lack of skill with which we handle our own bodies and minds—our own working equipment.



The chart of an efficient stroke in golf



Fatigue elimination in the factory. This workman's cyclegraph shows that he "positions" each piece as he takes it out of the tray and puts it in the machine

We are surprized, also, when we see how many of the stirring issues of today resolve themselves ultimately into fatigue problems. The problem of gaining ultimate efficiency from the worker, that is, of obtaining the largest amount of output possible with the least expenditure of effort and strength, is, in its final analysis, a problem of fatigue. The problem of shortage of labor is closely involved in the problem of fatigue, since in many instances the available labor could handle the required work if provision was made for fatigue elimination. The question of daylight saving, considered so often as involving nothing but the cost of illumination, has, as its more important side, its bearing upon the problem of fatigue. There is scarcely any one who will not agree that night work is more wearing than day work, and this popular opinion is confirmed by the findings of Professor Kent with munitions workers in England. How many of us investigate seriously our relative working capacity at different periods of the day, and so arrange our individual programs as to utilize our greatest capacity with the least amount of concurring fatigue? There are, it is true, many members of the community who "feel assured" that they do their best work "after breakfast," or "at three in the morning," or "after midnight" or "in the middle of the afternoon," but how many of us have ever taken any careful data on this subject?

We all realize that there is a frightful waste thru fatigue:

1. In the consideration of the fatigue of children in school work as well as in the factories where they have been employed. 2. In overtime work, especially for women. 3. In a working day so long as to give a diminishing return. 4. In working under wrong ed conditions. [Continued on page 445

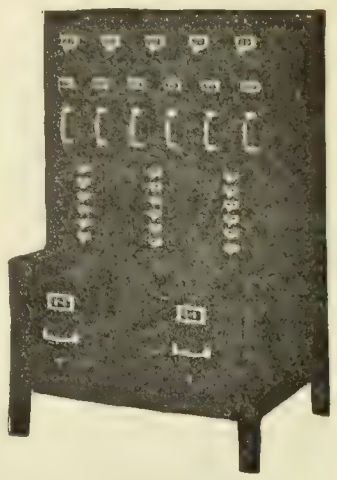
A BETTER DAY'S WORK

A Shop Window of Standard Business Equipment Selected by the Plan and Purchase Department of The Independent. Write to the Manager of this Service for Information and Special Reports



1. Your safe can be a filing cabinet, too, with fire resistance, burglar protection and all the facilities of compact, efficient arrangement





3. Make up your filing-case of well-chosen units, each one selected to fill a positive need. This one is made of metal

2. Think of the convenience of having the list of your customers' names and addresses arranged so that you can see all the items at once! This device has metal panels hung to a neat, compact holder arranged alphabetically

4. Who opens your letters? If it's done by hand now—try a machine like the one on the left and note the saving of time and labor





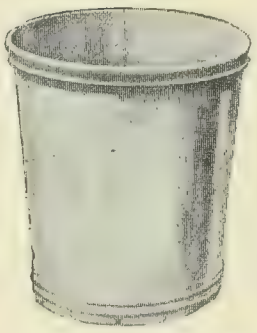
5. The bother and uncertainty of head and pencil calculation are saved by the accurate machine above. Use it for inventory, payroll, cost figuring and trial balances



8. This is the last word in typewriter versatility—it has 365 varieties of type—new face inserted instantly

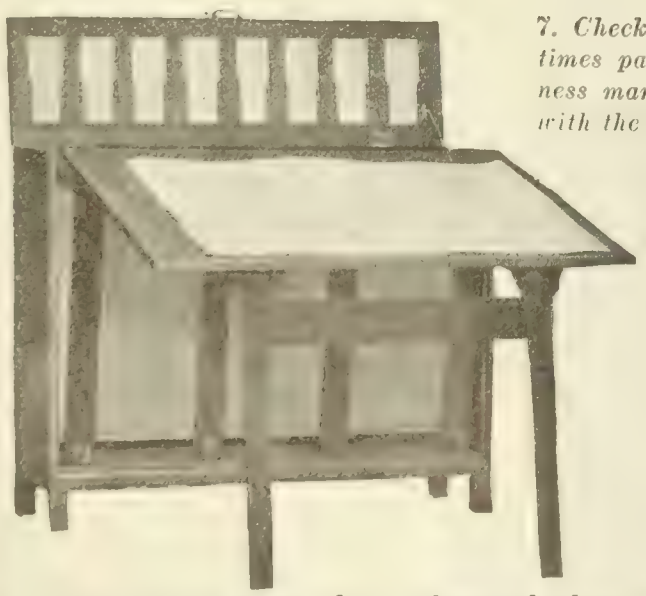


6. Your hand-written message can be instantly and accurately placed before any number of persons, singly or simultaneously, if you use the machine shown above

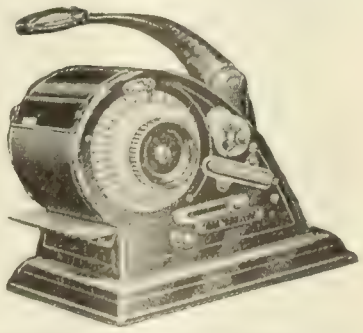


12. Will your waste basket stand up all the time? Is it clean, convenient, safe and indestructible?

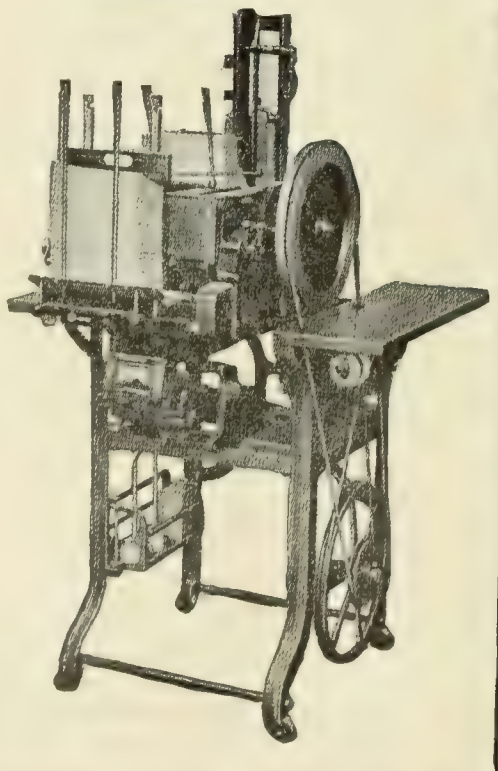
7. Check raising has brought big losses in times past—but today the up-to-date business man knows the value of protection—with the device below you get full insurance

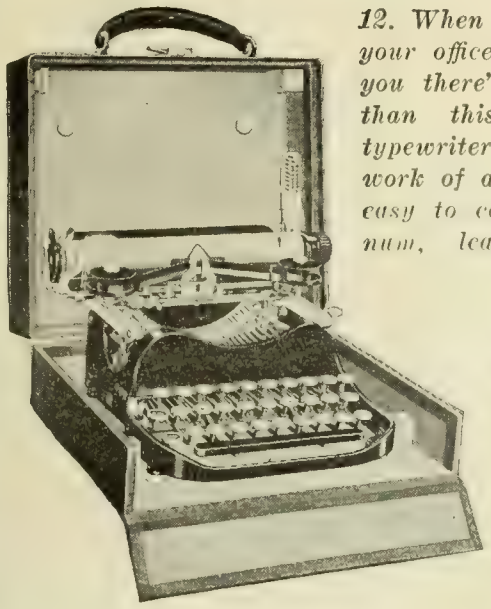


11. Don't roll your maps, charts, plans and other large papers—arrange them for quick reference and speed in finding in a cabinet like this one



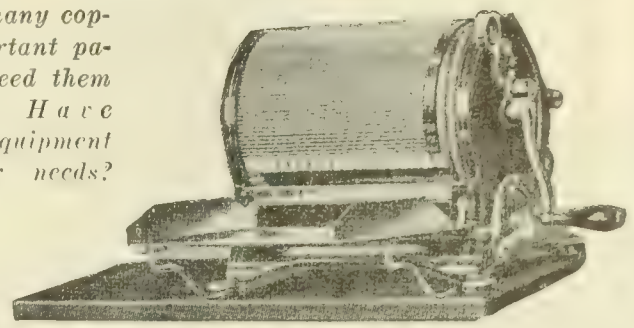
10. At the rate of 7,500 an hour—envelopes or cards automatically fed and addrest by the machine on the right. How many are you addressing now by hand?

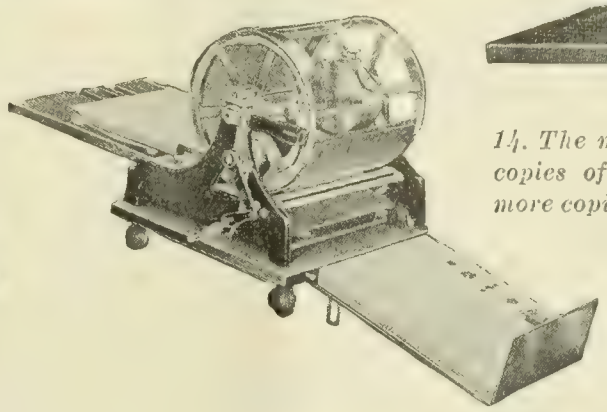




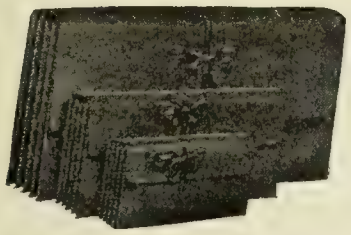
12. When you have to take your office work away with you there's nothing handier than this small portable typewriter. It does all the work of a big one, and it's easy to carry in its aluminum, leather-covered case

13. You need many copies of an important paper and you need them before lunch! Have you this equipment to meet your needs?



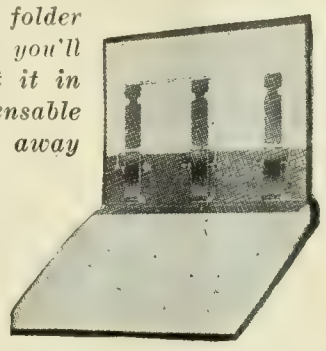


14. The machine on the left will give you 18,000 copies of a paper in four hours. If you want more copies than that in a hurry get two machines



18. The machine below will help you to get speed, accuracy and system in handling orders—and in billing, checking and shipping your goods

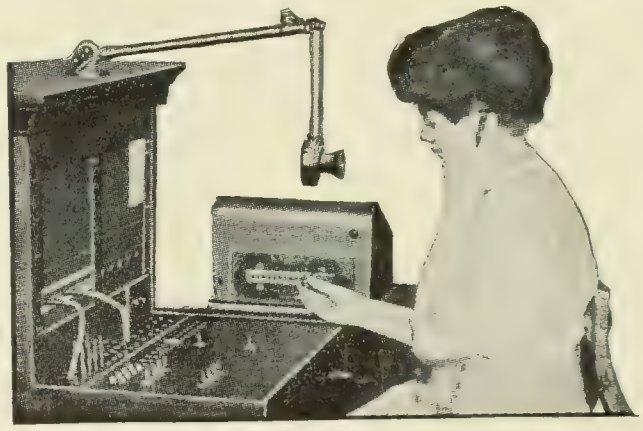
15. There are so many uses for an expanding folder like this that you'll probably put it in the indispensable class right away

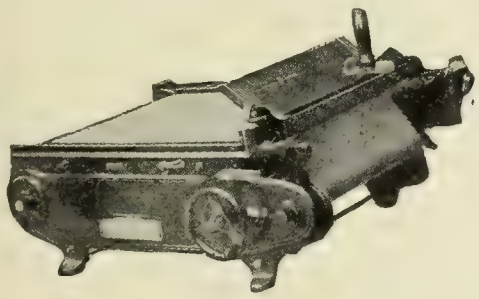


17. Smooth writing surface, safe binding and durable stock make a strong appeal to all who use loose-leaf ledgers. The one above is all that a loose-leaf ledger should be

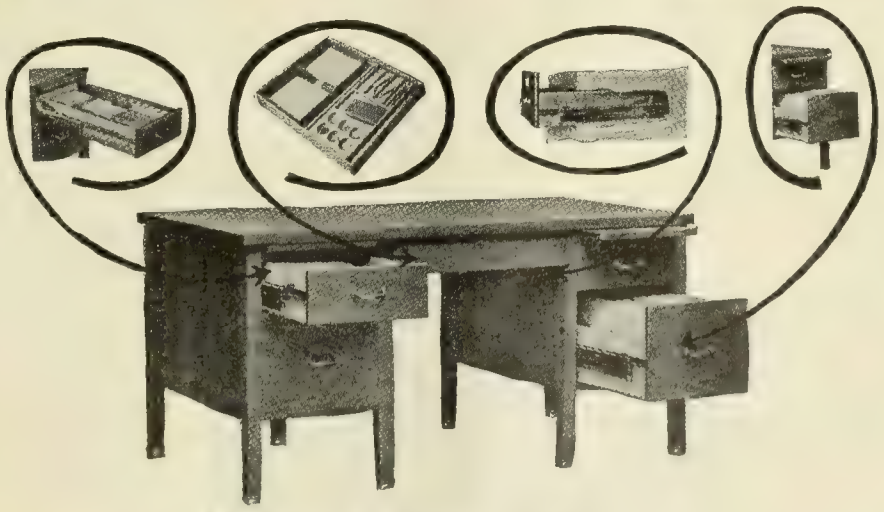


16. Sit right there at your desk and talk to any member of your office force—in another department or in another building of the plant—it's no trouble if you have this telephone equipment

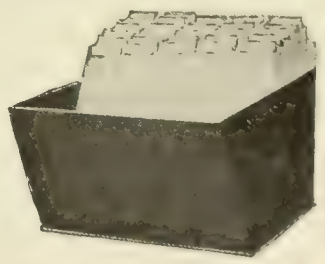




19. Ever try to get your foreman when he was busy somewhere else? To find a man anywhere in your plant, use the device which is shown above



20. This efficiency desk appeals to you doesn't it? You can make it up of just the units that meet your requirements, and nothing else. Made of wood or metal as you prefer

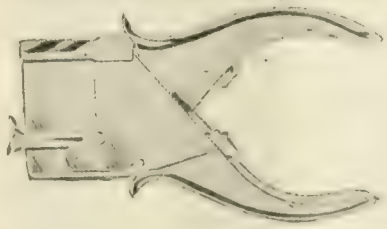


21. If you have not given the sorting box a thoro trial. you may think it superfluous—but try it!

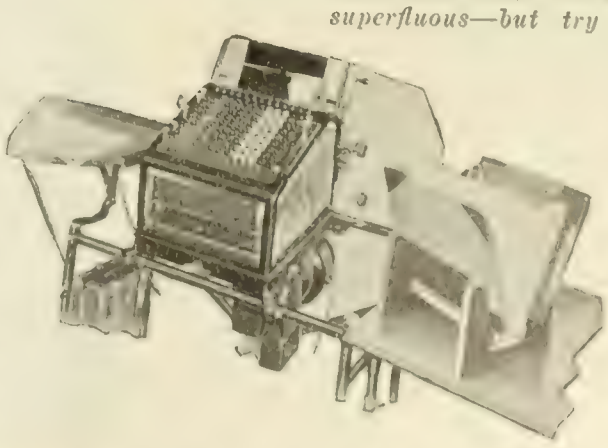


23. There are hundreds of ways to save time and money if you use the adding machine above

24. Below is a binder of papers—from two sheets to six—that uses no wire—a real convenience in many desks



22. Bring your bookkeeping department up to top-notch efficiency with a billing machine like this one on the left



FRANK SCOTT: MASTER OF EFFICIENCY

BY DONALD WILHELM

THE only air currents swirling up Pennsylvania Avenue toward the offices of the Council of National Defense in the hot sultry Washington days at issue here were gusty and discouraging whiffs of criticism and suspicion from Capitol Hill.

On Capitol Hill, in other words, a few Senators and Congressmen in this, the 141st year of the Republic, were still proclaiming, to the discouragement of the big-business volunteers who constituted the Council, the passing idea that all businessmen are created thieves, when Frank A. Scott, chairman of the General Munitions Board, which suffered the worst criticism, got on one of the elevators in the Munsey Building en route home, after a long day with a thousand vexations.

It happened that we found ourselves in his automobile together—a fact worth noting here because it seems possible to gather from the ensuing conversation some phases of the salient character of the man in a way impossible in any amount of description of him.

I suggested that it is strange that in this nation of business a few Congressmen and Senators still hold out for the old order with Congress incriminating business.

"Don't you think," suggested the compact figure in gray, whose vest seemed bursting from his comprest energy, "that we are all impatient for results?"

"Congress is at one extreme fighting business," I argued.

"I wonder if business has ever tried," he questioned, with a certain quiet humor in his gray-blue eyes, "to get around Congress?"

"It seems to me," I insisted, "that instead of enjoying the straight line to national efficiency we've had business at one point, the Government at another and the public held off by both——"

"A kind of sharp-pointed triangle?"

I nodded.

After a bit he resumed: "But I suppose in war, time is the essence of everything——?"

I intimated that I had developed that thought in a magazine article *weeks* before. He smiled, with something of fun in his eyes, and said he had enunciated it in a speech *months* before, and then he laughed: "Good thought, don't *we* think so?"

At this point I counted the proceeds of my interview—and I realized that I had very, very little to count.

So I went back to the old-order triangle of American business vs. Government vs. people: "Congressmen are the worst hecklers," I argued, "after all. I know that many big business men here must get impatient."

"Do you remember those striking lines," he mused after a bit:

> "'Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
> Where wealth accumulates, and men decay'?"

I took those lines in as we were nearing the Cosmos Club and then I said frankly that he was very refreshing to any man who had been looking lugubriously down his nose all the live-long day. "There are a lot of us, down there in the Munsey Building," I added finally, "who have been keeping noses so close to the grindstone that they're getting pointed and irritable."

He laughed outright—a gay, resonant laugh. "Do you remember," he mused, with sudden earnestness as the car was slowed down, "how Aeneas, sitting on the walls of Troy, said we must look at the tapestry whole to see its beauties at all?"

"You should engrave that on the white keystone over the entrance to the Munsey Building," I said, by way of good-by.

"Hasn't Mr. Gifford practically done that already?" he queried, smiling.

ONLY the next day or so Senator McKellor, who had been making the most of the fact that there is no "cable censorship" for Congress by incriminating the Council all he could, called—it is not improbable that Mr. Scott invited him—to go into the situation and "See the tapestry whole."

Just here it is worth pointing out that it is regrettable that in America as in England "Cabinet" officials and others are not permitted to address the legislators all together.

Doubtless the Senator, with his *a priori* ideas, entered the bare corner office—which is always stripped for action, and has only a desk, a table, a few chairs and a rug—in search of bitter issues, confident that *the* issue was the mental dishonesty of the Council of National Defense, disposed to argue the thing that way.

Mr. Scott greeted the Senator just as he greets everyone—with a quick look that goes intuitively from top to toe—and a cordial hand and word. We can be positively sure of that. And then in a trice we may imagine him saying, "There are a lot of faults in this organization," citing many. "But don't you think, Senator," this persuasively and with a pleasing smile, "that faults like these are to be expected in a provisional organization like ours, which, of course, will have to be changed probably more than once before the war is over?"

One may wonder—and probably the Senator wondered—where in the world is the answer that you can give to a question and attitude, as open-minded as that.

We may *imagine* the Senator saw the "issue" go gustily out of the window.

And certainly we *know* that his record shows he never quite overtook it!

In the weeks ensuing, as in the weeks previous, when the Council and the President were seeking to achieve the reorganization of the Council, which was eventually done, with due regard for the plans ably laid down by Director Gifford, the "big news" in Washington was the story of this reorganization by dint of which the War Industries Board was formed, with Mr. Scott as chairman. Newspaperman after newspaperman—and a few newspaperwomen—knowing well, often, that the only security against admissions and denials is segregation altogether—sought out Mr. Scott, the one man who, it was believed, knew all future plans. Confident, one after another, usually at suggestion of their editors, they went in to chat with this fascinating man only to come out knowing less than when they went in.



Harris & Ewing

MR. SCOTT

I wondered, at last, how this master of efficiency in handling men, "did it." Then along came "A. P." Lambe, who, like Arthur Sweetzer, who is assigned to the State Department, is one of the best of the younger correspondents in Washington—ready, eager, to have "a try." He asked me to see him "do it." And when a long and interesting two-hour chat was over and not a query had, apparently, been "sidestepped" or denied, Mr. Lambe mused, going down the hall to the elevator, "Fascinating man! But do you know, as I think about it, he hasn't told us anything!"

ONE evening, after dinner in a Washington home, Frank Scott stood by the piano and sang!

One day, in his office, inadvertently, he bowled an army officer over, by describing in detail centuries of progress in the making of certain arms.

And another day, rather casually, he drove a group in uniform into desuetude by mentioning the commands and commanders in all the Civil War.

One evening by a hearthstone he "reeled off" verse by the hour.

He took a headlong dive from a houseboat down the Potomac on the Fourth of July.

And came out vigorously, ready for a tennis match!

He can do almost anything, in fact, from buying munitions for half the fighting world to building a camp in the woods.

But the salient lesson he has learned is his simple startling manner of judging, and of "handling men."

Perhaps he has this intuitive faculty because as a newsboy in Cleveland, self-supporting, perforce, at the age of ten, he began his life course in "sizing up" men, by guessing which passersby would buy the *Plain Dealer*, and which the other papers. He saw people, then, from another angle—as a messenger boy; and then as a railroad clerk, then as secretary to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, where he went as a freight specialist, then as a banker, treasurer of a trust company, and as receiver and reorganizer of Cleveland's city railroads, then, in all corners of the earth, vice-president of the Warner-Swasey Company.

Back of this efficient faculty of his is a quick and decisive mentality and just the kind of lithe and direct resourcefulness that makes Secretary Baker, and now makes him, fascinating to the President.

He doesn't smoke. Neither does the President. He is never excited. Neither is the President.

His whole makeup is one that cannot deceive of purpose.

That is why, one may guess, especially if the President has anything to do with it, he is destined for wider conquerings.

Washington, D. C.

CONFESSIONS OF A WESTERNER

(Continued from page 424)

attitude of Easterners toward woman suffrage. Here it is a matter of fierce debate, a horrible peril threatening the land or else a daring and brilliant innovation. In Wyoming woman suffrage was so much a matter of course that no one would have called himself (or herself) a suffragist. It would be like referring to oneself as a "nightly sleeper" or "an eater of groceries." Women went to the polls in the same casual and incidental way that they would go to church or market or school. I remember very well when my grandmother was about to return to her home in Texas. She mentioned a few days before her departure the fact that down in Texas she would no longer be able to vote. In those days geography was my favorite school study and I was always curious to hear about the strange customs of distant or barbarous parts of the earth. "Why, grandmother," I said, "is there any state where women can't vote?"

One more contrast I must mention. In Wyoming the Nation was omnipresent. The state was a mere rectangle of territory carved along the lines of latitude and longitude and too young to have traditions, and the city was too small to be thought of as "government" at all; it was just an association of neighbors. Here I find the city and state at every turn, but, except when the postman brings the mail, I have no direct contact with the Federal Government. A large part of Wyoming was included in forest reservations, or national parks; the forest ranger and the regular soldier were as much an everyday sight to the child of Wyoming as the policeman is to the New Yorker (we had no police force, we had only the sheriff); most of the land was still public land, and the State University was largely supported by the federal appropriation for agriculture. For these reasons we were born nationalists and never understood the theory of state sovereignty until we traveled to the East or to the South, where the states, considered as the descendants of the thirteen colonies, are older than the nation.

None of these random remarks should be taken as mere praise or mere reproach. It is not necessary for East and West to resemble each other in all respects, perhaps it is not even desirable. The United States is, if anything, too much alike in its different parts, and San Francisco more closely resembles Baltimore than one Swiss village does its neighbor in the next valley. Yet there are broad differences between the Atlantic coast and the vast continental hinterland, and I, who have lived in both for approximately equal periods, may have felt these contrasts more strongly than most. Some Western views and attitudes still cling to my mind as the rolled R clings to the tip of my tongue, but if I were to revisit the land of my birth I fear that I would fall into the general class of Eastern tenderfoot.

New York City

Editor—Did you ever read Proof?
Compet—No, who wrote it?—*Yale Record.*

First Voice in the Oratorio—"I *am* the Prince of Darkness."
Second Voice—"*I* am the Prince of Darkness."
Third Voice—"I am the *Prince* of Darkness."
Jack (new to this sort of thing)—"Blimy, Bill, we're going to have a free fight!"—*London Opinion.*



Quaker Oats Loom

Above Your Other Foods In Nutrition and Economy

Consider these facts—you who so keenly feel the rising cost of living.

The oat is a marvelous nutrient. It has twice the food value of round steak, and about five times the minerals. Measured by food units—calories—it is 2½ times greater than eggs.

Equal nutrition in the average mixed diet costs you four times as much. And in some common foods up to ten times as much. Even bread and milk cost twice as much for a half day's need.

Some foods have multiplied in cost. The finest oat food has advanced but little.

The oat has a wealth of flavor. It adds a delight to bread and muffins, to pancakes and cookies, etc. There was never a time when this premier grain food meant so much as now. And it also conserves wheat.

Quaker Oats

Extra Flavor Without Extra Price

You can make oat food often doubly welcome by using Quaker Oats. These flakes are made from queen grains only, from just the big, plump oats. All the little, starved grains are omitted. A bushel of choice oats yields but ten pounds of these luscious Quaker Oats. Yet this luxury grade costs you no extra price.

Among oat lovers all the world over this is the favorite brand. When you order oats see that you get it.

12c and 30c per package in United States and Canada, except in Far West and South where high freights may prohibit

(1695)

IS THE WAR YOUR BUSINESS?

LEADING MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN ANSWER THE EFFICIENCY SOCIETY'S QUESTIONNAIRE

A valuable survey of the activities of the members of The Efficiency Society as related to the war needs of the nation, from the point of view of manufacturers, dealers and professional men, and their keen observation on business conditions, is afforded by the returns received in response to the questionnaire recently mailed to all our members. Replies were received from firms and individuals representing many millions of dollars of invested capital and many more millions of annual turnover. Of these, sixty-three per cent are manufacturers, twenty-six per cent are professional men and eleven per cent are dealers.

Seventy per cent of the total are giving direct, active assistance to the Government: the remainder, including those who are aiding indirectly, those who have not yet found a way to serve, and those whose business is not of a kind to be called upon. All these last express a readiness to serve and a willingness to be shown the way; among them are many who have given personal services tho unable to find a way of bringing their business into line. Some who have offered plants and men have not yet received a reply, others have been requested to maintain their organizations as nearly intact as possible. Some are active thru manufacturing organizations and others thru committees representing their special businesses. One firm has purchased new machinery to be ready at short notice to manufacture army and navy underclothing.

The vice-president of one of the companies replying to the questionnaire is a member of the National Council of Defense, two others are members of the Advisory Committee for Airplane Materials, one is a member of the Advisory Committee on Non-Ferrous Metals to the United States Bureau of Standards, another is working with the sub-committee on lumber at Washington, another is serving in an advisory capacity on shipbuilding costs, another is Division Auditor supervising the erection of cantonments, another is with the Division of Valuation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, another is chairman of the sub-committee on Alcoholic Beverages under the Council of National Defense, another is on his County Committee of Civic Relief, another is head of the American Electric Railway Association on National Defense, another is a member of his County Defense Committee on Education, another is a major in the Engineers' Reserve Corps, another is assisting in organization work for the Ordnance Department, another is chairman of his County Committee on Materials, and others are in the Army Medical Corps, the naval service, and the home guard.

GIVING DIRECT ASSISTANCE

Among the businesses represented in the list now working for the Government are auditors, accountants, industrial engineers, sanitary engineers, consulting engineers, educators, lawyers, packers, manufacturers of and dealers in various products of the copper, steel, rubber, leather, cotton and wool industries. Automobiles and automobile accessories, hardware, electrical equipment, waterworks supplies, publishers, real estate agents, founders, bleachers, dyers and concreters, manufacturers of gas and electrical appliances, heaters, lathes, firearms, explosives, army tent duck, electrical protected fuses and transportation are on the list. Expert advice and superintendence is being given at the erection of cantonments, efficient help is being mobilized for various governmental departments, and the problem of soldier insurance is under consideration.

EFFICIENCY QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Is the business organization with which you are connected coöperating with the Government?
2. If so, how?
3. What obstacles, if any, have been met in your firm's efforts to coöperate?
4. In what way is your firm best fitted to aid?
5. What effect, if any, has the war had upon your business?
6. (a) Are you as an individual coöperating with the Government?
   (b) If so, how?

Any manufacturer, dealer or professional man, whose recent business experience is such as will be helpful, or who possesses unused opportunities of service, is invited to answer the above questions, by number, on his own business stationery, and to send his communication to The Independent Efficiency Service, 119 West 40th Street, New York City. This information is gathered with the intention of planning for the efficient use of unused abilities. The National Institute of Efficiency is coöperating in this questionnaire and will present in a later number of The Independent a statement of its war time activities.

WHAT CAN BE DONE

A large number of replies indicate lines of endeavor in which various business and professional men and manufacturing plants are prepared to be of service if called upon, such as cost systematizing and accounting in cantonment work, shipbuilding, munitions plants or general governmental departments; this includes statistical data and tax work, auditing, and supplying efficient men for such work, increase of factory production, general engineering and organization work, reports on health and habits, mailing lists, quantity survey, erection of cantonments, water supply for cantonments, lighting problems, heating and cooking apparatus and road-making machinery. Organizations are ready to supply linings for uniforms, cloth for uniforms, cloth for airplanes, safety razors, x-ray machines, grease, lubricating oils, food containers of glass, signal glasses for naval vessels or for automobiles, photographic material and apparatus, potash and lime. Others are ready to manufacture wooden parts for airplanes or any line of woodworking the Government stands in need of, railway cars, chains, wire, cables, gas for dirigibles (either coal or water gas), tulol, benzol and naphthalene, other coal tar products, and any product of electrolithic processes. Another firm can build dirigible, captive or free balloons or work on the problem of efficient tires for army trucks; another can assist in food products transportation, another can give the use of sewing machines and cutting machines (cloth or leather), another is ready to rust-proof or enamel small or large metal constructions, and several foundries can make castings for airplanes, trucks or tractors.

GOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

A large percentage of the replies show an interested understanding and acceptance of the difficulties of the Government, thrown suddenly upon its numerous and grave responsibilities, and a feeling that under the circumstances things are going well. One firm says, "troubles are few considering the magnitude of the problems involved." They have one difficulty that is shared with others—delay in placing definite orders. Others note the changes in specifications as a frequent annoyance, others see a lack of decision or of knowledge among those with whom they deal, others find specifications too strict, resulting in the rejection of material on technical grounds (one firm is working with the United States Bureau of Standards to rectify this), others fail to receive specifications in time to make quotations, and some feel that red tape is still in evidence.

It would seem that so far as is possible offers have been cordially met and accepted, but some apparently have not been in touch with the right official. A complaint that seems justified is that information comes thru too many channels and that orders overlap.

WAR'S EFFECT ON BUSINESS

Replies to the question about the condition of business, as affected by the war, fall naturally into three classes—those which have increased, those which feel no appreciable change, and those which experience loss, depression or difficulty. Thirty-six per cent reported an increase of business, thirty-four per cent reported no change (or made no report on this point) and thirty per cent reported either decreased business or listed difficulties tending to lessen profits and to disturb conditions.

In the first class some report that their business has been greatly increased, others feel a slight betterment, while some find business growing larger with help growing scarcer. Some have been helped by the disappearance of foreign competition, others by direct orders from the Government, others indirectly but surely by the increased demand for their products owing to war conditions. Some have found one line of their output increased and another line decreased, notably a firm supplying potash, lime and cement; the first two items show an active increase (for agricultural uses), while the last has decreased because of dull conditions in the building trade. One firm reports that from their point of view the war "saved the whole industry in the United States from bankruptcy"—referring to their own line of manufacture. Larger volume and lower profits are reported by a few. Some report a reduction of civilian business with a greater increase of Government business.

Owing to incomplete reports no generalization can be made of the second class.

In the third class, some report decreased earnings, sales reductions, general decrease of business, curtailment or depression, reduction in volume with an increase in labor turnover. Scarcity of material hampers some, its high cost is troublesome to others, some have difficulties because of transportation delays, others on account of decrease of exports, some find buyers timid, some report a hesitation to start new work and a tendency to restrict that already commenced, some with an increase of costs are not able, because of the laws, to advance their sales prices, some have been much troubled by the I. W. W. strikes, and those who sell on credit feel that that special feature is growing extra hazardous. The universities report a reduction both in teaching force and student body; from one institution 400 students enlisted before registration day.

Pebbles

No, Oswald, even tho the price of paper rises, writing paper will always be stationary.—*Princeton Tiger.*

"Was the dinner cooked to suit you?"
"Yes, all but the bill. Take it back and have them boil it down."—*New York Globe.*

"It is all over," groaned the Kaiser, "the game is up. The American people have decided to put into the war the money which they now spend for chewing gum and penny chocolate!"—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

General—What are you lying here for? Didn't I tell you to stand by my horse till you got further orders from headquarters?
Orderly—I tried to, sir, but I got contradictory orders from hindquarters.—*Cornell Widow.*

Old Convert—I can't understand why the wrist watch is such an object of levity. I'm sure it's a great convenience.
New Convert—Yes. With the old kind, in order to find out the time, I had to unbutton by coat and fish around in my waistcoat pocket for my watch. Now all I have to do is unbutton my coat, fish around in my waistcoat pocket, discover that my watch isn't there and then pull up my sleeve and look at my wrist watch.—*Life.*

Mrs. Simpleton, having been a business girl, was a bit worried over the intricacies of housekeeping.
"I'm having such trouble keeping our food," she confided to her bosom friend. "I bought a real nice looking refrigerator, but it doesn't seem to work well at all."
"Do you keep ice enough in it?"
"Ice!" gasped Mrs. Simpleton. "Ice! I hope you don't think, after spending all that money on a refrigerator, we'd go to the additional expense of buying ice!"—*New York Globe.*

Armand Lavergne in his speeches is laying great stress on his willingness to fight if Canada itself were attacked, but declaims loudly against being asked to go out of the country. He is a volunteer soldier after the fashion of some of those who came in for the contempt of the younger Pitt a little over a century ago. The articles of volunteer enlistment which he was asked to approve of were very precise in their safeguards. The soldiers were not to take the field "except in case of actual invasion," nor put on war rations, "except in case of actual invasion," and so forth. Pitt frowned as he glanced over the articles. Finally he came to that which said that under no circumstances were the soldiers to leave the country. He seized a pen and added: "Except in case of actual invasion."

A story not new, but worth repeating, is once again going the rounds in England. Two bootmakers, whose establishments faced each other in the village high street, were very distinctly rivals. One of them had a son at college, and, in the first week of his vacation, there appeared in the shop window the motto, "Mens Conscia Recti." His rival over the way was for some time a little nonplussed, but, within a few days he rose to the occasion, and there appeared in his window a card bearing the legend, "Men's and Women's Conscia Recti."

This story inevitably reminds one of yet another, equally old, but equally worth repeating. It concerns a man with expanding views, who desired to secure a large home for himself and his family. He accordingly negotiated the purchase of a country mansion, and on being shown over it by the land agent, noticed, over an arch in the hall, the familiar motto which runs, "East, West, Hame's Best." "Yes," he said, at the conclusion of the inspection, "I fancy the house is all right, but Hame's advertisement will have to come down."—*Christian Science Monthly.*



Concrete Highway Bordering Silver Lake, Snohomish County, Wash.
W. C. Bickford, County Engineer.

140 Miles of Concrete Highway in a Single County

The county is Snohomish, Washington. The money was raised by a good roads bond issue. In 1916, 42 miles of concrete roads were completed. This year, 60 miles are building. The remainder of the mileage will be constructed in 1918. Then the county will have a connected system of hard, durable concrete roads built to carry the heaviest kind of traffic. It will save an annual expenditure for repairs amounting to many thousands of dollars.

For a number of years Snohomish County has spent $350,000 annually on roads and bridges. Sixty per cent of this went for upkeep of roads alone—a waste which the people determined to stop. Concrete is now doing away with waste as fast as the mileage can be constructed.

The example of Snohomish County is well worth study by other communities contemplating road improvements. It built roads of solid concrete and laid them out in a connected system to provide county-wide service and eliminated expensive upkeep.

CONCRETE ROADS:
THEIR ADVANTAGES
No Mud—No Dust
No Ruts—No Holes
No Slipping
No Skidding
Easy Hauling
Smooth Riding
Long Life—Safety
Always Ready for Use
Low Maintenance
Moderate Cost

Detailed information about this and other systematic road undertakings will be furnished on request; also, information about cost of building and maintaining concrete roads. Write for Bulletin No. 136. Take this question up with *your* road authorities.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

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CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

THE BIBLE: TEXT-BOOK OF EFFICIENCY

BY M. T. SHELFORD

Dr. Shelford has long preached the gospel of efficiency, both from the pulpit of his own church and in numerous writings and lectures. He sums up here his belief that the great fundamental principles of personal efficiency are the very principles of living which are taught by the Bible; that the mental attitude of the truly religious is exactly the same as that which is demanded by efficiency today.—THE EDITOR.

EFFICIENCY is more than system and personal efficiency is more than being strenuous. Personal efficiency implies an orderly mind and an energetic disposition. It also presupposes knowledge and harmonious personality.

The principles of efficiency are like the principles of music. They are eternal. Musical instinct prompted man to make musical efforts. Slowly a growing knowledge of the theory of music and the laws of harmony, developed a teachable science of music. Wise men have always practised the principles of efficiency. Slowly but surely its ideals are being clearly defined and the fundamental principles arranged into an orderly teachable system.

Religion has a message for the student of personal efficiency. God's great men, whose life stories are told in the Bible, were all practical men. They were human and they made mistakes, but their efforts were well related to the problems of their day. They were men of affairs, and in such instances as they were doing what God wanted them to do they were notably successful.

When God sets his mark of approval on a man we may be sure that he is a real man, a man big enough to fill the place to which he is called. We can study Bible characters in the terms of the modern efficiency movement. We may yet find that the Bible is not only the earliest but the standard efficiency text book. It contains records of success and of failure. A thoughtful student has no difficulty in finding the causes of either one or the other.

WE can not escape the question of the relation of experimental religion to the personal efficiency of men and women of our day. A person who comes to the realization of the realities of his spiritual nature, his true self, enters into a higher realm, filled with new and wonderful possibilities. If he becomes impractical, he has in some way missed the point in the application of his religion to his every day life.

The world has a higher standard for business character than ever before. Ethics and morals are practical subjects today. Religion furnishes the highest ideals and strengthens the moral nature. The personal qualities, so greatly needed in every day affairs, are fostered and developed by a proper exercize of religious instincts. The confidence and energy of efficient personality are the very qualities induced by faith in God and by sincere obedience to his precepts.

In addition to the natural means by which a person may increase his or her efficiency, we would suggest the culture of the spiritual nature. The regular worship of the church, private prayer, and a thoro acquaintance with the Bible will bring rich rewards.

The golden rule is a good business maxim. The fair deal is an efficiency principle. Business gains by honesty. "A pleased customer is the best advertisement." Courtesy and efforts to please bear rich harvests of good will. Good will is important. Religion promotes it. A kind, considerate, friendly disposition promotes prosperity. The spirit of true religion brings it into the hearts of men.

A man who was losing money in the restaurant business asked a friend who was successful in the same line of business how he could get more patrons. The unsuccessful man had an attractive place, he advertised freely, but the people did not come. His friend told him his secret. It was this: "Give your guests a little more than they expect." It was a very simple thing but it was the secret of efficiency. Create a spirit of hospitality. Make each person feel that he is a guest. Then give a little side dish that is not advertised, for good measure. The man did it and found a marked improvement. It reminds us of a sentence from the Bible: "Give and it shall be given unto you."

THE Good Book is full of pointed statements of this kind which have a much wider application than they commonly receive. The person who conforms to the requirements of the Bible is consciously or unconsciously shaping his life according to the principles of the modern efficiency movement.

God is the source of all intelligence and energy. As Sons of God we are made to partake of His nature. We may expect great things of ourselves. Christ promised his disciples: "Greater works than these, shall ye do." Saint Paul felt the force of this when he said: "I can do all things thru Christ who strengtheneth me."

The regenerated man is a veritable power plant. Electricity is not generated in the power house. The dynamo gathers it up and transmits it in usable form. So man, when he is rightly related to God, is able to lay hold on the spiritual dynamics. Intellectual energy is controlled and put at the service of humanity.

Knowledge and skill are not the only elements in personal efficiency. A good character and correct habits are equally necessary. A person must be absolutely trustworthy to attain a lasting success. A good mental and physical condition is also essential to good work.

Religion, properly interpreted, offers definite help along these lines. It was reported in several newspapers and magazines, that the vice-president of a large steel company said that they could have afforded to pay their employees a quarter of a million dollars more than their wages during a period following one of "Billy" Sunday's campaigns. The reason was that so many had changed their habits. The evangelist had induced them to "get on the water wagon." A marked increase in efficiency was the natural result.

RELIGION is not only a corrective agency, it is also a constructive force. It draws out the latent powers and unfolds the personality. Prohibiting things that are harmful, encouraging things that are helpful, and appealing to the finer sensibilities, it is certain to be a powerful factor in the development of an efficient life.

Besides being a corrective agency and a constructive force, it is well to remember that religion is a protective power. To be "converted" implies a change of desires and tendencies that is decidedly to the advantage of any person who has temptations.

Righteousness is compared to a breastplate. It protects. Evil must find some response in the heart or it has no power to tempt. "His strength was as the strength of ten, because his heart was pure."

SUCCESS requires two elements, ability and confidence. Some people have ability but lack confidence. They are like the man who had only one talent and was afraid to use it. He lost his reward. Every man who lacks confidence in his ability to achieve, will likewise lose his reward. He may even do good work but the man of confidence will be apt to receive the fruit of all his labor.

Confidence which grows out of powers that are well trained is commendable. There is no merit in false modesty. To underestimate one's self may be as thoroly unethical as to belittle the ability of some one else.

A vital experience of God's help in the practical affairs of life develops confidence. This is a form of confidence which is above the ordinary. A strong character has been reassured by the oft repeated help, received from the all powerful but unseen source.

Closely related to confidence is the question of faith. "All things are possible to him that believeth." Possibilities multiply in proportion to our faith. On the very lowest plane of experience, we know that the probability of success is far greater to the person who believes that things can be and will be done. As we raise this proposition to higher and higher powers, we reach the very limits of human imagination and still we have not found its final application.

REST and relaxation are necessary to our highest development. Mind and body both require periods of rest. Physical rest is easy to understand and easily practised. Mental and spiritual rest can only be attained by a well placed confidence, either in a person, a system, an organization, or the certain knowledge that we are in perfect control of all the forces and factors which are involved.

Religion offers unusual help just here. "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." It is not a mysterious interpretation, not a reference to some emotion or prick of conscience, which will give one the most comfort from his beautiful promise. It means what it says. A weary person will find help by coming to the Master of the Heart; in worship, prayer and Christian fellowship in sacred surroundings.

Prayer is a precious privilege. It is not only a comfort to the overburdened heart, but also a powerful factor in practical affairs.

In times of uncertainty we have the positive promise that God will enlighten the understanding. "If any man lack wisdom, let him ask of God, who giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him."

After we have prayed we are in a purer atmosphere. Our minds are clearer. We will reach better conclusions. Often the wisdom comes thru others or in some unlooked for way; but the point is, we are prepared to receive and use it. The eyes of our understanding are opened and we are able to see.

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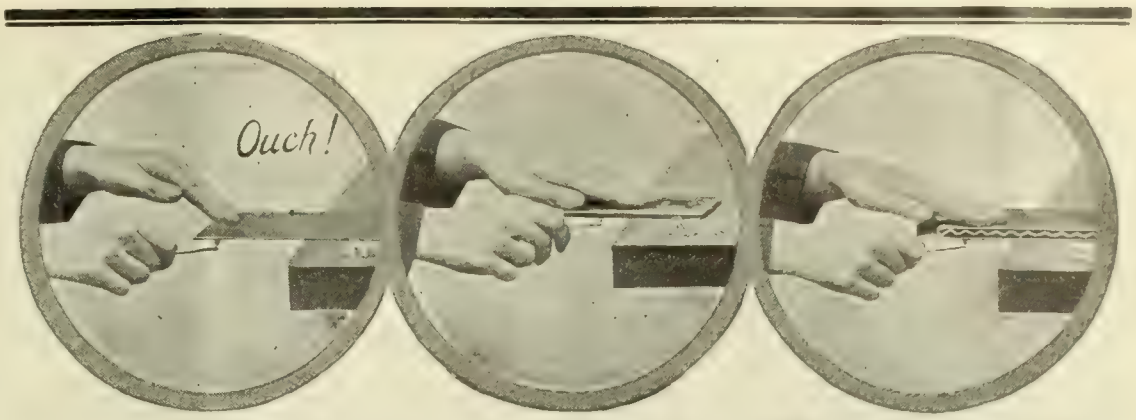
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asset. Noise was reduced to a minimum by the use of felt on walls and ceilings to deaden the sound of machines; typewriter appliances with similar purpose; segregation of all machines apart from the purely mental operations; rubber heels on synthetic soles and heels for shoes of employees; other new devices to save the ears and nerves. A special system of lighting was installed, whereby each desk had perfect illumination by day or night. It was found that a certain combination of the three principal lighting schemes (direct, indirect and semi-direct) would be best for this particular office; the system resulted in saving an hour a day for each employee, and promoted better health and feeling by removing the eye-strain that even slightly poor illumination must produce. The temperature was kept uniform, never going below 62° in winter and rarely above 72° in summer. The initial expense of the heating, ventilating and refrigerating plant was considerable; but scientific tests had shown that the best work was done with the temperature about 65° and that a variation much below 62° or above 72° meant a loss of as much as twenty per cent in quality and quantity of output; the prevention of this loss produced a saving in a few years equaling the price of the automatic temperature plant.

A regular system of health insurance was organized under a corps of hygienists, physicians and psychologists. Every new employee was given thoro physical examination during the preliminary try-out; and reëxamination of everybody in the office was provided without charge once or twice a year. General instructions were given for best daily plans of eating, exercizing, bathing, sleeping and other health-producing habits. Special attention was focused on the efficiency lunch, as experiments showed that the amount and kind of food, the mode of preparation, the time and manner of eating at the noon hour affected the output of the early afternoon as much as twenty-five per cent. The lunch hour was regular for each employee—one of the worst habits of many offices being to send the clerks to lunch anywhere from twelve to two o'clock without regard to the efficiency depending on regularity of meals and consequent good digestion. The office health program of this company cost several thousand dollars a year to maintain, but the saving was much greater than the cost. The average employee loses nine days a year from illness, and the slowing down of activity during several days before and after the illness would mean probably six days more during the year. The average time of employees was worth about $3 a day; hence the annual loss to the company before the health system was organized came to about $9000. Most of this loss was eliminated by the health promotion system.

Daily rest periods of ten minutes each were provided at 10:30 and 3:30—the best factory procedure follows this rule for the increase of efficiency, and the principle obtains equally in office work. The morning period was devoted to an inspiring talk, a thought-provoking plan suggested for improving the work, a report of special advancement or achievement, or some other kind of mental stimulus. The afternoon period was devoted to music or reading or rest or gymnastics.

The desks were all occupied, with work under way, on the stroke of the opening hour in the morning, and no one stopped



Are *all* steel filing cabinets fire*proof?* Not necessarily. Make these tests yourself.

(1) Take any ordinary piece of steel, or even a coin. Apply a lighted match to the under surface, meanwhile touching the top with your other hand. In one instant it is blistering hot. *This is the ordinary cabinet.*

(2) Now apply a similar match beneath a piece of panelled wood—a chair bottom, for example; the match will burn to the end without making the top even so much as lukewarm. *This is the wood cabinet.*

(3) Lastly, apply the same flame to "Y and E" "Fire-Wall" construction. The heat is neutralized by the double steel walls, the air chambers, and the corrugated asbestos. *This is the "Fire-Wall" steel cabinet.*

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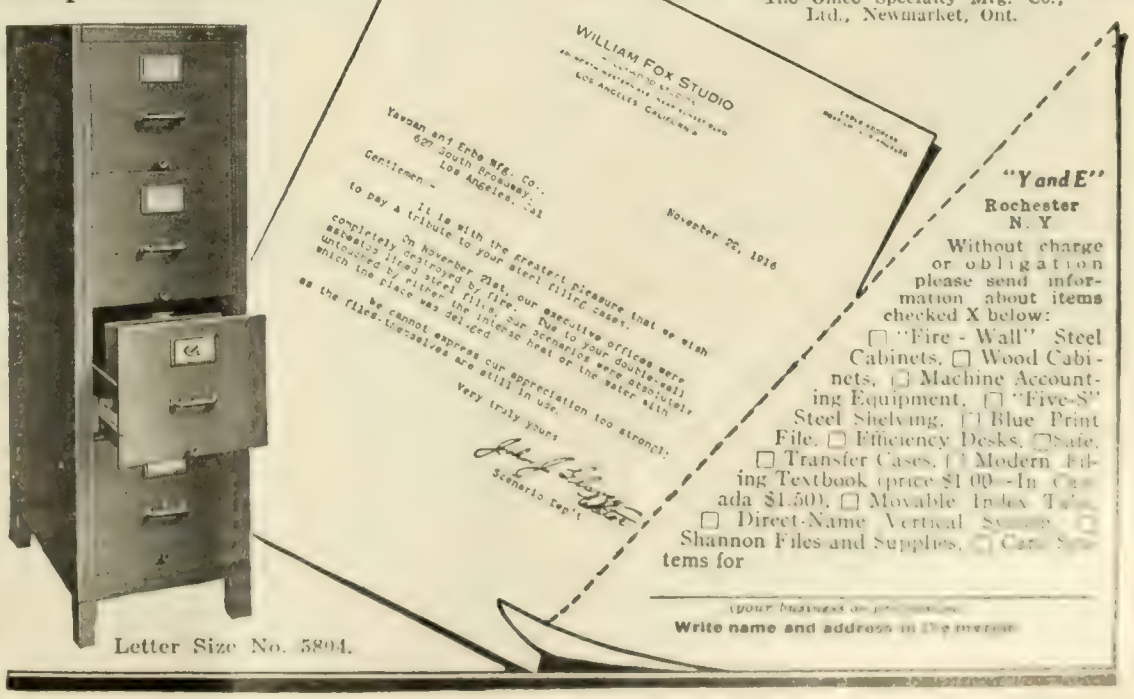
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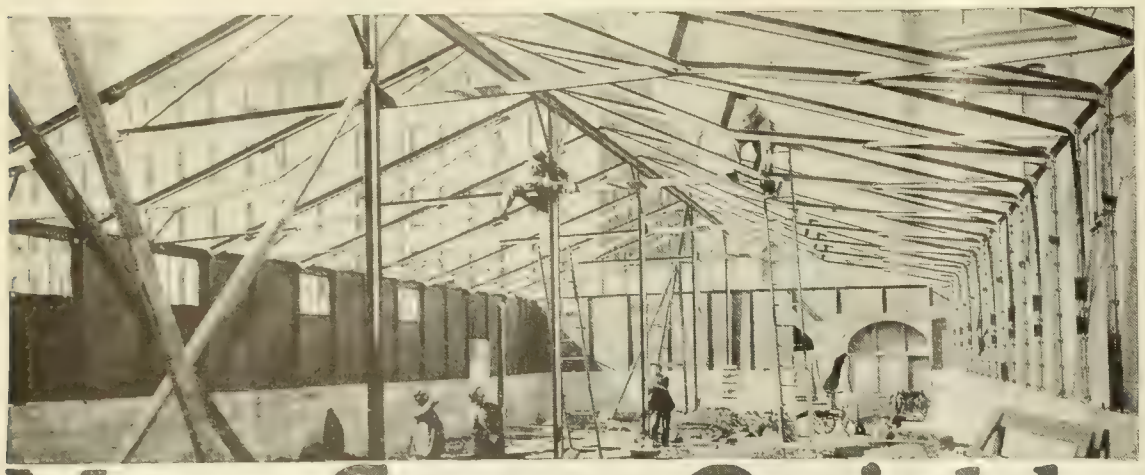
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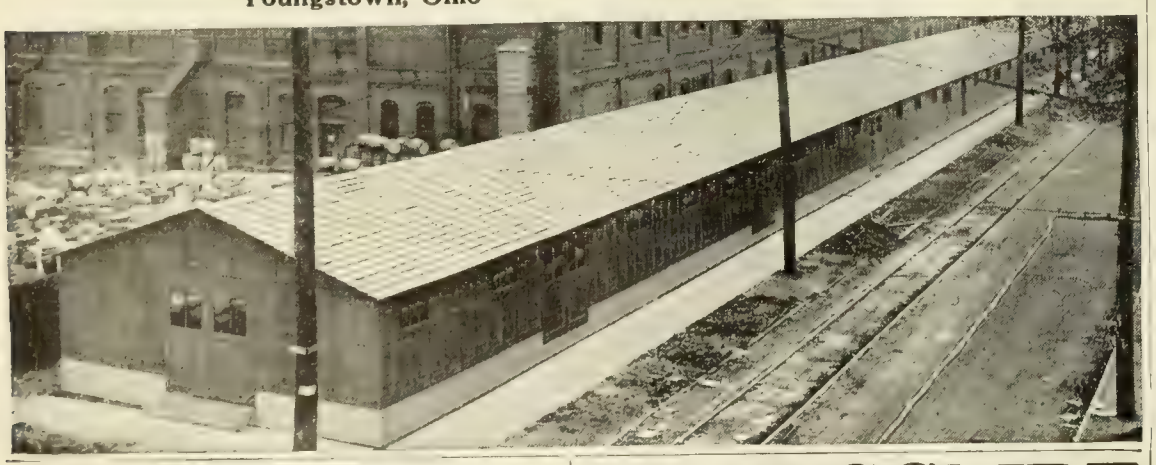
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work at night a second before the clock struck five. In many offices the laxness prevailing here means a large annual waste seldom accounted for. It takes a minute or two after the opening time for the workers to lay aside wraps, arrange work, secure implements and be actually under way. Also at closing time a few moments are consumed without effect if employees allow themselves to *leave* the office on the stroke of the hour. Three minutes a day was the average time lost in this office. That meant a loss of nearly $1200 a year to the company. When this matter was explained, the workers volunteered to come three minutes before the opening hour and stay three minutes after the closing hour, to be sure of preventing this loss.

The heads of most departments began work an hour earlier than their employees, and were free to quit work also an hour earlier. The daily schedule was based on the function of the brain rather than the revolution of the clock. It is a well known physiological fact that the brain is clearest, strongest and best early in the morning; furthermore, the silence and comparative solitude of the office before the arrival of employees added to the effectiveness of mental operations. Not only was the law of concentration thus observed, but the men who did the thinking had the opportunity of spending an extra hour in the open air every afternoon—and mental workers need to absorb more of the great out-of-doors than physical or clerical workers do.

Every new or merely mechanical employee was given some kind of daily work in which he or she was able to excel supremely. The sense of pride and pleasure thus gratified slowly permeated the whole working day; and in order to sustain the interest during hours that might otherwise have been filled with drudgery, the period of exercizing the special talents of employees was fixed, wherever possible, late in the afternoon. If a young fellow had a special knack with his pen, he was put to lettering show cards or designing plans for a half hour each day; if a typewriter girl enjoyed cookery she was taught the science of nutrition and encouraged to help arrange menus for the noon efficiency lunch of the employees; if anybody showed special aptitude or inclination, this fact was grasped and utilized. Better work resulted, because of a personal heart interest in the company.

THE office library, containing all sorts of books on technical, personal and professional advancement, was open to all employees on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from seven to ten o'clock. A trained librarian was in charge, to help the workers choose and use the best books in the best way. No employee was required to visit the library, but each was expected to read not less than one evening a week for his own betterment and that of his work. Brief examinations on the books read were given periodically to those who desired them, and the result of this examination had something to do with promotions of employees. Each department voted at certain times on the efficiency books desired by members of that department; these books were then ordered, from the regular library appropriation of the company.

The study of correspondence courses aiming at better workmanship or a higher position was encouraged by the offer of the company to pay half the tuition cost of any mail course bearing on his work that any employee might care to take.

A cardinal principle of the company was that every employee should be satisfied in case of misunderstanding or dispute. This

good rule is now applied in most large factories and stores, but to the *customer* only, whereas it should apply just as much to the employee. This office had organized an adjustment committee whose business it was to satisfy complaints. The decision of no department head was final—every employee had the right to appeal. But the appeal must be made in writing and the truth of it shown by affidavit and seal of a notary. The worker who entered the complaint had to pay the fee of the notary; this was only twenty-five cents but the cost was enough to insure the absence of needless complaints, and the rule to put the matter in writing made the dissatisfied person properly cautious in stating the facts of the case.

BOTH good work and fast work resulted from a system of rewards combining the bonus and the fine. Where the fine is largely employed without the bonus, discouragement results; where the bonus is employed without the fine, slipshod work results; the methods should always be operated as one. This office made a comparative study of the special reward features adopted by many different corporations thruout the United States, and from this study prepared a reward scheme particularly suited to this office. The efficiency gain was remarkable. For example, in the addressing department 8500 names per day increased 3200 names per day after the bonus plan was in operation six weeks, the bonus being a dollar a month for each additional 100 names a day over 1000, and the fine being one cent for each mistake.

The committee on savings, formed of higher members of the firm who were financial experts, gave any employee, without charge, advice on the best ways to invest surplus earnings. Every employee was urged, tho not required, to save at least a small portion of the weekly salary; and a fixed rule of the company was that before a worker was in line for promotion he had to have money in the bank or in approved securities.

Employees were chosen by science, not chance. Each prospective member of the force was given a series of tests for the general qualifications and characteristics of a good office worker, and another for the special traits and talents needed in the work of his own department. The tests were combined from the different methods of employment experts, industrial psychologists, character analysts, business and efficiency engineers. Most concerns make one or two mistakes when hiring new helpers; that of neglecting all vocation guidance principles, or that of using only one of the various methods. No one method is complete or infallible. As much as forty per cent increase of efficiency was gained in certain cases by this office, thru putting the worker just where he belonged, physically, mentally, temperamentally and spiritually.

About ninety per cent of all vacancies were filled by promotions, new men being employed in lower grades of work only. The cost of breaking in a new employee runs from $40 to $150. This needless charge was avoided thru training every worker, in spare moments, to take some other worker's place, and to prepare scientifically for the place higher up. During slack season (which occurs in almost every office) the members of each department were taught how to become emergency helpers for other departments in the rush season. Thus the force was kept uniform, each worker had more pay in the rush season and each was ready to take somebody's place when a vacancy occurred.

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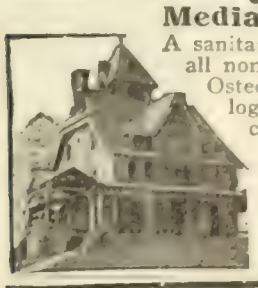
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the work of each department more productive and scientific. Take filing, for example. A number of recent books describing the many filing systems, and the best use for each, were obtained as soon as published, and each clerk in the various filing departments was asked to read a little while each week, on the company's time, and to suggest ways of improvement. The most practical and economical suggestion was rewarded suitably. And so with other departments.

Vacations were scattered thru the year. Psychologists know that extremely hot weather does not refresh a person on vacation as much as a milder season of the year. Furthermore, the effort to crowd all vacations into the summer produces overwork, irritation, confusion and fatigue. About one third of the employees had no choice as to vacation time. They were sent off during the autumn, winter, or spring, with an extra day as a bonus.

Whenever an official or employee left the company he was asked to state in writing all his reasons for departure, with specific suggestions or criticisms regarding anybody or anything in the business. He was given a day, salary continuing, to prepare the statement. These records of approval or disapproval, which were franker than those which would have been made by men still on the payroll, were used as a means of detecting the blunders, weaknesses and faults in the work plan or method.

The most vivid and unvarying policy regarding employees was to get and keep their *heart* interest, by fair dealing and real coöperation. A few means toward this end were: Limited shares of the company stock sold to employees after a year of service, on easy terms but with advantages equal to those given the large stockholders; modification of the pension system, guaranteeing an old age free from want if the employee had risen to the hight of his possibilities; weeding out of inferior people, thus making the office force an industrial aristocracy, congenial, mutually respectful and helpful; hygienic, economic and sympathetic aid in home life as it was needed; wise elevation of personality, shown by printing the name of each employee on his desk or cabinet in type like that on the glass doors of high officials, no man being a "headliner" because of drawing more pay; minority membership of employees on the advisory board of the company, these worker members being elected by the employees themselves, and urged to get up and speak in meeting as frankly and promptly as the president of the company; analysis of the greatest ambition and highest aspiration of employees, with expert counsel and systematic aid for the ultimate accomplishment of life's big purpose for even the humblest worker.

Would not some of these ideas, or better ones they might suggest, make *your* office a place for happier and finer work, a source of larger and easier revenue, a help to higher service and more satisfying progress?

Speaking of Russia, it is in order to suggest to her next-door neighbor that one good revolution deserves another.—*Judge.*

"Matt sure has got nerve, hasn't he?"

"I guess yes. The other day he asked an automobile salesman for a sample.—*The Lamb.*

"What are you worrying about?"

"If I eat eggs I think about the chickens they would have produced, and if I eat chickens I think about the eggs they might have laid; and it's becoming difficult for me to enjoy anything."—*New York Globe.*

AVANTI SAVOIA !

(*Continued from page 419.*)

is assured. The Allies explicitly recognized these rights and pledged to respect the written pacts which are not mere scraps of paper. It would be bitter ingratitude not to take into account the sacrifices of the two nations.

Italy cannot at any cost tolerate that her rights, whatever the outcome of the war, should be denied or minimized. This determination is fully demonstrated by the iron-willed Cadorna who chooses to accomplish by force of arms that which tomorrow may prove to be an object of discussion in the chancelleries of the Allies. Therefore, it is impossible to harmonize the aims of Italy and Rumania with the integrity of the Austrian Empire.

President Wilson, in his reply to the Pope's peace proposal, recognizes that no part of the program proposed by Benedict XV. that the territorial claims of France and Italy and the perplexing problems of the Balkan states should be left to conciliatory adjustments, can be successfully carried out.

Evidently, when the President in his reply deems inexpedient the dismemberment of empires, it must be understood that he starts from the same principle which guides Italy to ask for the dismemberment of the Austrian Empire, and this involves first, the settlement of territorial claims and of the perplexing problems of the Balkan states, and secondly, the fate of the empire. That is, let the empire remain whole if it can, if it has the strength to exist by itself after the rights of peoples great or small, weak or powerful, have been recognized—"their equal rights to freedom and security and self-government and to a participation upon fair terms in the economic opportunities of the world." If when the oppressed peoples are liberated the empire will have no reason for existence, the United States will certainly not worry over the survival of a monarchy whose situation was denounced in unequivocal terms by the President in his Flag Day address delivered under the shadow of the Washington Monument on June 14:

"These men (the military masters of Germany, who proved to be also the masters of Austria-Hungary) have never regarded nations as peoples, men, women and children of like blood and frame as themselves, for whom governments existed and in whom governments had their life. They have regarded them merely as serviceable organizations which they could by force or intrigue bend or corrupt to their own purpose. They have regarded the smaller states, in particular, and the peoples who could be overwhelmed by force as their natural tools and instruments of domination."

"Italy," stated King Victor's message to President Wilson conveyed by the Prince of Udine, "acclaiming the same principles proclaimed by the United States, joined the war in defense of the violated national right and of the outraged humanity. Italy has been prompted by her faith in the rights of mankind and by her duty to redeem the Italians oppressed by the foreign dominion which for a long, long time has implacably sought to smother every breath of Italian life; Italy has donned her armor to avenge, and to reëstablish the conditions necessary to her certain unified existence."

If it is just to deprive Germany of Alsace-Lorraine how may the vital aspirations of Italy be left unsatisfied?

Italy demands the unconditional recognition of the ancient Italian rights in the Trentino, High Adige, Friuli, Istria with Trieste and Fiume and Dalmatia. Italy's

How to Get Rid of Rheumatism



R. L. ALSAKER, M. D.

By R. L. Alsaker, M. D.

DEAR DOCTOR ALSAKER: I am 43 years old. Have hardly had a sick day in my life, except the usual diseases of childhood and an occasional cold in the fall or spring, when most people seem to catch cold. For the past three years I have had occasional pains in the shoulder, the knee joints, and in the little finger of the left hand.

My doctor tells me that I have rheumatism and that I must stop eating meat—especially red meat—beef, lamb, etc. I eat very little meat. My breakfast consists of bacon and eggs or one mutton chop, rolls and occasionally wheat cakes (never more than three), or toast and a cup of coffee. And I eat a little fruit and oatmeal with cream and sugar. For lunch a couple of soft boiled eggs and a piece of pie or cake and a glass of milk. Sometimes I take Boston baked beans instead of eggs and tea instead of milk. For dinner we have soup, a roast of some kind, or broiled or baked fish, with potatoes and other vegetables, and occasionally a salad, but I don't care much for raw food, and always a dessert—ice cream, stewed fruit, pie or cake—and after dinner coffee.

If red meat causes rheumatism, why should I have it and the other members of the family, who eat meat as frequently as I do, be free?

W. J. L.

THIS gentleman seems to think that he has been quite well, though he and real health have not been on speaking terms for some years. Those who are well do not have colds. Colds are a warning, a danger signal, showing that the body is full of impurities and waste.

Pains that travel from joint to joint, usually called rheumatic pains, are another sign that the blood is charged with impurities.

This gentleman seems to think that he has been prudent about his eating, when in fact he has been careless. At 43 everybody owes it to himself and family to know how to eat so as to have health. Eggs, meat, fish and milk are proteids (albuminous foods). The body needs a limited amount of these foods, but if they are taken in excess, as they are when eaten at every meal, they build rheumatism, catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, colds, Bright's disease and other ills.

Why does not every member in this family have rheumatism? Because individuals differ, and what will express itself as rheumatism in one may take the form of a different disease in another individual. I do not know this family, but without knowing them, I am sure that there is not a healthy member in the household. Each and every one who lives in this manner must from time to time have some kind of physical trouble.

Red meat does not in itself cause rheumatism, though overeating of meat often helps to build the trouble. I have to fall back on experience and say that I have had numerous cases of rheumatism of all kinds—gout, lumbago, muscular rheumatism, rheumatism of the joints, chronic and acute—and every case, without exception, has recovered, when they followed directions. Many of these patients had had rheumatism from ten to thirty years, during which time they had consumed vast quantities of drugs and had gone to springs and had been boiled out, without special benefit.

In only one case was meat taken away temporarily, yet all the rest recovered, *so red meat does not cause rheumatism.*

These sufferers recovered through proper living, especially through correct eating. If this gentleman will eat and drink as he should, he will recover, as all the rest did. There are no *ifs* and *buts* about it—he will get well and stay well. What is more, right eating will make his whole family well. And they won't need any drugs or operations. It is natural to be well, and those who follow Nature's laws will always have health. Proper eating is the most important, in fact the dominating, health factor. Everyone who has rheumatism can eat his way out of it and into health. No one need be sick. Mother Nature has given us hundreds of good things to eat and you can eat every one of them and enjoy good health and long life—if you eat right.

Rheumatism is a luxury, not a necessity. Those who get it, can keep it indefinitely. They can also get rid of it and stay rid of it. Those who have rheumatism should not complain about it, for they have the knowledge at hand that will show them how to get out of the aches and pains of rheumatism and back to health.

Realizing the universal need of clearly defined instruction on the cause and cure of Rheumatism I have outlined in a small volume a plan of living that has proved successful in getting rid of all kinds of acute and chronic rheumatism. My instructions are easy to understand and pleasant to follow.

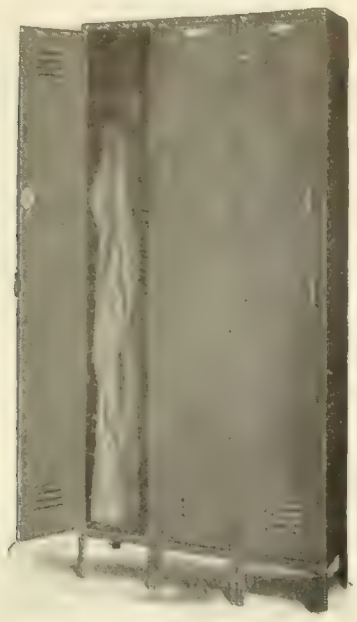
The plan shows how to live so as to have health. It tells you in plain English the true cause of rheumatism, and it gives you the true cure—a cure that works. There is nothing mysterious about it. It is simple, good, workable common sense that you can apply *right in your home.* You need not go to health resorts or so-called healing springs. You need not take drugs, or waters bearing fancy or unpronounceable names. You know as well as I do that *drugs do not cure* rheumatism—or anything else. Don't fool with them, but learn how to live so that your system will be so sweet and clean that you can have no aches and pains. A cure consists in living according to the natural demands of your body, in giving the body the proper care, and *especially in eating correctly.* This book of health plans will teach you how to get well and stay well, if you are a careful, observant reader.

The price of "Getting Rid of Rheumatism" (the title of this new book) is one dollar, with ten cents additional to pay for postage. Send $1.10 to my publisher, Frank E. Morrison, Dept. 63, 1133 Broadway, New York City, and get your copy. Follow my plan of treating rheumatism for one month; then if you are not entirely satisfied with the improvement in your health, return the book and your dollar will be refunded to you.

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wish is that every national element oppressed by the Hapsburg monarchy be liberated and rendered independent. Italy reaffirms that her return to her Alpine and maritime frontiers, consecrated by universal and time-honored tradition, far from being imperialistic is but a part of the National Risorgimento. It is a necessity of defense for the very existence of Italy and, today more than ever, constitutes, with the conquest of Trieste and Fiume and with the dominion of the Dalmatian coasts and waters, a fundamental interest of anti-Germanic Europe.

There is a certain movement in the United States which also opposes itself to Italy's claims in the Adriatic. It is prompted by the Jugo-Slav propaganda, that is, of the southern Slavs, who with the pretext of a so-called Serbian restoration wish to create opposite Italy, on the coast where today Italians are oppressed by Austria, a nation, Jugo-Slavia, in which would continue the same reasons for agitations of races which made the Balkans the cradle of the bloody conflict of today; in which would be renewed the same difficulties which caused the present war; from which Italy, leaving her territories still unredeemed, would forever witness her coast menaced by the new-born nation.

A Jugo-Slavia created to oppose Italian aspirations in the Adriatic would mean new struggles, new wars; it would be the worst solution of the present war. As Serbia cannot reasonably refuse Italy whose strategic and economic positions in the Adriatic which are hers by inherent right, and by the right of her sacrifices in the war, neither has Italy any intention to deny the right of Serbia to positions on the Adriatic corresponding to her economic needs, and has no reason to withdraw from Serbia the benevolent interest she has always manifested toward her. A Jugo-Slavia founded in agreement with Italy would, instead, prove to be a secure solution, according to President Wilson's wishes, of the perplexing problems of the Balkan states.

Without guarantee of an accord with Italy we would see an Austria-Hungary more powerful on the Adriatic, and much more menacing, a dominator of restless, discordant peoples which compose the Jugo-Slavia proposed by the Corfu conference, a camouflage of the trialism which is the last hope of life for the Viennese Empire, finally a solidification of the Mitteleuropa, which means a greater Germany, a dominion much more extended than the one which has already been obtained with the ruthless war from Antwerp to Constantinople and beyond.

Italy in the Adriatic fights the enemy of the United States, Austria-Hungary, which gives Germany the compact strength of Mitteleuropa. To win the war and make the world safe for democracy the Mitteleuropa formed by the Prussian despotism imposed on Austria, Serbia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Turkey must be dismembered. This is to be done by aiming a knockout blow at Austria.

This is Cadorna's task. He will most assuredly accomplish it. He is avenging the United States, which is not as yet at war with Austria but has already felt the sting of the Austrian serpent: for Austrian submarines have undertaken the cowardly work of murdering peaceful and helpless civilians, women and children, in the Adriatic and Mediterranean, in order to relieve her accomplice Germany that she may better be prepared, more powerful, more cruel on the Atlantic and more of a menace to the soldiers of the glorious republic who are crossing the ocean to fight for justice and the common rights of mankind. *Germania debellanda, Austria delenda.*

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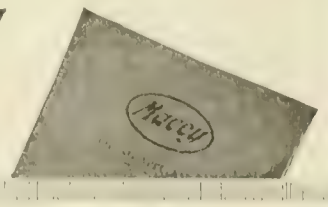
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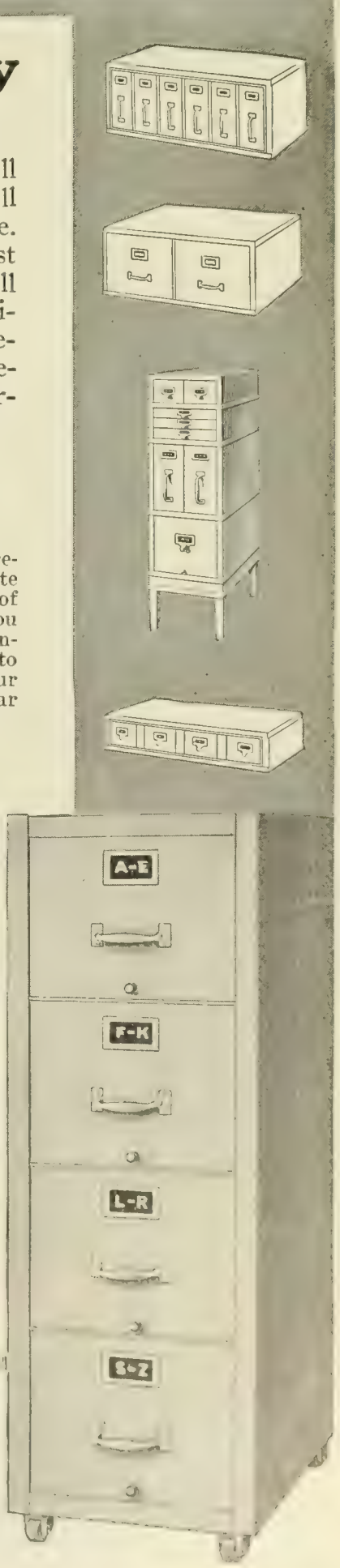
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WORKING OUT THE MARRIAGE PROBLEM

(*Continued from page 420*)

women work whether they like it or not and if they don't let their women choose their own work it is false pride that prevents it." "You mustn't ask too much of a man," they would answer. "Life is a series of compromises. And you'll be very lonely in your old age if you live all your life alone." "I can't compromise about love," I said. "If I can't find the right kind of a man I won't marry at all."

I have no doubt at all that the dear ladies who used to talk with me would amuse themselves after such conversations by picturing my future as an unpleasantly withered spinster with a high-brow degree or else as an inactive partner in a neglected home where a miserable nonentity of man, much henpecked by me, would have to look after eight infants while I earned the living for the ten of us! Neither of these pictures would approximate the truth. But in this one answer that I made to the world, the answer of work, self-chosen and vigorous as the first solution of my life's moral problems, I had the comfort of knowing that my mother was with me, heart and hand, even if her friends were not. Mother supposed that I would "give it all up" when I married, of course, and take over the domestic occupations instead. But she wanted me to be able to earn a living, in case of need, and she believed in work as the normal functioning of all adults in the adult world. I have always been glad of this thing in my mother and in me which, more than anything else, makes for clean living and sound thinking. But I never understood it all until I read Oliver Schreiner's wonderful book, "Woman and Labor," which all women should read.

Nevertheless, I must admit that, in spite of my declaration of independence with regard to matrimony, in spite of my education and my interest in my work, I wanted to marry. I would pray the Lord nightly to send me the possible man. I would not have been my mother's daughter, my father's daughter, if I had not wanted all the human experience of normal human life, all the warm and glorious things that can only be had thru mating, motherhood and home. Therefore I did not give up hope of the men and I watched them carefully. Sometimes, in a generous mood, I would begin to think that perhaps one or another of them would "do." But always, until I really met the right one, something would happen to show me that the others were only half-gods for me. I comforted myself with Emerson's noble lines,

> "Heartily know,
> When half-gods go
> The gods arrive."

And I came to believe what I have since had no reason to doubt, that women of strong racial type can demand of men such things as they honorably need, just as women who are little and petty can demand trinkets and candy. Men are the world's great-hearted children groping after beauty and will eventually give what women rightly ask. They can give little gifts, idleness, luxury, protection that weakens. They would rather grow to be greatly generous to full-fledged human partners whom they can honor. And women, whether they are workers in the outside world, or partners laboring faithfully in the home, can, little by little, turn the race toward racial greatness, with a power that feels the spirit of the race more profoundly than men feel it, that knows individuals as

little rivulets pouring themselves into the great stream of life. Women can do this if they will.

In me the sense of the race was very strong and has grown stronger with the years. I never undertake anything important without feeling that the ages have contributed to the deed. I never plan anything important without asking myself what effect it may have on ages yet to be. This feeling of the grand march of the ages, the continuity of life, was very strong in me in my college days when I was trying and testing ideas and men. When I estimated the value of an idea I would ask myself how it would be likely to affect humanity if it should be applied to life in a large way. And since those days I have often wondered why preachers and teachers and parents should often make the mistake of presenting to youth the arguments of weakness and expediency when they might set before us an ideal of racial beauty and excellence to which beauty and excellence it would be the desire of young men and women to contribute their best. I know that this racial feeling in me enabled me to see the shallowness, the unsoundness, the callow selfishness of certain ultra-radical and unsocial schemes of life by which I might otherwise have been temporarily deluded. I know that this feeling of the race behind me and beyond me prompted my answer when some of my mother's friends asked me what kind of a man I would marry anyway and when I answered, "A good, clean fellow."

They laughed and teased me about my "good, clean fellow" for a long time. But a few women with lines around their mouths and sad, shining eyes, told me that I was right. I remember, however, that one woman told me that men were all alike in morals and that it was best to choose a congenial one and ask no questions. I was still innocent enough to wonder how one could ask too many questions about the person with whom one must spend a life time. But I did not believe that men were all alike in their behavior even if they might be said to resemble each other in their tendencies. A girl's intuition had enabled me to see their lives in their faces sometimes. I had seen young sons of well-to-do fathers and mothers whose faces were full of satiety and unrest, others whose faces could not conceal their weaknesses, their self-indulgences, their cynicism and ennui. But I had seen other men. I had seen men on the college campus and elsewhere whose faces showed health and power of spiritual combat. I had seen faces where the lines revealed a fine struggle to wrest the best from life. I had seen faces where merry, wholesome boyishness still lingered, brightening the sternness of acquired manhood, and where it would always remain, probably, even into old age, like a bunch of wintergreen glowing in the snows of winter. I knew that men were not all alike.

By their refusal to discuss and explain questions of morality and propriety the women of my mother's generation often made life unnecessarily difficult for the daughters of my generation. Instead of showing us why certain conventions were right and desirable in decent society they made the proprieties a fetish without explaining them. The girls always felt that it was not fair to tell them not to do certain things or say certain things without explaining why. For how could they know that other things, little things innocently said or done, might not be just as bad? My generation demanded reasons. Always and everywhere we asked why. And nearly always our mothers gave us only what has been called the woman's reason, "Because."

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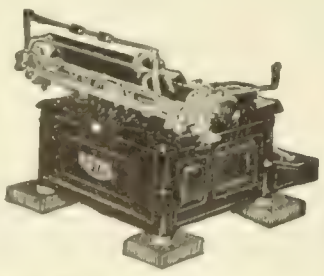
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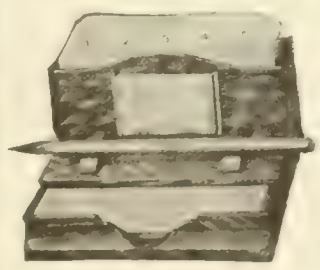
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Moreover we thought a good deal about marriage. Why could we not talk about it to our mothers except in a superficial way? Why was it wrong to ask questions? Either marriage was right or it was wrong, either it was good or it was bad. If it was right and good why were our mothers reticent about the problems of marriage. If marriage was bad and wrong why did people marry? Such was the crude logic of youth. And it seemed strange that mothers who would let their daughters go to college and learn much of the begetting and bearing of life in large biology classes should refuse to discuss the matter in the family.

I remember coming home from the biology class one day with a notebook full of drawings of the embryology of the chick. Those pictures, in my opinion, represented a glorious history, the history of food wrought into life by the twin powers of life meeting and working together within the walls of a cell. One of my young sisters picked up the notebook and began to ask me questions about the pictures. I explained them as well as I could. I told her how every animal, even man, repeats the old, old story from its beginning. I talked simply, naturally, reverently. But my mother was listening and asked me not to tell my sister things like that. I asked why. Her reason, as I understood it, was that the theory of evolution made us seem too much like animals. She did not like the idea of an animal ancestry for man. Then I told my mother many things that she had never known about the history of man, wondering how it could be true that my mother, who had borne and tended me and brought me up to be clean and strong, could know less of the history of life on this planet, less of the process that made us human, than her little, immature daughter. I tried to show her that the theory of evolution made mankind seem like a great marching army that would "never sound retreat," that would go on fighting from victory to victory, from flesh to mind, from mind to divinity, forever. I tried to tell her of my dream of becoming a conscious force in evolution. But her reticence made it very difficult. Many girls were far less fortunate than I and far more troubled about it all. It seemed strange that women of our acquaintance who would regale one another with stories that shocked their daughters were unwilling to discuss with those daughters the big truths of life.

After a time my struggle bore its own good fruit. I found my work, my mate, my home, my place in life, on my own terms, in accordance with my own philosophy. I have faced difficulties and problems that I did not expect. But I have come to believe that if I fail to live the life I have planned it will not be because the plan was poor, but because I am not strong enough and wise enough to apply my principles.

The captain and the mate on board the "Pretty Polly" were at loggerheads. They scowled whenever they met, and seized opportunities of scoring off each other with fearful glee. Each took a turn at making the day's entries in the log book, and the mate when making his entries was very surprized to find in the captain's handwriting the words:

"June 2, 1917—Mate drunk."

He stared at it wrathfully a moment; then a slow grin broke over his face. He took his pen and wrote:

"June 3, 1917—Captain sober."—*New York Globe.*

Teacher—What is a coat of mail?

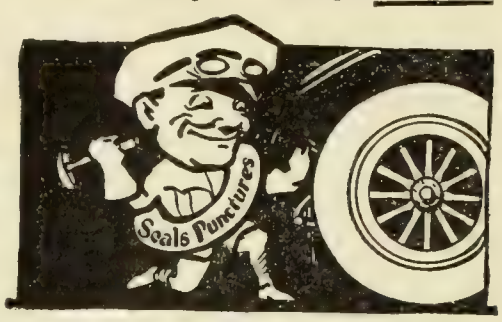
Bright Guy—I know.

Teacher—Well, tell us, Percival.

Bright Guy—It's a knight shirt.—*Cornell Widow.*

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THE WASTE OF GETTING TIRED

(*Continued from page 427*)

We naturally think that all of these things are far outside our own lines of activity. They exist in some mythical shop, among so called "dangerous trades"; where foreign labor is used; where government inspection is lax; where factory laws need revision; and so forth. They do exist there, but not only there. They are to be found every where, without excuse, resulting in loss instead of the profit that could be had —to remain till special education and example destroys them.

Now these wastes are serious, but a more important waste because more universal, is a waste that takes place in the average work done under so called "healthful conditions," under excellent inspection, by well fed and educated workers and under the average methods. It is your work and my work, and the work of the man next door and of the people in our town that demands investigation today, if we are to eliminate the greatest amount of waste in the shortest amount of time possible.

The time to look for fatigues, then, is immediately and all the time, beginning where we are, and continuing wherever we happen to go during the ordinary daily routine. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the important places to investigate are the homes and the work places of the average members of the community.

For purposes of investigations such as this, we have found no better classification of fatigue than that of, first, necessary fatigue and second, unnecessary fatigue. This classification allows us at once to know whether we have a problem of providing a definite program for the periodicity of rest intervals or of eliminating the fatigue entirely.

In order to determine accurately whether fatigue is necessary or unnecessary, a measured investigation of the activity is essential. We shall describe later how this measured investigation is made, but, even without this, it is possible to classify roughly the existing fatigue.

Unnecessary fatigue exists,

1. If the worker is obviously unfitted to the work, either physically or mentally.

2. If the work is of a class that is naturally uninteresting or unsatisfactory to the worker himself.

3. If the work could be done seated and is being done standing.

4. If the work is done all day long without change of posture where some change is possible. Any standing job that will not permit arrangement for sitting twenty minutes in most of the hours needs an investigation by methods of motion study.

5. If the working conditions are in any way unhealthful or if the workers think that they are unhealthful; if there is poor lighting, poor ventilating, too little or too much heat or an insufficient variation in the range of heating. This last is a large, important subject in itself, the proved findings in which are little known. An even temperature constantly maintained is enervating and causes unnecessary fatigue.

6. If the working equipment is not comfortable.

7. If there is no provision for rest intervals.

8. If the output decreases in quantity, in quality, or in both, with no other apparent cause.

9. If the worker shows obvious signs of fatigue, increasing as the work periods go on, or comes to work each morning more tired than he was the day before, this decrease in strength being caused by the work itself and not by some irrelevant outside influence.

It must never be forgotten that *unnecessary fatigue* is the crying evil to be attacked. It is worse than loafing. Loafing is fun for some people. Unnecessary fatigue does nobody any good.

When we come to necessary fatigue, we cannot proceed so far without the careful measured investigations. These always show that less fatigue is necessary to do the work than has been anticipated.

Naturally no one who investigates fatigue problems sympathetically can resist trying to apply the remedies as soon as the ills are called to his attention. There is but one safe and sure way in fatigue elimination. This is to begin to supply the rest intervals, and to endeavor to eliminate the fatigue, *before* spending much time on deciding whether fatigue is unnecessary or not. In the final analysis, whether the fatigue does prove to be necessary or not it must be either eliminated or cured—that is, recovery periods for it must be provided. This is really stating two different methods of fatigue elimination—one being the short method of eliminating or lessening the fatigue by removing the cause, the other being the method of eliminating the fatigue, or the effects of it, by supplying the remedy.

Those individuals, institutions, companies, and communities who have gone farthest in fatigue elimination without careful investigation, have done so by applying this remedy to the most widespread extent possible.

The shop hospital, with doctor and nurse operating with reversed incentives, the rest room, the recovery room, the lunch room with its scientifically determined menu, the recreation room—these have all become well known thruout the entire community, and too much cannot be said in praise of all these institutions and of the splendid results that they are obtaining in preparing the nation's workers for the unexpected call. Our campaign does not aim in any way to supplant these, but rather to supplement them, and to make their possibilities better known and their use more intelligent.

There has been no lack of coöperation among manufacturers and among merchants and in fact in all other lines toward establishing these helps to the worker, to the industries and to the community in general. Now let some of this money, and these brains, and this energy go toward the "preventive medicine," that is, the elimination of the fatigue itself. To do this, as a starting point take one day off and walk thru your factory, department, office, store, school or kitchen with no other thought than fatigue elimination and make an intensive and intelligent study of the workplace and of the worker and of the work itself. To bring these investigations into line with investigations in other lines, that results may be exchanged and be mutually helpful, we call this part of the work the "Survey." It consists of certain preliminaries such as setting down in writing, supplemented by drawings, photographs or any other devices possible, *exactly what exists*. Record exactly what you actually see before you, as you walk or as you sit down to study the situation. Then glance over the records, as far as such are kept, to see how the output varies during the day; finally, state as far as possible the reasons for all of these things. If you seriously carry investigations yourself, in even a few instances, up to this

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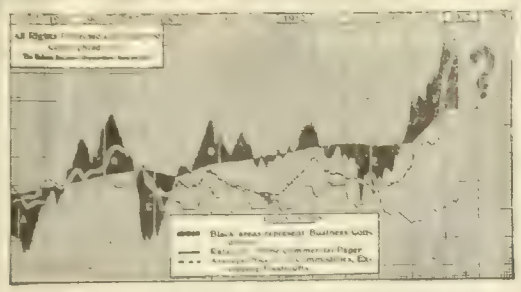
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AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.
New York, September 4, 1917.
Preferred Capital Stock.
Dividend No. 74.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared payable Monday, October 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, September 14, 1917.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer.
H. C. WICK, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.
New York, September 4, 1917.
Common Capital Stock.
Dividend No. 60.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) and an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Monday, October 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, September 14, 1917.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer.
H. C. WICK, Secretary.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street
Philadelphia, September 5, 1917.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 17, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

point, you will become strongly interested in the whole subject. Add to your findings by starting a Fatigue Museum, consisting of whatever fatigue eliminating devices you have been able to find.

In order to make rapid, cumulative and permanent progress in fatigue elimination, as in any other kind of activity, it is necessary to use accurate measurement. For example, you would not attempt to give an accurate estimate of how much time it took to do anything without using some sort of a timing instrument, the more precise the better. The reason that more progress has not thus far been made in fatigue elimination is the same reason that applies to any line of investigation. Progress that is rapid and permanent cannot be made until there exists three things: 1. A determination of the units that are to be measured. 2. Methods of measurement. 3. Such inexpensive and accurate devices that it is possible that the measurements be generally made.

We shall describe here our own method of investigating an activity as furnishing a practical method of attacking the fatigue problem scientifically. It must be understood that, for greatest success in this work an entire activity in all its bearings must be thoroly standardized and operated according to the best findings of measurement. For example, to succeed best in fatigue elimination in a plant, it is necessary that the entire plant be operated under Measured Functional Management, at least to the extent that those who are working in the plant have, before starting the work, passed thru a modern intelligently conducted employment bureau, that really investigates and helps the workers, and that secures an adequate placement; that is to say, that sees that each worker is put at that type of work that he is best fitted to do.

Of course it is not always that we find things in such a high state of development, but our method of procedure is the same in any case that is, first of all, we report working conditions in the greatest detail possible. With the willing coöperation of the worker always, when our methods and the reasons for them are explained, we install our measuring devices; in order that there may be no detail lacking in the record itself, we make the record thru the micromotion method, and the chronocyclegraph method and from the charts that we are enabled to make from the preliminary records.

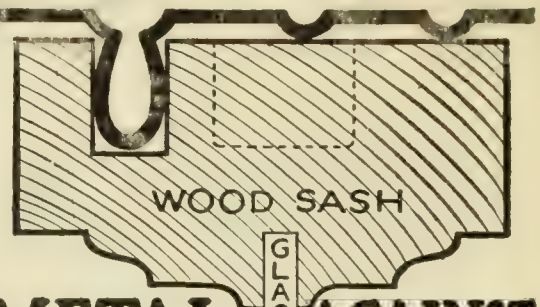
The micromotion method of measuring consists of placing a microchronometer or specially constructed rapid time measuring device with a capacity of twenty revolutions per minute or more in the field where the worker is working, and recording thru the use of a cinematograph, 1, what the worker is doing, motion by motion; 2, the elapsed time it takes to do the work and the time of each component element of the work. To secure greater accuracy in the recording of the elements of the motions we incorporate cross-sectioning into this record in one way or another.

It may seem that such investigation as this is getting far away from fatigue, but it must be understood that fatigue and activity are produced simultaneously, and that scientific fatigue records and fatigue elimination may not be secured until the activity has been scientifically recorded.

Where the work is very rapid, such as typewriting, it has been necessary to take more than one hundred pictures per second, in order to show adequately what is taking place in training world champion typists.

The chronocyclegraph method of record-

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DIVIDENDS

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.
St. Louis, Mo., August 29th, 1917.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable October 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 17, 1917. Checks will be mailed. T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY
25 Broad St., New York, September 6, 1917.

The Executive Committee of Ray Consolidated Copper Company has declared, for the quarter ending September 30, 1917, a dividend of fifty cents per share and a capital distribution of fifty cents per share, payable September 29, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 14, 1917.

E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 1, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1917; and a further dividend of three and one-half per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 1, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1917. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON, Secretary and Treasurer.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY
120 Broadway
New York, September 6, 1917.

The Finance Committee of Utah Copper Company have declared for the quarter ending September 30, 1917, a dividend of $1.75 per share and a capital distribution of $1.75 per share, and a capital distribution of $1.75 per share, payable September 29, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 14, 1917.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

CLOSE OF TRANSFER BOOKS

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.
St. Louis, Mo., August 29, 1917.

The transfer books of the seven per cent. (7%) bonds of LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY will close at 3 o'clock P. M., September 17th, 1917, for the payment of interest on said bonds, due October 1, 1917, and will re-open at 10 o'clock A. M., October 2, 1917.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

KEEP YOUR DOLLARS BUSY

Now, as never before, it is important that your money be kept at work in legitimate enterprises. You will benefit by consulting The Independent Investor's Service before buying securities of whose merit you are uncertain.

ing activity consists of fastening small electric lights to the hands or other moving parts of the operator or of the operation, and, thru a timing device such as a special commutator or tuning fork, controlling the intervals, causing to appear upon the record photographic plate projectile shaped time spots that show not only the path of the motion and the direction of the motion but relative speed, exact speed, relative time and exact time as well. In these records we see plainly not only what occurs, but, also evidences of the mental conditions such as habit of automaticity, of hesitation, and besides these, indications of fatigue. From these records we make the Simultaneous Motion Cycle Charts which show plainly what parts of the body are active simultaneously and consecutively.

It is not for a moment to be supposed that every one in this country who could, will take up investigations thus seriously, nor is it necessary, because as the need for such measured investigation becomes more evident, the larger industries and shops will take up the work, finally the work will probably be taken up by the Government, and the findings in all lines placed at the public's disposal. The subject is important enough to warrant a department at Washington. It is only necessary that the public take up the matter, as we have before said, from the other side, working up toward these measured investigations.

Not only is it necessary that this investigation be taken up now for the general good, and for the general elimination of waste, but in order that we may be prepared to utilize our capacities to the utmost, and also to handle adequately the crippled men who are certain to return to us from the conflict on the other side.

If we are to avoid the mistakes that have been made on the other side (and that no one is quicker to acknowledge than the great men who have been interested and instrumental in the work of reëducation there), it is necessary that we prepare ourselves by investigating all of our opportunities, not only from the *activity* standpoint, to see where cripples can best be placed, but also from the *fatigue* standpoint, that we may make more opportunities available to cripples, and may make all kinds of work less fatiguing and more profitable to them.

Something has already been done along this line of providing occupation for crippled soldiers. It is possible, thru supplying mechanical appliances as do Professor Amar and the workers in France, to allow many cripples to go back to their old work, or to take up other work which would not otherwise become available. It is also possible thru adaptation of existing machines, such as adapting the typewriter by using one with the double keyboard and with multiple roll supplies of paper, to render occupations that would not otherwise be adaptable to cripples, suitable for them.

Still other occupations are in the selling line, the handling of small stores, the telephone, dictaphone, telautograph and so forth. But these occupations, few comparatively in number that have so far been discovered and marked as preëminently fit for cripples, must be supplemented by opportunities in all lines of industries that needs shall be supplied by those interested in those lines. It is along this line that special preparedness must take place, and fatigue investigations on the part of every member of the community will go a long way toward showing what these occupations are, and toward making the necessary adaptations.

Providence, Rhode Island

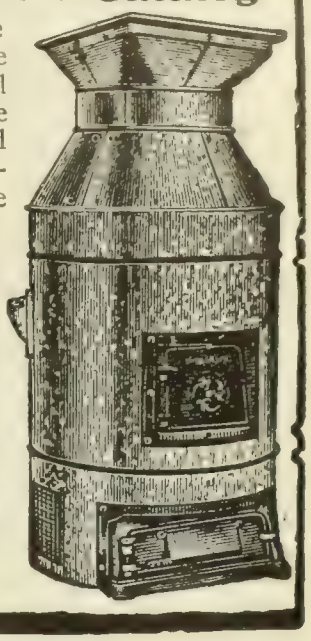
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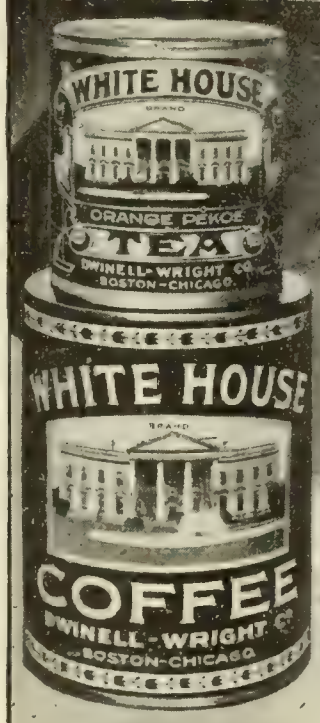
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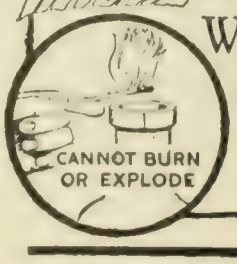
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HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

THE INDEPENDENT LESSON PLANS

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. ORAL AND WRITTEN COMPOSITION.

The Story of the Week.

1. Write a short speech in which you explain the Italian advance on Trieste. Use the map on page 418 to illustrate your points.
2. Write a short composition in which you discuss the recent revelations concerning the Swedish legation at Buenos Aires. Read the editorial "Spurlos Versenkt" and comment on it.
3. Write a composition in which you show why all lawyers would naturally oppose the acts of the German Government.
4. Show in what ways the attitude of American labor is worthy of praise.
5. Imagine that you are the editor of a Chicago newspaper. Write a strong editorial article concerning the recent action of the Mayor of Chicago.
6. Write a contrast on the character of the English people and government, and the character of the German people and government as indicated by recent air raids.
7. Write a composition in which you show the various secret plots and machinations of the German Government that have thus far come to light.
8. Write an editorial article in which you show why the present German Government can not be permitted to endure.

Editorial Articles.

1. Write an outline of the leading editorial article. Give an oral explanation of your outline, showing whether or not the article has been well planned.
2. Give an address to your class, showing that all anti-war meetings in the United States should be stopped absolutely.
3. Give orally your reasons for agreeing, or disagreeing, with President Wilson in his distinction between the German Government and the German people.
4. Which editorial article do you consider best written? Give your reasons in full.
5. Point out the best titles in The Story of the Week and the editorial articles. Give directions for the writing of good titles.

Avanti Savoia! By Agostino de Biasi.

1. Translate, or ask some one to translate for you, the expression: "Germania debellanda, Austria delenda." Show how the expression is the central thought of the article.

Is the War Your Business?

1. Study the article. Then tell your class what you and your friends are doing, or can do, to make the war "your business."

Frank Scott: Master of Efficiency. By Donald Wilhelm.

1. What methods has the author taken to make his article original and interesting? Write a similar article concerning one of your teachers, or a business man whom you know intimately.

The Waste of Getting Tired. By F. B. and L. M. Gilbreth.

1. This is a popular article on a technical subject. Draw from it several rules for the writing of popular technical articles. Write a somewhat similar article concerning some technical work that you can do.

The Best Office I Ever Saw. By Edward Earle Purinton.

1. Make an outline of the article, making the outline in such a way that it will emphasize Mr. Purinton's conception of an ideal office.

SECTION II. LITERATURE.

Confessions of a Westerner.

1. How does this article differ from Irving's essays concerning life in England?

SECTION III. WORD STUDY.

1. Give the meaning and the derivation of every one of the following words prominent in the news of the week: appalling, revelations, corroborating, formulating, radicals, project, propaganda, repudiation, aggressive, punitive, sedition, paramount, artizans, overt, impromptu.

SECTION IV. GRAMMAR.

The Bible: Textbook of Efficiency. By M. T. Shelford.

1. Point out several examples of simple, of compound, and of complex sentences. Which type of sentence is most used in this article?
2. Give the syntax of the nouns in the first paragraph.

Working Out the Marriage Problem. By Harriet Orne.

1. Give the syntax of the phrases in the first paragraph.
2. Give the syntax of the clauses in the second paragraph.
3. Give the syntax of the infinitives in the third paragraph.

Teachers of English are requested to write to Dr. Law, giving constructive suggestions for the use of The Independent in the teaching of English.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. Public Opinion and the War—"Time to Stop It," "Loyal Lawyers," "The Voice of Labor," "The Flight of the Doves," "Stockholm Conference Postponed."

1. Upon the basis of the editorial, differentiate between the right of free speech (Constitution, Amendment I) in time of peace and in time of war.
2. What, according to the lawyers, are the German violations of international law. Investigate these subjects further by consulting a standard textbook on international law.
3. Compare the present augmentation of the President's war powers with conditions during the administration of President Lincoln.
4. Contrast the action of the labor meeting in Minneapolis with the action of the People's Council in Chicago. What conclusions do you draw?

II. Preparing for War—"War as an Industry."

1. "Krupp factories . . . won the first Belgian campaign." Explain this sentence.
2. "We must make universal training a reality," etc. How?
3. "The needs of wartime may be reduced to five," etc. How is each of these five to be taken care of?
4. "An objection may be raised to this universal conscription," etc. What answer, if any, have you to this objection?

III. Italy and the War—"Avanti Savoia!"

1. What is the significance of the title of the article? Describe the steps by which Savoy has risen to its present position in Italy.
2. What, according to the article, are Italy's purposes in the war? Is Italy justified in desiring further extension of territory?
3. What is meant by the Prussian "*Drang nach Osten*"? How will Italy prevent this movement?
4. What effect will a successful Italian campaign have upon the fate of the Austrian Empire?
5. How does the author propose to reconcile the rival claims of Italy and the Balkan states to the eastern shores of the Adriatic?

IV. The Government of Germany—"The German Government and the German People."

1. Discuss the governmental relations between the German people, the Reichstag, the Bundesrath, the Imperial Chancellor and the Emperor. How far does the government express the popular will?
2. Name the chief political parties in Germany at present and discuss the attitude of each of these parties toward the war.

V. The Partition of Poland—"A New Polish Partition."

1. Look up the history of the partition of Poland in 1772, 1793 and 1795. What was the political status of Russian, Austrian and Prussian Poland at the beginning of the present war?
2. How has the war affected the political and social conditions in each of the three regions?
3. What is the political status of Russian Poland at present? According to the news item, what change is proposed?

VI. A Study in Commercial and Political Geography—"Confessions of a Westerner."

1. In this article New York is called "the most beautiful European city west of the Atlantic." Why?
2. Account for the difference in climatic conditions referred to in the article.
3. "Out West the railroad was a serious matter." Explain.
4. What is the economic significance of the sentences: (a) "I also despised the little copper coins called pennies." (b) "I also missed the big silver dollars," etc.
5. Comment on the "almost entire absence of civic vanity" in New York.
6. "I found Eastern politics a little perplexing." Why?
7. "In Wyoming the Nation was omnipresent." "Here I find the city and state at every turn." Account for the difference.

VII. Industrial Efficiency—"The Waste of Getting Tired," "The Best Office I Ever Saw."

1. What are the proofs that there is a direct relation between fatigue and industrial efficiency? What means can we employ to lessen this fatigue?
2. "The modern office is a library, a training school, a health resort," etc. Discuss one or more of these functions and show its relations to efficient business methods.
3. What are some of the schemes offered by Mr. Purinton for improving office conditions? Can you add any schemes of your own?
4. From a study of these two articles what conclusions do you draw concerning the changing relations between capital and labor?

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HARPER'S WEEKLY

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Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

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Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

THE COUNTRYSIDE
MAGAZINE AND SUBURBAN LIFE

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MORITURI SALUTAMUS

June 5, 1917

BY WILLIAM HERBERT CARRUTH

Not as go felons blindfold to the block,
Hearts choked with rage and feet irresolute;
Not like dumb beasts that crowd the deathward chute,
Snuffing the blood of their own slaughtered flock;
But clear-eyed, lifted up upon a rock,
Would we this day enter the grim dispute.
We being about to die, our Chief salute,
Highly prepared to meet the ultimate shock.
Ten million men, we answer to the call;
Three million lives—our lives—we offer and
We ask but this, our leader, once for all:
Since we must pay the cost, to understand
Ere the full tempest from the heavens fall,
The concrete terms on which we stay our hand.

—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

THE NEW PLAYS

Over the Phone, by George Broadhurst. Sex comedy "founded on the Hungarian of Imre Foeldes." Well played, clever, neurotic, exotic. (Forty-eighth Street Theater.)

This Way Out shows what happened when a would-be practical joker signed his friend's name to an answer to a matrimonial "ad." Funny, good natured light comedy. (George M. Cohan's Theater.)

THE FOOD FIGHT

Under this head, every week, The Independent will print some vital part of the information which is being circulated by the Department of Agriculture to aid American housekeepers in their patriotic and intensely necessary work of conserving food.

DON'T throw away the pulp left in the jelly bags after the clear juice has drained out, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Altho federal laws prohibit the use of this substance for commercial purposes, because it might masquerade as a whole-fruit product, it is thoroly wholesome, and there is no reason why it should not be put to family use. Fruit paste, for instance, is a most satisfactory product that can be made from the fruit pulp.

Fruit paste is a type of confection or dessert and may be made from apricot, quince, gooseberry apple, cherry, plum, kumquat, guava and other fruits. For apricots, gooseberries and other acid fruits use 1 pound of powdered sugar to 1 pound of fruit pulp; for quince use ¾ pound powdered sugar to each pound of pulp; and for apples ½ pound powdered sugar for each pound of fruit pulp. If desired, pulp from several kinds of fruits may be mixt. If acid fruits predominate in this mixture, use approximately 1 pound of sugar to 1 pound of fruit mixture; if sweet fruits predominate, use less sugar.

Rub the fruit pulp thru a purée strainer and weigh it. Add the sugar, put the mixture over a slow fire, and cook until it is very thick, so that when a spoon has been passed thru it the mass does not run together immediately. Pour the paste in a half-inch layer on flat dishes, marble or glass slabs, which have been rubbed with a cloth dipped in a good salad oil. Expose the dishes to draft for a couple of days and then cut the paste into figures. If the paste is well boiled down, it is dried more easily. The paste also can be cut with a common knife or with a fluted vegetable knife, or it can be cut in round cakes, the center of which is again cut with a smaller circular cutter; there will thus be both rings and small round cakes.

Place the cut fruit paste on paper and sprinkle it with crystallized sugar or common granulated sugar. Allow it to stand again for a couple of days exposed to draft, dip it in crystallized sugar, and pack in a tin or wooden box lined with parchment paper and with layers of the same paper placed between the layers of paste. The paste can be kept thus and served as dessert, or as garnishing on creams and custards, frozen creams, large cakes, etc.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER—I hate to move.

BILLY SUNDAY—God likes to have a little fun.

ORVILLE WRIGHT—There is no sense of dizziness in the air.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON—I want $50,000 and I want it quick.

MAYOR THOMPSON OF CHIAGO—The Pope is some neutral.

WOODROW WILSON—This Great War makes us all brothers.

GENERAL PERSHING—We are making giant strides day by day.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—The Lord of creation has granted our prayers.

ELIHU ROOT—If you maintain democracy, you must kill autocracy.

LAURA JEAN LIBBY—Have one pocketbook between husband and wife.

MARY PICKFORD—I could look fifty black cats in the eye and smile at them all.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE—I believe in the nation which can sing about its defeats.

EDWIN MARKHAM—There have never been but two nations; the rich and the poor.

J. OGDEN ARMOUR—If I had been a poor lad I might never have got beyond a clerkship.

BISHOP T. F. GAYLOR—Economy is being preached in the South with a seriousness amounting almost to solemnity.

PAUL LENSCH—If England does not win the war, she has lost it. If Germany does not lose the war, she has won it.

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER KUHLMANN—We are probably beginning the last year of this gigantic war of nations.

DR. W. S. ROBIE—No sane man can advise any course for young people except moderately early, well-assorted marriages.

OTTO H. KAHN—It is absurd to preach that no one should be allowed to make more money during the war than his bare living expenses.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—The war I was in wasn't much of a war, but it was all there was, and it was not our fault if there was not enough to go round.

THE POETS' GIFT TO ITALY

UNDER the leadership of Robert Underwood Johnson, the Poets' Committee for the American Ambulance in Italy is making a nation wide appeal for contributions with the hope of placing at least fifty ambulances, costing $2000 apiece, on the Italian front. Arrangements have been made to obtain also the coöperation of the women's clubs, the Players, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the Authors' League, and many other organizations devoted to the promotion in this country of art and literature. The American people have placed over a thousand ambulances on the French front but the American ambulance is as yet hardly known in the Italian theater of war, and it was felt to be right and proper that the poets, who of all Americans owe most to the inspiration of Italy, should be pioneers in this field. Contributions should be sent to the Poets' Committee at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

EFFICIENCY SOCIETY

The ratio of achievement to effort is the true measure of efficiency

MAKING THE WAR OUR BUSINESS

LAST week The Efficiency Society published in its regular department of The Independent the first results of its War Canvass, presenting a condensed résumé of the replies to the Society's questionnaire recently sent to all its members. In that résumé it was clearly shown that a large percentage of our membership, both as individuals and by the actual employment of their plants and help, are coöperating with the Government in its purpose and work of carrying on the war, and of influencing the business of the country to be carried on, efficiently, with a view to conserving effort, material and time, and to practise thru it all the best economies.

It was shown also that there are business and professional men and manufacturing plants capable of serving, but not yet doing so, mainly thru a lack of information as to how to proceed. It is clear that the Council of National Defense can accept our services when the results of this canvass are fully classified and tabulated.

Our purpose was to interest business and professional men, manufacturers and distributors, in this effort. The response of our members has been most gratifying, and also the response from the National Institute of Efficiency, whose coöperation we secured. To carry this work further we now hope we may enlist the interest of all executives of important business who are readers of The Independent. We are printing the Questionnaire Coupon on this page to serve as an easy means of making prompt replies.

The Efficiency Society now invites all business and professional men, all manufacturers and distributors, who are interested in this common work for the general good to make reply, if they will, to the questions below, filling out the blank and mailing it to The Efficiency Society, 119 West 40th Street, New York City.

The war is now our business: we can do much to advance the betterment of business organization and administration thruout the country. There are ways in which, directly and indirectly, the thought and activities of alert executives, with or without plants and working forces to offer, should be used.

By this survey The Efficiency Society hopes to contribute toward a more general coöperation in governmental needs and plans, based on a knowledge of what is being done now, on what can be done, on how the Government will do its part, and on how business generally is affected by the war.

EFFICIENCY SOCIETY QUESTIONNAIRE

Name .....

Address .....

Position .....

Firm .....

Nature of business .....

1. Is the business organization with which you are connected coöperating with the Government? .....
2. If so, how? .....

.....

.....

3. What obstacles, if any, have been met in your firm's efforts to coöperate? .....

.....

.....

4. In what way is your firm best fitted to aid? .....

.....

.....

5. What effect, if any, has the war had upon your business? .....

.....

.....

6. (a) Are you as an individual coöperating with the Government? .....

   (b) If so, how? .....

.....

.....

The Independent
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED
HARPER'S WEEKLY

A BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE BATTLEFIELD

THE fourth campaign season is drawing to a close with no apparent prospect of a decision in the field this year, so we may well take a general survey of the military situation. It is curiously like that of the preceding years. Each fall of the four has shown Germany gaining in territory and losing friends. On the map her position looks better than ever, yet the chances of her victory grow ever less. Her military prowess compels admiration, while her ruthlessness and arrogance arouse enmity on every side. New foes arise and friends are alienated. The last few weeks have added Greece, China, Liberia, Cuba, Siam and Brazil to the list of her enemies. Seventeen nations, including the greatest and the smallest, are now arrayed against the four Central Powers. In population the odds in our favor are ten to one; in area more than thirty to one. In fact the situation is much more favorable than these figures show, for even those countries that remain nominally neutral, like Argentina, are becoming daily more hostile and at any rate their resources are at the disposal of the Allies, since these have command of the sea. The Germans then can hardly be accused of exaggerating when they say that the whole world is in arms against them.

Why, then, are they not yet beaten? Because modern methods and weapons of war have so strengthened the defensive that an entrenched force ably commanded and amply armed can hold out against a much greater force until the defenders are killed or blasted out of their positions. The Allies may have ten men to the enemy's one, but even assuming that Hindus, Siamese and Hottentots are individually a match for Germans or Austrians it is impossible to pit ten men against one on any front in Europe. Only a limited number of men can be used in a mile of trenches and so long as Germany has enough men to hold the front line she can meet her foes on equal terms and maintain the appearance of invincibility regardless of the odds against her.

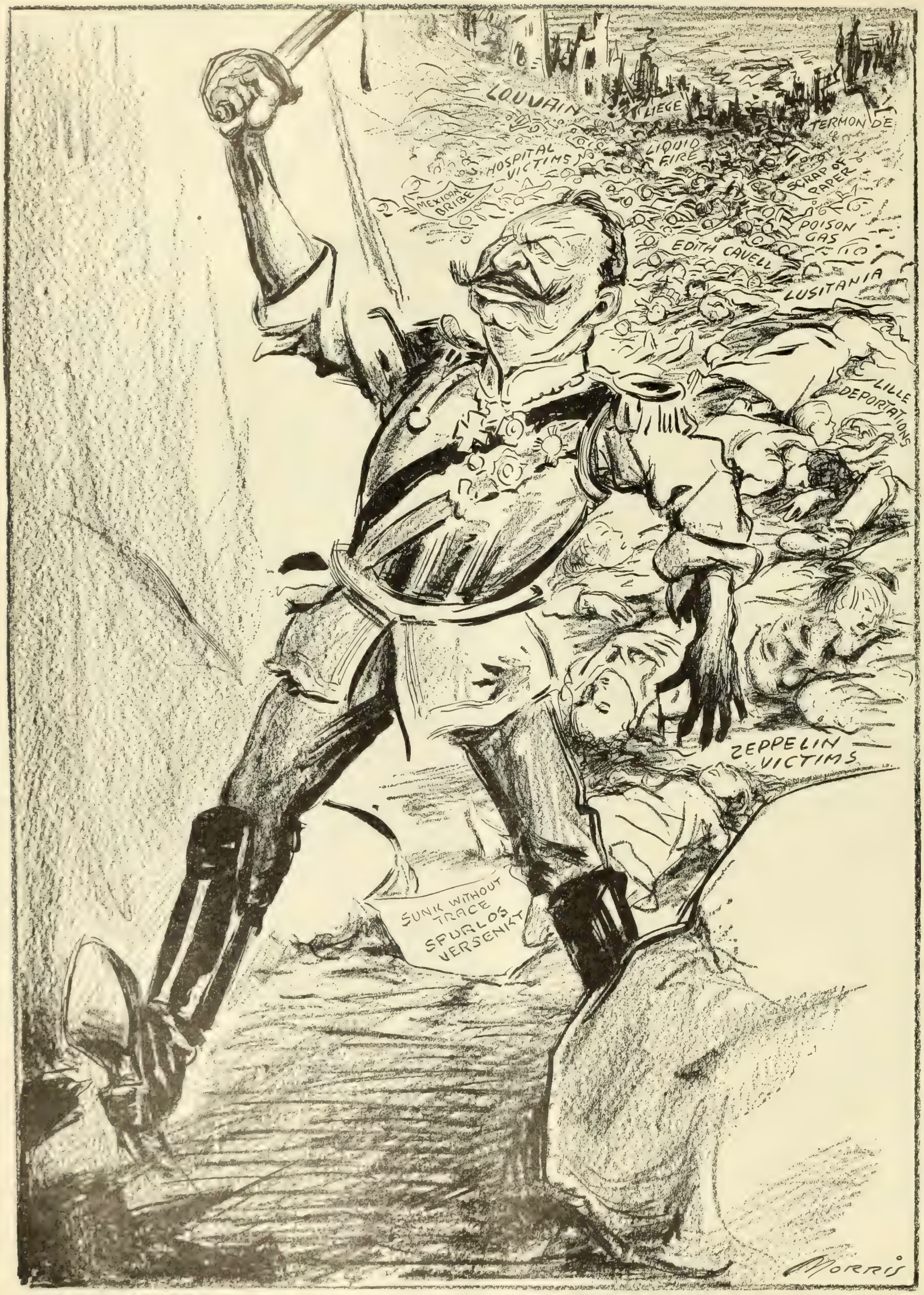
That is why the battle line in France and Belgium has shifted so slightly in the last three years in spite of the piling up of men and munitions at various points by one side or the other. It is hard to see how the Allies, whatever their future resources, can prepare and deliver a stronger attack than that which they launched on April 6 last. They had all the troops that could be put on the front and all the arms they needed, yet they accomplished but little more than they did in the similar attacks of 1914, 1915 and 1916. The French offensive was a frank failure for which General Nivelle was removed from command. The British did better, but not what they or their enemies expected. The Germans expected to lose Lens and orders to evacuate it on April 19 were found on German prisoners captured by the British, yet now, five months later, the Germans are still in possession of this important mining center. By secretly withdrawing in March to a new line ten or fifteen miles behind and devastating the country in between Hindenburg secured a new position which is so far intact. At Verdun the French have regained most of the ground they lost in February, 1916. About Ypres the British have pushed the Germans back two or three miles.

Elsewhere in Europe the Allies have fared worse. The Italians took Gorizia a year ago last August, but were not able to push beyond until recently when with the help of British artillery they gained a couple of miles of the Carso plateau on a thirty-mile front. The Austrians as usual showed great weakness and surrendered by the wholesale, but since their line has been strengthened by reinforcements of Germans and Turks the Italian drive has been checked—with Triest twelve miles away. Nevertheless this seems to be the most vulnerable point in the enemy's line.

The Germans have taken advantage of the Russian chaos to capture Riga and to regain nearly all of the 12,000 square miles of Austrian territory that had been lost in 1916. Riga the Germans will probably desire to hold, for they claim it as a German city on the same ground as the Italians claim Triest. But if they extend their conquests beyond the "German provinces" in the direction of Petrograd they would be taking territory to which they have no shadow of a claim and which they cannot expect to keep. The capture of Petrograd would be a spectacular success and make good bargaining material, but the vast, amorphous mass of Russia would remain unconquered and the real strength of the Allies would not be impaired. Petrograd is over three hundred miles beyond Riga. Swampy land lies between and winter is coming on. However demoralized the Russian army may be, the conquest of the capital would be a toilsome and painful process. It would involve the extension of the German lines by five hundred miles or more, and this is just what the Germans cannot afford to do.

The German line on the east is now about as short as it can well be. It drops like a plummet from Riga to Rumania. But it would be possible to swing the southern end of the line eastward to Odessa without lengthening it. This would give the Germans possession of the rest of Rumania and of the grain fields of Bessarabia. A raid in this direction would gather in the harvests of the richest region of Russia, while the seizure of Petrograd would add two million mouths to feed. A fall or winter campaign could be carried on in the south of Russia to better advantage than in the Baltic region, so it seems more likely that the Germans will strike toward Odessa if they have the strength to strike anywhere.

One other frontier in Europe remains to be considered, that is the Macedonian. For two years the Allies have had a force of several hundred thousand men stationed at Salonica, "eating their heads off" as the saying is, and shaking with fever, and accomplishing nothing. They failed to save Serbia, they made no effort to save Rumania, and they have



Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

"ONWARD WITH GOD!"

not even protected Greece. They permitted the Bulgars to come over the mountains and coolly appropriate Greek forts and ports a few miles away without interference. Now that Greece has declared for the Allies, it would seem that they have no further excuse for inactivity, but we cannot tell. The Salonica expedition has been shrouded in mystery from the beginning. We may not know for a long time yet what it was designed to do and why it did not do it.

In Asia also the collapse of Russia has paralyzed the Allied offensive. Last April the British, pushing up the Tigris to Samara, had formed a junction with the Russian forces from the Caucasus. Turkey was cut in two, and if the combined armies could have continued their westward movement it would have been cut in three. But now it is rumored that Russian troops have been withdrawn from northern Persia and have retired in Turkey, leaving the Armenians exposed to the tender mercies of the Turk. In April also it was reported that the British expedition from Egypt had overwhelmingly defeated the Turks at Gaza and were rapidly advancing on Jerusalem. We do not know just what did happen or is happening there, but it is evident that the British are still knocking at the gates of Gaza and have not yet penetrated Palestine.

In Africa all the German colonies have fallen into the hands of the Allies except East Africa, where very strangely a little band of Germans with negro auxiliaries still holds out after three years of fighting against the English, Boers, Belgians and Portuguese, who beset them on all sides.

This, then, is the situation in the fall of the fourth campaign. The Allies are now in control of about four-fifths of the German and Ottoman empires, but the conquered territory lies in Africa and Asia. In Europe the Allies hold only strips from five to ten miles wide in Alsace, Carniola and Galicia. Everywhere else the Central Powers are fighting on the soil of their enemies. Russia appears to be powerless to offer resistance, but Germany appears to be powerless to conquer her.

Meantime "nothing is certain but death and taxes." All the belligerents are bleeding to death and the decision depends upon which can hold out longest. It seems that Austria-Hungary must be weakened the most, next France, and third Germany, but how near any of them are to the breaking point it is impossible to say and useless to surmize.

WAR AS JUDGMENT DAY

He is searching out the hearts of men before His judgment seat.

SO runs the noblest battle hymn of all the nations. Every great war has been a judgment day, and this war is the great judgment day of human history.

Nations and institutions; programs and efficiencies; men and their deeds, are being weighed in the scales of fate; and many are found wanting.

The fool has been judged. The man who can't tell a red light from a white one is as dangerous as any other train wrecker, and will henceforth be so regarded.

The coward and the slacker have been judged. They expected to sneak thru life as respectable citizens. The war caught them. In all their baseness they stand exposed.

William II has been judged, and the judgment will stand. He personally willed the war, and began it. He had that power, and he used it, and his authoritatively published speeches are proof that he intended to use it to make war.

The German Empire has been judged, and the judgment will stand. It is well to discriminate between the German people and their Government. There are good and sane people in Germany. We share the President's hope that the good and the sane will wish and be able to establish a democratic and responsible German state; but the fact that stands forth now, and that will stand in history forever, is that the German Empire has gloried in its Kaiser, and has permitted him to exercize the power of life and death.

German education has been judged, and it will not again draw admiring students from the world beyond German frontiers. It has produced not men, but creatures, obedient automata, technically clever, but incapable of intelligent responsibility; and the seats of learning it has filled with what? With beings capable of research, and set apart for the pursuit of truth, who yet were willing to be remembered as the hireling liars of a king!

A POLISH REPUBLIC

THE reported German plans for the re-partition of Poland have again brought to the fore the greatest of all the national questions whose solution will be the task of the coming peace conference. The original German policy was to leave Poland divided into three parts as at the present time, with the sole change that Russian Poland was to become an independent "buffer state" with some German or Austrian younger son placed over it as a constitutional king. Altho the genius of Hindenburg and the treachery or gross incompetence of the Russian Government gave Russian Poland to the Central Powers this program was never carried into effect. A temporary military administration was set up and a Polish "national army" created to fight the Russians, but the Poles remained unreconciled and no provision for civil rule after the war was made. And now the Central Powers put forth a new program which abandons entirely the idea of an independent Polish kingdom, enlarges somewhat the boundaries of Prussia, and gives the greater part of Russian Poland to the Austrian crown.

We do not know which plan the Poles themselves would prefer. If Russian Poland is divided between Prussia and Austria and the Austrian slice united with Galicia the dream of an independent Polish state is gone. On the other hand, it is a step in the direction of unification that the Polish population should be under two governments instead of three, and if the enlarged Austrian Poland is given a sufficient measure of home rule its status may become as tolerable as that of Hungary. With the fall of Riga, the hope of emancipation from the east has grown dim and distant and the Poles may turn to Austrian overlordship as at least preferable to Prussian.

The Allies cannot consent, short of utter defeat, to either the earlier or the later proposal of the Central Powers. Whether the Hapsburg Emperor or a German princeling rules the Kingdom of Poland it will equally be a tool of German *Weltpolitik*. We want no more King Constantines to govern their nations on orders from Berlin. But we should frankly recognize that the Polish program laid down in the note of the Entente Allies replying to President Wilson's request for a statement of terms of peace has also become impossible. A reunited and self-governing Poland joined to Russia by the person of the Czar was a feasible plan (tho not an ideal one) so long as the Czar retained his throne, but no longer. If there is to be any sort of future union between Poles and Russians it must be republican. If not; if there is to be an independent Polish state, where can the Entente Allies find their king? And why should they look for one?

Suppose that the Allies pick out the most bitterly anti-German ruler whom they can find in all Europe and place him on the throne, then, even if he himself resists Teutonic intrigue, his court will soon become honeycombed by German influence, his nobility will look to the great feudal structure of Central Europe as a natural ally against Polish and Russian democracy, his caste of army officers and civil officials will go to school to Prussia, and his son will marry a German princess. There is hardly a monarchical nation in the world today where the group of parasites that cluster around the throne are not openly or secretly pro-German. Whether a court be Spanish, Swedish, Dutch or Russian, the revelations of the present war have shown that it is always really German; even if in defiance of both ruler and people. How much more would this be the case in a newly

created kingdom encircled on three sides by Hapsburg and Hohenzollern lands!

President Wilson has already spoken in the name of the American people for an independent and reunited Poland. We may assume from his recent reply to the Pope that he would prefer that the German system of government should find no more imitators. Let this, then, be henceforth the American formula: Poland, united, independent, republican. It might long ago have been the program of the Entente Allies as well, if part of Poland had not belonged to the Russian crown. The German occupation of Poland has since put an end to any thought of the Russification of the country; today, all Russians would be glad to see a really independent nation on the west. The Russian revolution has removed the last objection to a Polish republic. The Czar, very naturally, preferred that his neighbors should be also monarchies, as do the Central Powers today. The Russian republic would rather have republics on its frontier, for the same reason that President Monroe preferred them in Latin America. All nations feel more secure when their own form of government is buttressed by the example of their immediate neighbors. The Poles, too, even the small minority of royalists among them, would rather have the independence of a self-governing commonwealth than the rule of a puppet king, the tool of stronger powers. Only the ruling castes of Central Europe would feel aggrieved, and their good pleasure we will not consult.

A DEFEATED WOMAN

A most extraordinary confession appears in the current issue of *The New East*, a monthly magazine of dignity and responsibility published in Tokyo. It is written by an American girl who married a Japanese. She asserts her father is a graduate of Harvard and a professor of physics in an American university. Her mother was a daughter of a United States senator from Massachusetts and a direct descendant from Peregrine White, the baby that was born on the "Mayflower" on its voyage over from England. She herself graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural College and Cornell, and then went to California and started an apple ranch which was very successful financially. She made one year an income of $15,000. She was accustomed to employ Japanese on the ranch and found them superior to white help. She finally married a Japanese. This excited so much race hatred that on two occasions her husband was nearly murdered. She thus concludes:

> I tried my best to make my neighbors in California appreciate the good qualities of the Japanese, and I failed absolutely. I brought the best that is in me to the fight, but I was defeated, and left with heart wounds that will never heal. I left my California home, my long-dreamed of farm, not to escape persecution and personal anguish—I had long endured both—but I came away to save my husband's life.

Apparently the Germans are not the only people who do not apply Christian ethics to their treatment of other races.

ARE WE FIGHTING SHADOWS?

FROM two quarters we find hostile criticism of President Wilson's decision that a reform of the German Government is a needful guarantee of future peace. That portion of the American press which is as pro-German as it dares to be argues thus: "We admit that Germany is a monarchy, but so are most European nations. If we are to start in reforming constitutions why should we confine our attention to the German? Why not reform the British monarchy and the Italian? Even the president of a republic is sometimes autocratic and President Wilson has far more power than Kaiser Wilhelm." Then the writer draws the moral that we can conclude peace right away on the basis of "no annexations, no indemnities and the freedom of the seas"; the purpose of President Wilson's note being sufficiently answered by some Reichstag resolution approving the peace treaty.

On the other hand, especially in England, there are many who say: "Why this distinction between the German Government and the German people? The Kaiser is popular; the war is popular; frightfulness is popular. A German democracy would be just as dangerous to its neighbors as the present German Empire. We demand something more substantial in the way of guarantees than paper constitutions." Altho the man who argues thus can hardly be called a pro-German, he reaches the same conclusion as the hyphenated journalist and the copperhead congressman, that the internal politics of Germany are none of our business. Is there, then, no relation between German autocracy and German militarism?

But the fallacy in all such arguments is that it ignores Germany history and tradition. Germany is not only an aristocracy, it is a particular kind of aristocracy. It is not rule by the scholar as in China, or rule by the priest as in India and ancient Egypt, or rule by the merchant as in Venice and seventeenth century Holland. It is rule by an army. At the head of the system stands an individual whose German title (Kaiser) is copied from the name of a Roman general and whose English title (Emperor) is derived from a Latin word meaning commander-in-chief. His court dress is an army uniform. He spends a large part of his time studying military science and reviewing troops. He is the proud descendant of a line of conquerors who in almost every generation added new lands to the Prussian realm. No one could possibly mistake him for a civilian, as they might easily take President Wilson, President Poincaré or King George, altho these men, too, are the commanders-in-chief of the armies of their respective nations.

Next in rank and influence come the German princes; the rulers of the lesser German states, and the kin of the Hapsburg and Hohenzollern dynasties. All are military men, trained as army officers in their youth, and many of them are at the present time in actual command of army units. There is probably no member of a ruling German house who has not a string of military titles to his name and another string of honorary military medals across his coat.

Then, the nobility. The nobility of every country in Europe finds its origin in the days when rulers paid their most valiant warriors in lands and titles instead of cash. A "duke" is a leader, a "marquis" a guardian of the frontier, and "chivalry" comes from the same root as "cavalry." But in most countries this has become mere ancient tradition. The English nobility, for example, is largely recruited from the ranks of successful politicians or wealthy business men. In Germany the nobility has never lost its military character.

Finally, we have the public service or bureaucracy. The chiefs of the army and navy are a class apart; they are independent of all elective bodies and even, in practise, of the Chancellor. No one in Germany can control the actions of Hindenburg or Ludendorff except the Kaiser himself. But even the purely civilian branches of the Government are organized in military fashion; the famous Prussian civil service has the centralization, the remoteness from the people and wide range of power to interfere with individual liberties which we are accustomed to associate only with military rule. The effect is strengthened by the profusion of titles, honors, uniforms and elaborate rules of etiquet which characterize the grades of public office in Germany.

Uprooting German militarism is no simple and easy thing. It is not a question of a Kaiser more or less or of a passing jingo phase of public opinion. The whole structure of the constitution must be shattered, preferably from within, before Germany ceases to be a country which is under martial law even in time of peace, which subordinates the civil power to the military at all times and places, and which puts in all positions of real authority either an actual army officer or a man whose qualification is that his ancestors were famous men of war. How could such a country not be militarist and how could a people so ruled view war as does the rest of civilized mankind?

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

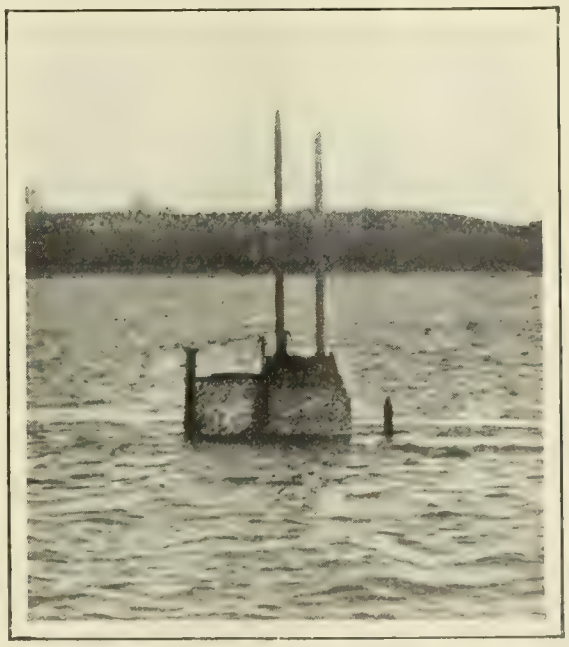
Labor and the War

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy did not conclude its activities with the end of the Minneapolis conference. On the contrary, it then began a nation-wide propaganda for the American cause which aimed to crush out all trace of disloyalty from the labor movement. The declaration adopted by the conference announced "unswerving adherence to the cause of democracy, now assailed by the forces of autocracy and militarism" and strongly denounced "the words and actions of those enemies of the republic who, falsely assuming to speak in the name of labor and democracy, are now ceaselessly striving to obstruct the operations of the Government." The conference acknowledged the intention of the national administration to maintain favorable conditions of labor even under the stress of war, indorsed the soldiers and sailors' insurance bill and declared for universal equal suffrage. Samuel Gompers was elected president of the alliance and also placed on a committee to extend aid and encouragement to the Russian democracy. Charles Edward Russell, who was one of this committee and was recently a member of the American diplomatic mission to Russia, discussed the Russian situation at a public meeting in New York. He declared that not German prowess, but the influence of American pacifists, had brought about the military collapse of the Russian republic, because German agents used the words and actions of the anti-war faction in the United States to give the Russian people the impression that the war was unpopular on this side of the Atlantic. This naturally discouraged and demoralized the Russian soldiers who were thus led to believe that an immediate peace was their wisest course.

While the American Federation of Labor under the leadership of Samuel Gompers is proving one of the greatest of our national assets, its chief rival in the field of labor organization, the Industrial Workers of the World, is organizing the forces of sedition under its banner. Evidence secured in recent raids on I. W. W. headquarters and Socialist or pro-German newspapers shows that within three years the I. W. W. has increased its membership by ten fold and now numbers fully 90,000. Federal authorities are carefully examining the records of this organization to discover traces of German influence if such exist. A number of investigations of newspapers alleged to be disloyal have also been undertaken and in various municipalities stringent limits have been placed on the freedom of speech of the soap-box agitator.

Food and Fuel Conservation

Fuel Administrator Garfield announces that the small consumer need not worry about the winter's coal supply. In many instances it has been reported to Dr. Garfield that coal operators had declined the orders of customers who asked for small quantities of the mine output on the ground that all the coal that could be mined had been contracted for several months ahead. Among those who were affected by this unfortunate situation were retail dealers, public service corporations in small towns, schools and other public institutions with a winter heating problem and various manufacturers doing business on a small scale. To meet their needs the Fuel Administration will compel coal operators to set aside a certain percentage of their output for the disposal of the Government. This coal will be distributed to various classes of consumers at a reasonable price and in such quantities as will meet their immediate needs. Since retail coal prices will be fixed in October, and the present administratively established wholesale rates readjusted at that time in the light of experience, consumers are advised not to lay in their winter's supply before October.



By the proclamation of the President, under the provisions of the food control bill, sugar has been added to the list of foodstuffs subject to the control of Mr. Hoover. Under the terms of the proclamation all persons or corporations engaged in the importing, manufacturing or refining of sugar, or the production of syrups and molasses, are required to secure before the first of October a license which will permit them to carry on the work of production and facilitate supervision on the part of the Food Administrator. A voluntary agreement between Mr. Hoover and the sugar producers has established a price of $7.25 a hundredweight for beet sugar at refining points.

The September forecast of the Department of Agriculture for the yield of the 1917 crops is an optimistic one. The winter wheat yield is, as had been anticipated, less than in 1916, but the spring wheat crop shows marked improvement over that of the previous year and other grains and vegetables promise well. The indicated corn crop is an enormous one, 3,248,000,000 bushels; establishing a world's record. Potatoes also will be very abundant, exceeding last year's total by nearly two hundred million bushels. There will probably be no potato riots in New York this winter, as there were several months ago. The aggregate increase in all the cereal crops over the grain output of 1916 is over a billion bushels.



Underwood & Underwood

PUZZLE PICTURE: FIND THE SUBMARINES

The photographs show up these "camouflaged" German U-boats plainly enough, but imagine the effect of color and light and motion on their curiously streaked and spotted surfaces. Even when they must come up to breathe they can remain practically invisible and only at the moment does they launch need they report their whereabouts

The Italian Campaign The only important offensive during the week upon the part of any belligerent was the successful Italian assault upon Monte San Gabriele. This peak is one of a chain of mountains northeast of Gorizia; not quite as high as Monte Santo, but forming with it and other neighboring peaks a highland region which the Italians must completely master before they can press directly forward on the road to Laibach or venture to extend their lines south toward Triest. Many military experts assert that Laibach is more important in the eyes of General Cadorna than Triest; for the capture of Triest would only give Italy a commanding position on the seacoast, whereas an advance to Laibach would mean the overcoming of the highland barrier which has hitherto protected the great inland plains of Austria-Hungary from Italian invasion. Once on the lowlands the superior numbers of the Italians would tell for more than at present amid the mountain strongholds of Austria. But there still remains a part of the mountain barrier unconquered and the capture of the summit of Monte San Gabriele is rather the first step than the last on the road to the open country east of the Julian Alps.

The most encouraging feature of the situation is that the people of Austria-Hungary are so alarmed over the military position. The stubborn courage which the Austrians have shown in their long defense of the Carso and the Julian Alps is worthy of all praise, but the Austrian army is so obviously unequal to its task that German and even Turkish troops have been sent in large numbers to repel the victorious Italians. Italy is said to have no less than forty-eight divisions actively employed on a front of some thirty-two miles. To aid their supreme effort the Italians are urging their allies to send more cannon to the front and more coal to the factories. Italy has had to rely somewhat on the British for artillery and almost altogether upon England and the United States for fuel and for many kinds of machinery. This appeal will certainly not go unheeded in view of the fact that the Austro-Italian front is the only one at present which is "moving" and that peace sentiment in Austria-Hungary has already reached formidable proportions.

The Korniloff Rebellion For a few days it appeared that the disintegration of the Russian commonwealth would be completed by a civil war between Premier Kerensky and General Korniloff. Premier Kerensky had, indeed, the authority of the existing Government behind him, but that authority itself was based on neither law nor custom and depended for its existence upon the shifts and changes of the popular will. On the one hand, the "Bolsheviki" (the extreme Socialists) in Petrograd and the neighboring parts of northern Russia clamored against the Government for restoring capital punishment in the army and for opposing an immediate peace. On the other hand, many of the Constitutional Democrats and other moderate Republicans had lost all faith in Kerensky because he had permitted the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates to dictate national policies.

The conservative republican faction turned to General Korniloff, the hero of the Galician campaign, as the man to free Russia from rule by the Socialists of Petrograd and to concentrate all the national energies in the single task of victory over the Germans. General Korniloff, who shared the opinion of his backers that he alone could save Russia, demanded that he be given the powers of a dictator to restore order. Premier Kerensky refused and ordered Korniloff to hand over his military duties to General Klembovsky. At the same time, he established martial law in the Russian capital.

General Korniloff did not submit to his deposition from office. He raised the standard of rebellion and began a march on Petrograd with all the forces which he could rally to his cause.

The bulk of the army and also the Baltic fleet declared at once for the Government of Premier Kerensky. The radical factions of Petrograd forgot for the moment their quarrel with Kerensky and joined forces with him against the rebellion. Even conservative Moscow and the Constitutional Democrats came to the conclusion that it was not the time to overthrow the existing Government, however weak it might be, nor was General Korniloff the right man to do it. The "Savage" regiments dispersed upon the promise that they could return to the Caucasus and would not be compelled to fight their fellow Mohammedans in Turkey.

THE GREAT WAR

September 10—Senate passes war tax bill. General Korniloff deposed from office. Eighteen British ships sunk during the previous week.

September 11—Korniloff marches on Petrograd. British advance in the Somme Valley.

September 12—Argentina dismisses German Ambassador Karl von Luxburg. Kerensky assumes command of the Russian army.

September 13—Korniloff's army surrenders, ending Russian rebellion. German advance checked in the north. House of Representatives passes war insurance bill.

September 14—Italians occupy hights of Monte San Gabriele. Sweden dismisses Secretary Ewerloef from the Foreign Office.

September 15—Senate passes war credits bill. Canadian House of Commons passes war franchise bill.

September 16—Kerensky proclaims Russian Republic. Argentina cuts off wireless communication with Germany.



Press Illustrating

THE PROFESSOR PREMIER OF FRANCE

The failure of Premier Ribot to form a cabinet brings to the head of the French Government a man known before the war solely as an authority on higher mathematics. However, Mr. Paul Painleve has proved his administrative ability during the last three years, first as Minister of Inventions and later as Minister of War, a position which he still retains

The Russian Situation The collapse of the rebellion and the arrest of General Korniloff left Kerensky for the moment master of the situation. He conceded a part of the army reforms which Korniloff had rebelled to attain, declaring that henceforth soldiers' committees would not be permitted to interfere in questions of military strategy. But the Constitutional Democrats were not satisfied with these concessions and withdrew their party representatives from the ministry. Thereupon the Bolsheviki and many of the more moderate Socialists who supported Kerensky demanded that a purely revolutionary ministry be established which would contain no representatives of any non-Socialist party or group. The Bolsheviki demanded not only immediate peace but the instant establishment of a Socialist republic with the abolition of private property. Kerensky did not listen to these extremists among his supporters and, while he consented to reorganize the ministry, in doing so he placed it on a non-partizan basis. A "war cabinet" of five members was constituted, following the example set by France and England, and in it were included Kerensky as President of the Ministry; M. Terestchenko as Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Nikitin, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; General Verkhovski, Minister of War, and Admiral Verderevski, Minister of the Marine.

Polish Regency Established As a first step to the establishment of a permanent Polish government the Central Powers have created a Regency Council to consist of three members appointed by the German and Austro-Hungarian governments. A decree to this effect was published at Lublin and Warsaw on September 12. The Council will in turn choose a Premier and the various ministries of state will then be turned over to Polish management.

A Mathematical Premier

There has been another cabinet crisis in France. The ministry headed by Premier Ribot resigned office on September 7, not because of any disagreement with the majority in the Chamber of Deputies on specific questions of policy, but because of a vague, general dissatisfaction with its members. The Socialists objected to the hostile attitude taken by the ministry to the Stockholm conference, and the conservatives were scandalized at the friendship which had existed between M. Malvy, one of the cabinet, and M. Almereyda, an anarchist accused of intrigues with Germany. M. Ribot tried to form a new cabinet, but he was unable to do so, as the Socialists refused their support. Not wishing to assume office again without any representation of the Socialist Party in his ministry, M. Ribot gave up his attempt to reorganize the government and permitted his associate in the cabinet, M. Paul Painlevé, to take office.

The new Premier first attained fame as a professor of mathematics. He and the late Lucien Poincaré, brother of the French President, were known to scientists all over the world as two of the most eminent mathematicians that France had ever produced. Early in the war he entered the cabinet of M. Briand as Minister of Inventions, and in the Ribot cabinet he was Minister of War. In this office he was responsible for putting General Pétain in command of the French Army in place of General Nivelle. As Premier he also retains his post of Minister of War, in which he had given general satisfaction.

Results of the Luxburg Incident

The code messages transmitted by the Swedish legation in Buenos Aires to the German Government, recommending a policy of ruthless submarine warfare against Argentine shipping, have brought about an international crisis of the first order. Argentina dismissed the German Ambassador, Count Karl von Luxburg, for sending these messages and the action of the Government was more than sanctioned by the anger of the Argentine people. Several blocks of business houses owned by German residents of Buenos Aires were wrecked and burned by the mob, and the firemen and police had all they could do to prevent further depredations. Ambassador Luxburg traveled to the frontier under the escort of an armed guard. The tone taken by the Argentine press shows that all the good feeling toward Germany which was created by the recent promise of the German Government to refrain henceforth from preying on the Argentine merchant marine has been wiped out by the incident. The press of the Allied and neutral nations have without exception denounced the conduct of the German diplomat. The German newspapers ignore entirely the contents of the code messages and confine their comment to criticism of the United States for "stealing" these documents.

Greatest interest attaches to the attitude of the Swedish Government and people. Foreign Minister Lindman has given to the press the official explanation of the Swedish Government. He stated that Sweden as a neutral had frequently acted as intermediary in making communications on behalf of belligerent nations; for example, in transmitting information concerning German civilians in Kiao-Chau after its siege by the Japanese. He admitted that the messages in question were written in code and that the Swedish legation had transmitted them without making inquiry into their contents, but promised to inquire further into the question and to see that hereafter such messages as were transmitted thru Swedish channels would be of a less objectionable character.



Bain

RUSSIA'S NEW ARMY LEADER

General Alexeieff, "the best brain in the Russian army," has emerged from the chaos of revolution as the one man who may bring military success to Russia. With the Korniloff rebellion quelled, Premier Kerensky has restored General Alexeieff to the position he formerly held under the Czar as chief of staff of the Russian army

The Swedish newspapers all condemn Germany's action, but some of them are inclined to defend the Swedish Foreign Office from all blame. The matter has entered the domestic politics of the country, for there is a campaign in progress to elect a new Parliament, and the Liberal and Socialist parties, which are in any case inclined to favor the Allies, are making much capital of the blunder of the Swedish Government. Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, has strongly denounced the Government for permitting itself to be made a catspaw of Germany. The Conservatives, on the other hand, rally to the support of the Government, partly with a view to keeping their political opponents out of office and partly from pro-German tendencies. Before the Russian revolution the majority of Swedes were in sympathy with Germany, tho resolved on neutrality, and the wealthier classes still retain this sentiment; the merchants because of the Baltic trade and the nobility because of many social and intellectual ties with the German aristocracy. The old fear of Russia has largely disappeared with the passing of Czardom, but there are many in the military circles of the country who remember that Finland was once part of the Swedish dominion, and might be again if Sweden should help Germany to victory. All classes of Swedes, however, fear to antagonize the Entente Allies, who could bring acute distress upon the country by shutting off the imports upon which the economic life of the nation largely depends.



Ding in New York Tribune

THE MORAL

And the boys around the monkey cage had better keep out of the way

Another Swedish Misstep

Immediately after the revelations of the German-Swedish intrigue against the Argentine merchant marine had stirred diplomatic circles came new disclosures of an even more compromising character. The American Department of State made public the translation of a letter from Herr von Eckhardt, German Minister to Mexico, to the German Chancellor commending the friendly interest shown in the German cause by the representative of Sweden in Mexico. Says Herr von Eckhardt:

> Herr Folke Cronholm, the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires here, since his arrival here has not disguised his sympathy for Germany, and has entered into close relations with this legation. He is the only diplomat thru whom information from a hostile camp can be obtained. Moreover, he acts as intermediary for official diplomatic intercourse between this legation and your Excellency.

The German Minister suggested that the neutral diplomat who had rendered such signal services to Germany should not go unrewarded. He advised that this matter be kept secret till the end of the war "in order not to excite the enemy's suspicion." The letter was dated March 8, 1916, and thus reveals, among other points of interest, the length of time that the Swedish diplomatic service has been employed in Germany's behalf.

American Gunners in France

Official Washington permits it to be known that there is a large artillery force now studying the latest wrinkles in gunnery under the command of General Pershing. They are devoting especial attention to the French 75-millimeter gun, which has long held the reputation of being the best piece of light field artillery in the world. Instruction in

the use of the French cannon is given by officers from the French army, and airplanes are used in conjunction with artillery practise as on the actual field of battle. President Poincaré has reviewed the infantry contingent which is now in French training camps.

In the meantime the shaping of the National Army of drafted men is going forward on this side of the water. The cantonments are already in full operation with tens of thousands of recruits in training, tho a part of the first draft still remains to be called, as it was not thought wise to burden the railroads and the camp equipment by mobilizing the whole 687,000 at once. By the end of the first week in September the total number of Americans enlisted in the various military services of the nation, including the old regular army with its volunteer recruits, the National Guard, and the drafted men actually in training, reached the grand total of 1,010,522. With the full mobilization of the National Army, the total will be over 1,500,000. For purposes of comparison, it may be mentioned that in June, 1916, the American army had in the federal service 107,641 officers and men.

The ten-fold expansion of the army, the increases expected in the immediate future, and the cost and difficulty of changing from an inadequate peace time equipment to an effective war basis, has, of course, revolutionized the military appropriations of the Government. The House of Representatives is considering a war appropriation bill of $4,810,979,370 for the present needs of the army and navy. The most costly item is the artillery expenditure; with more than $676,000,000 for large cannon, $120,000,000 for machine guns, and $818,000,000 for artillery ammunition and maintenance.

On September 13, the House of Representatives passed without a dissenting vote the Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance Bill, which aims to do away with pension litigation by authorizing national insurance of officers and enlisted men and standardizing rates of compensation for partial or total disability. Two Representatives opposed the bill, but they changed their votes in order to make the action of the House unanimous. Before the bill went to the Senate it was modified to place officers and men on the same footing in respect to disability compensation and also allowances to dependents in case of death. When the bill was first reported to the House it based the scale of compensation on the pay of the individual concerned.

Behind the Kaiser's Lines

All the reports which we are now getting from the Central Powers show a longing for peace that might, but for the encouragement derived from the Russian collapse, have already precipitated a political crisis. Most of the German newspapers, it is true, denounce President Wilson's reply to the Pope with the greatest bitterness and profess their absolute loyalty to the ruling dynasty, but the Socialist organ *Vorwärts* declares that the preservation of the present German Government ought not to be one of the war aims of the nation. It sees no obstacle to negotiations in President Wilson's insistence upon internal reforms within the German Empire. While in Germany the *Vorwärts* stands practically alone, in Austria-Hungary the press and people are divided. Several Hungarian papers express their willingness to support any peace which will keep the national frontiers intact, and profess no interest in the fate of the Hohenzollerns.

The stress of the blockade has been much increased by the American partial embargo on exports to neutrals adjoining Germany. In Berlin the coal shortage has induced the local authorities to limit the use of fuel as a source for illumination, the heating of public buildings, and for heating bath water. There is an abundant supply of coal in Germany, but there are not enough men to work the mines and railroads to capacity. In Austria-Hungary conditions are much worse, and there is danger of a serious shortage of foodstuffs this coming winter. The wet weather has injured some of the Hungarian crops upon which the nation relied, and the difficulty of securing adequate transportation is felt even more than in Germany.

The main committee of the German Reichstag has approved resolutions demanding the abrogation of the political censorship. There is a certain amount of sentiment in the Reichstag in favor of making the Imperial Government responsible to the people's representatives; and it is thought that the popular feeling toward an immediate peace on a basis of compromise and toward internal political reforms may soon be tested in a general election. If this is the case, the recent spectacular advance on Riga may have had a political motive behind it; to reawaken the flagging zeal of the nation and thus insure the election of a Reichstag determined on the prosecution of the war to a final victory.

The Liberty Motor

Secretary of War Baker announces that the aircraft engine designed for the aerial fleet which this country is building has passed its final tests. The signal service has already christened the new engine the "Liberty motor." In lightness, power and convenience the new American engine is said to be equal to the best European models and it is better adapted to building on a large scale. The British and French machines require much hand work from skilled mechanics for their construction, but the American motor is so standardized that its cylinders, pistons and other parts may be made in factories in widely separated parts of the country and assembled at a central plant. The parts of the engines are so readily interchangeable that it is said that new engines can be assembled from the parts of wrecked machines, thus greatly simplifying the problem of repairs.

The invention of the Liberty motor was not accident but the result of deliberate purpose. In June two engineers of national reputation were summoned to Washington to design an engine. In order to give them every possible assistance a considerable force of consulting engineers and draftsmen were brought together under their direction and motor manufacturers were invited to place their secret patents at the disposal of the Government. Parts of the first engine were turned out at twelve different factories located all the way from Connecticut to California. On July 3 the motor was first set up. Since then the motors have been subjected to every test, including actual use in aviation. One of the engines in an airplane broke the American altitude record in a flight test.



Pictorial Press

THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN COMMANDERS GET TOGETHER

General Pershing (third from the left) and General Pétain (just left of the center with his back to the camera) are holding a consultation with their staff officers concerning the merits of the United States army kit

The Shark Hunters

The Navy Department has had some more trouble with "elaboration." It made public a "report from Paris which states that the American steamship 'Westwego' reported that while cruising with several other ships they were attacked by a massed force of six submarines off the coast of France on the

5th of September, the result of this attack being that two steamers were sunk and probably all of the submarines were lost." Later it appeared that the word "all" was a clerical error for "one," which entirely altered the perspective of the battle, since while the destruction of six submarines is a good counterweight to the loss of two steamers, one submarine can hardly be so considered. Rumors have come thru private letters of American soldiers and sailors of a battle late in August between German submarines and American transports and destroyers which ended in the destruction of five of the U-boats. This encounter was not reported by the authorities. The Atlantic transport liner "Minnehaha," a steamship of 13,714 tons, was sunk on September 7 near the Irish coast. Fifty of the officers and crew were killed.

During the week ending September 9 twelve British ships of more than 1600 tons each and six smaller vessels were sunk. This is greatly below the average for the period of unrestricted submarine warfare; in fact, no week since June has exceeded the average. The number of large vessels torpedoed or wrecked by mines reached the lowest point for the entire period. During the same week the French lost one large vessel and five smaller ones and the Italians denied any losses whatever. Reports from London place the total destruction of Allied and neutral shipping from the first of January to the end of August at 4,561,000 tons. Perhaps a million tons of this loss has been made good by new construction. For a similar period the Germans claim to have destroyed over 6,000,000 tons of shipping, even making allowance for new construction.

Senate Approves War Taxes

On September 10 the much debated war taxation bill came to a vote in the Senate. No other revenue bill in American history has provided for a levy comparable to the $2,416,670,000 covered in the present measure, and few have been so long and so warmly contested. Yet the final vote by which it was approved was the decisive majority of 69 votes to 4. The four negative votes were cast by Senators Borah, Gronna, La Follette and Norris. All of these Senators are Republicans from Western or Middle Western states, and the decisive factor in determining their opposition to the bill was the rate of taxation on excess war profits. The four men were part of a larger group, comprizing somewhat less than a quarter of the Senate, who strove for days to increase the tax rate on excess war profits to what they considered an adequate figure. After a large number of amendments introduced with this aim had been rejected, Senator La Follette offered a substitute for the entire bill based wholly upon excess profits tax, income tax and levies on liquor and tobacco. This was rejected by 65 votes to 15.

The bill that passed the Senate will, it is estimated, bring in $842,000,000 in income taxes; $1,060,000 in war profits tax, and $218,000,000 from the levy on distilled spirits. There are also a considerable number of special taxes on luxuries, stamp taxes, and so on. The increased postal rates on periodicals were eliminated from the bill shortly before its passage. The consumption taxes on coffee, tea, cocoa and sugar were all rejected by the Senate. An amendment introduced by Senator Hardwick to place a special tax on individual incomes of more than $25,000 a year and to devote the proceeds to increasing the pay of soldiers serving abroad was defeated after a hot debate. After its passage in the Senate the war taxation bill went into conference between House and Senate leaders with a view to smoothing out the differences between the measure as it passed the House and the very different bill that has now been sent back to it. The Senate members of the joint conference were Senators Simmons, Stone and Williams, Democrats, and Penrose and Lodge, Republicans.



Central News

THE POWERS OF THE SEA AND AIR

Hydroplanes are being successfully used to increase the fighting strength of the United States navy. This warship, for instance, carries four. Two of them are plainly visible on the deck in this photograph. A third is just being raised from the water after a scouting expedition

The Second Liberty Loan

Secretary McAdoo has announced a second Liberty Loan campaign during the month of October. He did not make public any of the details of the sales campaign, but a larger subscription will be expected than on the first loan. On September 6, the House of Representatives passed the bond bill proposed by the Administration without a dissenting vote, altho its passage was preceded by a debate on the general question of what should be the ratio of bond issues to tax levies in the financing of the war. Speaker Champ Clark advocated meeting fully half the expenses of the war by taxation. The bill authorizes an issue of $7,538,945,460 of 4 per cent bonds, subject to taxation for war purposes if held by any one person in amounts exceeding $5000, and an issue of $2,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness and an equally large issue of war savings certificates. The rates of interest will be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Race Rioters Indicted

The grand jury which is making inquiry into the July race riots in East St. Louis has recently returned indictments against thirty-nine persons for their share in the disturbances. One hundred and five men were named in the indictments returned several weeks ago, making the total 144. Among those most recently brought to the bar of justice are Mayor Fred Mollman and his private secretary Maurice Ahearn. Ahearn is accused of aiding the rioters by preventing photographers from securing evidence by taking pictures of the mob. The charges against Mayor Mollman are of a negative character and extend only to neglect of duty in failing to enforce the law. Says the report:

> If his failure to give directions to the militia and if his failure to call upon the sheriff and to deputize citizens who offered their services were the result of a lack of ability or of fright, the office should be taken from him and given to an efficient person.
>
> If his failure to act was because his sympathies were with those who sought to drive the negroes out of East St. Louis, he should make room for a chief executive who is in favor of enforcing one hundred per cent of the laws. The law-abiding citizens and industries and the respectable laboring men should unite and demand the resignation of the mayor as the greatest good he can do his city.

The Senate and the Alien

On September 12 the Senate adopted without a vote Senator Chamberlain's resolution for the drafting of friendly aliens resident in the United States into military service. Under the terms of the resolution alien enemies, that is, subjects of Germany and its allies, could be enlisted for non-combatant service but not for actual fighting. Exempt from the provisions of the resolution are the citizens or subjects of nations which have treaties with the United States forbidding such conscription or nations whose alien residents are not allowed to acquire American citizenship. This last clause [illegible] the Japanese and Chinese in the United

States from military duty. Those who claim exemption thru treaty may be required to leave the United States within ninety days. Senator Stone spoke against the resolution, but he did not venture to press the matter to a division. The drafting of friendly aliens will, it is estimated, make 1,275,000 men liable to military service who are now exempt on the ground of not being American citizens.

The Senate has also passed the so-called "trading with the enemy act," which defines and regulates trading with the enemy and establishes penalties for unauthorized trading in war time. An amendment introduced into the bill by Senator King forbids papers printed in the German language to publish any comment on the acts of the United States in relation to the war unless such comment is paralleled by a correct English translation. The Government is authorized by the bill to take over patent rights held by enemy subjects under certain safeguards for the financial interests of the latter after the war. The Senate passed the bill, as it passed the alien draft resolution, without a division. Both measures then went to the House of Representatives.

Maine Refuses

On Monday, September 10, woman suffrage was placed before the men of Maine on referendum. The voters rejected it by a majority of nearly two to one. Almost every city and county in the state voted adversely. For this result a number of explanations have been given. Maine is one of the most conservative states in conservative New England, and the issue had never been presented to the electorate of the state before. Therefore, the suffragists claim, this election must be regarded as educational propaganda, "breaking ground" in a new field. The anti-suffragists ascribe the result partly to popular disgust at the militant suffragets who picketed the White House in Washington and partly to the emphasis which a state of war places upon the need of backing the ballot by the personal military service of the voter. No doubt the ever present prohibition issue played its part; the anti-prohibition vote being almost solidly anti-suffrage as well. President Wilson sent his good wishes to the women of Maine before the election, and ex-President Roosevelt made a long suffrage speech, in the course of which he denied that an equal suffrage electorate would be more inclined to pacifism than a community in which only men voted. In November the men of New York state will have a chance to follow the Maine example or to reverse it.

Dudley Field Malone, Customs Collector of the Port of New York, has resigned from office to aid in the woman suffrage propaganda. In his letter of resignation he recounted his services to the Administration as a party worker, an office holder and a patriotic citizen, and criticized President Wilson severely for his refusal to ask Congress to pass the federal suffrage amendment to the Constitution. He objected also to the arrest of the militant suffraget pickets. President Wilson has on several occasions spoken in favor of suffrage in the state campaigns, but he has never stated his position on the issue raised by Mr. Malone of equal suffrage by Constitutional amendment.



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A BURNING BALLOON PHOTOGRAPHED BY ITS PILOT

Probably the most unique of war pictures—this photograph taken by a French airman, Lieutenant Louis Charles Staehle, from a parachute in which he dropped safely to earth after his balloon was set on fire

The New Canadian Franchise

The Canadian Government has come to the conclusion that a general election in the Dominion is inevitable and has therefore introduced a franchise bill into the Canadian Parliament which, however, applies only to elections held during war time. The bill is a very curious and interesting one; hardly any franchise in the world is so closely related to military service. Mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of Canadian soldiers and officers are enfranchised. This provision marks the introduction of woman suffrage in Canada on a Dominion-wide scale and will probably have much influence on the woman suffrage movement in British America after the war. Several of the provinces, especially in western Canada, already have given women the vote. Persons born in enemy countries and naturalized since March 31, 1902, are excluded from the franchise on the plea that they are not required to perform military service. It was also proposed to debar the "conscientious objector" from voting, because it was considered illogical to permit those to share in the government who repudiated their duty of defending it, but this provision was abandoned as liable to injure the chances of passing the bill.

Party lines are rather closely drawn on the franchise bill. The Conservative Party is fairly united in its support. The Liberals for the most part approve of the grant of woman suffrage, but object to the disfranchisement of German and Austrian-born Canadians. The French Nationalists of Quebec profess to see in the measure a trick to continue the present Government in power by enfranchising those who might be expected to favor compulsory military service and disfranchising those who naturally oppose it. The draft is already law but has yet to come into full operation, and a hostile Parliament might hamper its operation or even venture to restore the old system of voluntary enlistment.

A regular Guy Fawkes conspiracy to dynamite the Parliament buildings at Ottawa and assassinate Premier Borden has been unearthed by the Canadian police. Only one item in a long series of criminal outrages planned by the conspirators was actually carried out; the blowing up of the home of Lord Athelstan, publisher of *The Montreal Star*. Anti-conscriptionist agitators are now busy explaining that they had no connection with the plot; which in most cases is probable enough, altho they have frequently mingled their denunciations of the compulsory service law with threats of revolution and assassination if it were put into effect.

Child Labor Law Called Invalid

Federal Judge Boyd of the Western District of North Carolina has declared the federal child labor law unconstitutional. The decision is, of course, immediately effective only in the North Carolina district subject to the jurisdiction of the court, but it will doubtless be quoted as a precedent in future test cases and will probably make inevitable an appeal to the Supreme Court. The Keating-Owen law, the validity of which was in question, forbade the employment of any child under fourteen in any factory, mill, workshop or cannery, whose products are to be shipped in interstate commerce and limited the working day of children under sixteen to eight hours. The state law of North Carolina does not contain these restrictions and therefore a test case arose involving the right of Congress to establish labor standards within the states by means of its control over interstate commerce. Judge Boyd declared that it was admittedly impossible for Congress to legislate directly on the conditions of labor within the states and contended that it was therefore unconstitutional to attempt to reach this aim by indirection.

WHEN MODERN HISTORY BEGAN

BY JUNIUS B. REMENSNYDER

PASTOR OF ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, NEW YORK

THE 400th anniversary of the birth of Luther in the year 1883 was observed with extraordinary enthusiasm thruout the Protestant world. In New York City, the chief observance was by the Evangelical Alliance, and the principal addresses were by Bishop Phillips Brooks and Dr. W. M. Taylor. A very interesting and scholarly symposium was held by the professors of Union Theological Seminary, in which each professor treated of some phase of the myriad-minded reformer.

But the present quadricentennial promises to be a far more universal and impressive observance. And, serious as is the hindrance up to the present, the world-wide war does not seem to have greatly interfered with it. It is in commemoration of Luther's nailing up the ninety-five theses on the door of the Wittenberg Cathedral, on All Saints' Eve, October 31, 1517. While the Evangelical Lutheran Church takes the lead in this observance and Germany and Scandinavia are united with the Lutheran churches in the United States in its energetic prosecution, nevertheless, all the Protestant churches are joining heartily in it, by the action of their general bodies, by the appointment of committees and by addresses on the Reformation. This is as it should be, for the anniversary is not that of the founding of any particular church, but of the birth of that great movement which history terms the Reformation. It is a commemoration common to Protestantism. The idea of the observance is to study the causes, the necessity and the generic truths of that epochal event so as to emphasize anew their vital significance. And this is not done in any spirit of hostility to the Roman Catholic Church, but with a cheerful recognition of its conscientious devotion and labor of love and sacrifice for the cause of Christ. But it is done out of fealty to the word of God, and with the conviction that the principles enunciated by the reformers are essential to a true church, and to a scriptural Christianity.

The act of the posting of the theses was a most remarkable one. Remarkable in that it was done without consultation with any person and in the face of the wide range and challenge of existing ecclesiastical corruptions; remarkable in the far-reaching consequences involved, as well as in the moral courage and daring of the deed, which pointed to what afterward became a potent factor in the movement, the unique personality of the unknown monk, Martin Luther, their author.

The intent of the theses was to denounce the trade in papal indulgences, which was brought near to Wittenberg by the papal emissary, Tetzel, who was selling indulgences to the multitudes gathered to observe the festival of All Saints. The chief purpose of the sale was not so much to comfort troubled consciences as to raise money of which the Pope was sorely in need to complete the cathedral of St. Peter at Rome. The inscription on Tetzel's huge iron chest was: "As soon as the money clinks in the chest, the soul leaps from Purgatory into Paradise."

LET us look at some of these theses: The first ran: "When our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, said, 'Repent ye,' etc., he meaneth that the whole life of believers should be a repentance."

The 36th: "Every Christian, truly repenting, hath perfect forgiveness of punishment and sin granted him, even without letters of indulgence."

Here we see how thoroly Luther had grasped the central idea of the Gospel; that remission of sins was to be obtained alone by heart repentance and by faith in the sacrifice of Christ, instead of being procurable by external, formal acts, penances, *Ave Marias*, etc., and still less to be purchasable with money.

The 62nd thesis declared: "The true treasure of the Church is the most holy Gospel of God's glory and grace." This is a direct challenge to that Roman conception of the Church, which clothed it with an authority like that of the Word of God. Luther here sets over against that ecclesiastical dogma the divine authority and supremacy of the Scriptures alone. This was the colossal weapon with which he was to break in pieces that false assumption which had built up a system that enslaved the minds and consciences of men in a tyranny which brooded as a nightmare over human progress and happiness.

But let us see how these theses looked to the Pope.

The 6th thesis straitly declared: "The Pope *cannot forgive any sin*, except so far as he doth declare and confirm God's forgiveness."

And the 82nd: "Such as why the Pope does not clear purgatory for the sake of the extreme suffering of souls, while he nevertheless releaseth countless souls for the sake of perishable money, contributed to the building of the cathedral, which is a most trifling matter?"

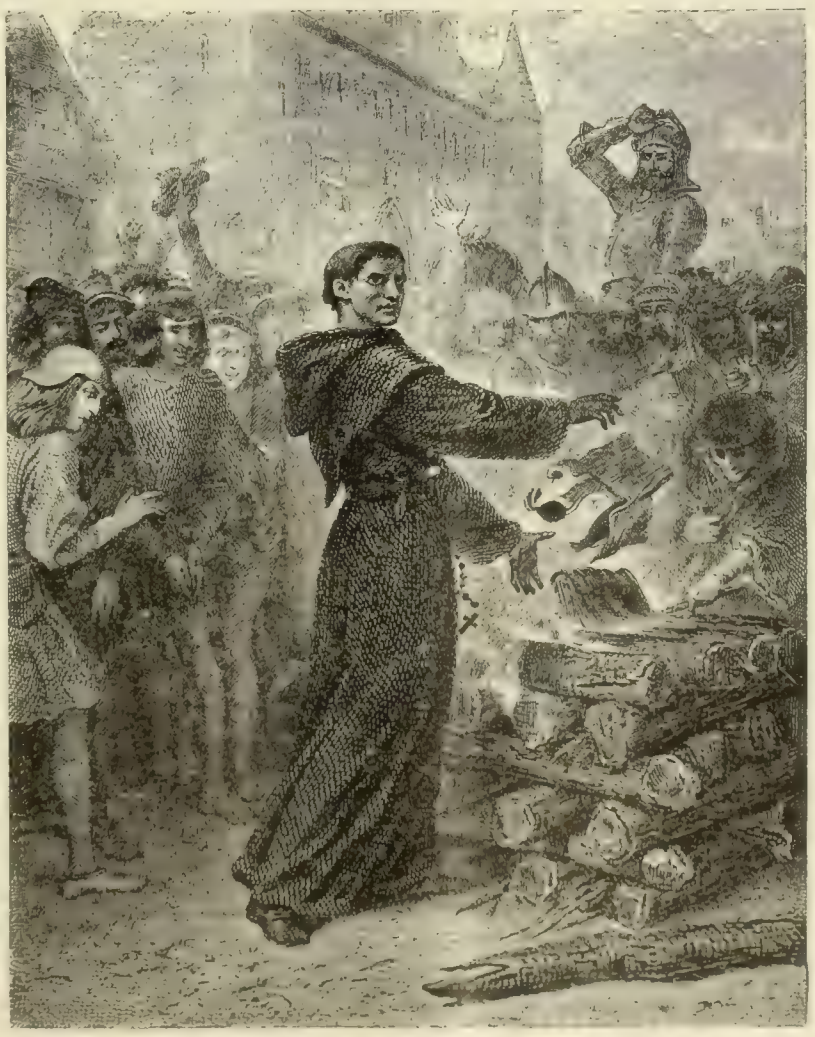
In these two theses we observe that Luther, contrary to the current slavish deference to papal authority and infallibility, had discerned that the Pope was really invested with no extra Scriptural authority. We also note an outgiving of that scathing humor and ridicule which were Luther's gift in so keen a degree, when he ironically asks the Pope why he does not make a non-commercial use of his pardoning.

Such is a brief epitome of the substance of these theses. They were the outcome of long and close study in the monastery of the Word of God, the teachings of the fathers and the history of the Church. And it is easy to see how in them lay the germs of all those essential doctrines which came to be the vital truths of Protestantism.

No one, however, at the time dreamed of such an outcome. Luther had posted these theses as a protest, and a challenge to a public, scholarly disputation of them. But when read by multitudes the next day, they produced an unexpected commotion. They were the talk in every mouth. And, soon disseminated by the newly discovered art of printing, they spread like wildfire.

Luther did not then know his own powers. But, as the discussion went on and assumed larger proportions, he soon found himself, Gifted with

[Continued on page 467



Burning the Papal Bull—Martin Luther's decisive challenge at Wittenberg to the tyranny of the Roman Catholic Church



Kadel & Herbert

That sweater of yours at the front—also the trench helmet, wristlets and socks. This soldier has the whole Red Cross knitted outfit

YOUR SERVANT—THE RED CROSS

BY GEDDES SMITH

A cablegram was sent from one of the half-dozen most important financiers in the United States to the vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company one day in July. One was in Washington, the other in Paris. It read:

What dark colors are acceptable? Should sweaters have sleeves? Should they have high necks or be without necks?—DAVISON.

Davison, of course, is Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Company. The recipient was Major Grayson M. P. Murphy.

The story of the way in which Henry P. Davison and men of that stamp became interested in the necks of sweaters is worth telling. The sweaters in question—a million and a half—had been cabled for by Major Murphy a few days before, together with a million comfort kits, a million and a half mufflers, and wristlets and socks. They were, he reported, "urgently required" to keep the fighting men in France comfortable.

"Last winter broke the record for cold and misery among the people here," the message ran. "They inexpressibly dread lest the coming winter find us without supplies to meet the situation."

You can't ignore such an appeal. Needless to say, Henry P. Davison was not paying individual attention to the work of two or three thousand knitting circles scattered over the country. But the machinery which made the message possible, and the broad constructive program of which it was a detail, were the creation of Mr. Davison's War Council.

The United States entered the war on April 6, 1917. The work of the Red Cross was then being rapidly expanded along carefully prepared lines. It had increased its membership tenfold during the preceding year. It had recruited, organized and equipt thirty-five base hospital units, each capable of taking over a 500-bed hospital. Within five weeks of our entry into the war two of these were on their way to France; others followed, and more have been organized and are ready for mobilization.

But the big new situation demanded a new organization. On May 10 President Wilson, president of the Red Cross, announced the appointment of a War Council of seven members, headed by Henry P. Davison, and including Charles D. Norton, vice-president of the First National Bank of New York and formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and secretary to President Taft; Grayson M. P. Murphy, senior vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, a West Point graduate and Spanish War veteran; Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., of Bliss, Fabyan & Company, of New York; and Edward N. Hurley, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, with former President Taft, chairman, and Eliot Wadsworth, vice-chairman of the existing Executive Committee of the Red Cross, *ex-officio*. Subsequently Mr. Hurley resigned to become chairman of the Shipping Board, and John D. Ryan, president of the Ana-



The head of the Red Cross War Council—Mr. Henry P. Davison

conda Copper Company, of Butte, Montana, succeeded him.

This group of big men assembled, the next step was to raise a big fund to pay for the big work which had to be done. The campaign which followed proved that the American people would back their Red Cross, at the very least, with $100,000,000.

Given the big men and the big fund, the essential thing was to meet the need in a big way. So the War Council decided to base its whole service to the countries torn by war on the reports of experts who should see with their own eyes the destruction, the suffering and deprivation which demanded relief, who were capable of deciding how American aid could be applied most effectively, and who should remain in the field to direct the expenditure of American money and energy.

Major Murphy himself was placed in charge of the commission to France. With him went a dozen men of large personal force—specialists in medicine, engineering, industrial organization, relief work of all sorts, large-scale administration. Constant communication between the Red Cross headquarters at Washington and Paris keeps the home office and its field representatives intimately in touch. The commission calls for the men and supplies it needs, and each call is considered and answered at this end by executives trained by large experience to decide matters of detail in the light of a far-reaching program.

These messages tell a vivid story of destitution and relief, equally homely and tragic, in many cases. "We must begin to prepare for the coming hard winter," says one, which continues

You cannot possibly send us more than we need of the following list, except where definite amounts are specified:

Twenty 4-ton motor trucks; 50,000 yards of flannel; condensed milk; flour; dried preserved vegetables; corned beef; rice; beans; canned beef; preserved fruits; sugar; heavy shoes; blankets; knitting wool; heavy white cotton sheeting.



Major Murphy, in charge of the Red Cross in France. He is attached to General Pershing's staff, and has under him a commission of specialists in relief work of all sorts

And here is a hint of the way in which French villages are being recalled to life by the joint aid of the French Government and the American Red Cross:

Representatives of the Red Cross returned recently from a study of conditions in the devastated areas, having selected three villages in which provisional reconstruction will be begun within a fortnight. Fifty villages were visited. In some the destruction of buildings was complete. In others, a portion of the buildings can be repaired. Nearly all the houses are without roofs, without windows and door frames, and with absolutely no furniture or utensils.

The Red Cross plans to do provisional reconstruction of buildings in several of



Makeshift headquarters at Washington, where temporary partitions bisect the great stained glass windows of Assembly Hall and the desks spill over into the corridors

these villages, and also, as the refugees return to the villages, to assist in their economic and social rehabilitation. In the light of the experience gained in these villages, it plans to undertake provisional reconstruction on a larger scale.

In these particular villages, the total population before the war was 3387. Now it is 235.

The villages first selected are those in the best wheat-growing areas, and the Government will plow the land with tractors. The repair of the houses will permit the return of the refugees, who can do a large part of getting the land sown to wheat this autumn. In order to encroach as little as possible on the limited supply of lumber, the Red Cross is selecting villages in which the work will be largely that of provisional repair rather than of new construction. It plans to make on the spot its own brick and lime.

One of the gravest perils that France faces is depopulation. Her birthrate, sufficiently low to cause alarm before the war, has fallen to a point where, per thousand of population per year, only eight babies are born to replace more than twenty persons who die. The answer of the Red Cross is the dispatch of a commission of specialists, headed by Dr. William P. Lucas of the University of California, to study the means by which American aid can save more of the babies for France.

Other commissions have been sent to Russia, Italy, Rumania, Serbia. Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago and his colleagues have already been received by Premier Kerensky and are working in close coöperation with the new administration. In each case the commissioners took with them medical and surgical supplies, serums, and perhaps food, for immediate relief, and will call for further shipments as they are needed. Most of the commissioners go as volunteers and the expenses of the commissions to France and Russia are borne by private subscription.

And what is coming of it all?

The Red Cross is taking good care of Pershing's army. "No need of our army which we can possibly foresee will be left uncovered," cables Major Murphy, who has been attached to General Pershing's staff in order to assure the fullest coöperation. Base hospitals (now part of the army medical service, of course), which were manned and equipt by the Red Cross with the finest men, women and material the United States could provide, are ready to care for American wounded. Other hospitals, including the one in Paris where Dr. Blake has been putting shattered limbs together in ways that are hardly short of miraculous, are now wholly or partly maintained by the Red Cross, and will serve the army when it has need. Six infirmaries and rest-stations line the route from reception camp to training camp in France, where soldiers who fall out are cared for till they can rejoin their units. Red Cross chapters are knitting a million pounds of wool into warm garments for the American troops and their allies. Comfort kits containing handy things and amusing things were sent over with the first detachments; more will go at Christmas.

A prisoner's bureau is already established at Berne to keep the Americans now in German prison camps, and those who may be there later, well fed and clothed and in communication with their homes. Thirteen thousand thoroly trained nurses are enrolled for such service as they may be called on to do; nearly two thousand have gone to France already.

The Red Cross is serving France. The War Council, thru its commissioners, asked France what immediate service was most [*Continued on page 478*



Miss Florence Marshall has organized the women of the country to make dressings and knit a million and a half sweaters, mufflers and pairs of wristlets and socks

THE GREAT AMERICAN LIAR

BY CHARLES M. SHELDON

AUTHOR OF "IN HIS STEPS"

I have just had my annual spring visit from my friend, the Tax Assessor, and a very interesting visit as usual. It is also the most personal call I receive in the course of the year, tho this is the first time I have ever recorded it for the public.

The Assessor is an agreeable and judicious man, the only one of all my acquaintances who knows more about my affairs than even my family physician. Unfortunately, like all ministers, I have no pastor in whom to confide my troubles and to whom I can go for advice. So when the Tax Assessor makes his yearly visit, I find myself breathing almost a sigh of relief, like a penitent soul approaching the confessional after a long and compulsory absence from such a privilege.

The Assessor spreads out on his wide book a sheet of paper as large as one side of a daily, and in the august name of the "State," of which he is a sworn and paid official, he proceeds to interrogate me concerning the most intimate secrets of my inner property life.

Then it is that I catch my annual glimpse of my "possessions," of that world concerning which the Master said, "A man's life does not consist in the superfluity thereof." Then I am made aware also of the fact that the minister is not one who generally hath many of this world's goods in the shape of "mules," "twine-binders," "threshing machines," "mining tools," "government bonds," and so forth.

"Blest be nothing!" says the preacher as he looks the Assessor in the eye and cries "No!" in a full, round tone, and the Assessor knows that he is hearing the real truth, which is a rare thing for him, for he knows full well that I have no "cattle," "hogs," "sheep," "mortgages," "farm machinery," "wind mills," "air ships," or "submarines" concealed about my person or hidden in my writing desk.

BUT after he has conscientiously and as in state duty bound put to me all the questions on the paper, and we have mutually eliminated all the things I do *not* possess, then we come to the most interesting part of his visit, namely, the consideration of that which in the course of the years I have been calling "mine own" to distinguish it from some other man's. Then follows some such dialog as this:

The Assessor: "Any gold watches?"

I: "One."

The Assessor: "Solid?"

I: "No. Filled."

The Assessor: "What is it worth?"

I: "Do you mean what I paid for it, or what I could get for it?"

The Assessor, hesitating: "Well—what do you—that is—er—what did it cost?"

I: "My wife paid twenty-five dollars for it twenty-five years ago. It was" (The Assessor never tells anything, so I go on) "it was a wedding gift from the bride."

The Assessor, after a pause: "What do you value it at?"

I: "Do you mean its real value?"

The Assessor: "Shall we put it at fifteen?"

I, slowly: "It has a picture of her on the inner case, taken the day before she married me. It could not be removed without destroying it."

The Assessor, pensively: "You will have to put it at some figure."

I: "What does the state mean when it asks me what my watch is 'worth'?"

The Assessor, after some pause: "I do not know."

I: "Then how can I tell?"

The Assessor: "Shall we put it at ten?"

I: "I would not sell the watch for any amount of money. But no one would pay over five."

The Assessor: "Shall we put it at five?"

I: "But the state asks me to swear to its actual value. And I am trying to tell the state 'the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God.'"

The Assessor: "It beats me. Whatever you say, goes."

I: "But what does the state mean when it asks, 'What is your watch worth'?"

THE Assessor, putting down something: "Let's pass on to your library; what do you value that at?"

I: "Do you mean what the books cost when I bought them, what I would have to pay now, or what they would fetch if sold at the present price of old paper?"

The Assessor: "I mean—I mean—what is your library worth?"

I: "Well, let the state tell me; there are books here" (my eyes go over the shelves affectionately) "books that no money could buy. Gifts from friends; autograph copies; names I cherish; Phillips Brooks, John Greenleaf Whittier, Henry Ward Beecher, Joseph Parker, William T. Stead, Gilbert Parker, H. G. Wells. Did you ask me how much my library was worth?"

The Assessor, with a sigh of weariness: "Yes, what do you put it at?"

I: "The state asks me as a truth-telling citizen to declare on oath what these companions of my thought, these close friends of my imagination and memory are actually worth. What if my answer is, 'I do not know.'"

The Assessor: "I shall have to put down something. What do you call your library worth?"

I: "I can't, of course, remember what all the books cost. I don't suppose I could get at a forced sale over two hundred dollars for the lot."

The Assessor, brightening up: "You are allowed fifty dollars on your library. Shall we say one hundred and fifty is the value?"

I: "But if the state asks me to declare the real value of my books, I shall have to decline to answer."

The Assessor: "Call it one hundred and fifty. Pass on to the household goods. How much are they worth?"

I: "Do you mean what I paid or what I could replace the lot for?"

THE Assessor, cautiously: "I suppose the state means what you—er—consider your household goods—er—worth. That is, what do you value them at. Chairs, carpets, beds, tables, dishes, rugs, and so forth."

I: "Does the state mean what I paid for them or what I could get? Most of our household goods are worn smooth from long use. They would be called second hand. But there is an old rocking chair my wife rocked our first baby in. I can see them now. And the table around which our friends have sat as the years sped, and the old rug in front of the fireplace, and my mother's old silver teaspoons with her wedding initials—and a few things like those—you see it's not easy to put a value—"

The Assessor, interrupting, somewhat rudely: "Would three hundred cover it?"

I: "Three hundred? You mean three hundred thousand?"

The Assessor, with a sigh: "Put it at that."

I: "Make it three hundred million while you are about it; for that amount wouldn't buy the rocking chair alone."

The Assessor, putting down something: "All right. Now for jewelry. Any diamonds, rings, precious stones, heirlooms, and so on?"

I: "Ah! The old state does have some sentiment, doesn't it, when it prints 'heirlooms' in its tax inventory? But do you mean—does the state mean—what the few bits of gold and silver we possess would bring at the mint if melted down into bullion? What does it mean?"

The Assessor, doggedly: "What do you value them at?"

I: "There is my wife's wedding ring. I remember what I paid for that. Five dollars. And she showed me only the other day her engagement bracelet, a slight band for a little white wrist, solid gold links with a heart of pearls, the money to buy it made by writing verses for—ha! ha! the *Youth's Companion!* And the State of Kansas asks me to say what those bits of jewelry are worth. I decline to answer. I would rather be sentenced for contempt of court."

The Assessor: "Guess at it."

I: "Let the State of Kansas do the guessing."

The Assessor, perplexed: "We have got to put down something. What do you say to twenty-five dollars?"

I: "As good as anything."

The Assessor, cheering up: "Ah! You are getting more sensible."

I: "No. It's the state, making me a bigger liar every year."

Topeka, Kansas

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL





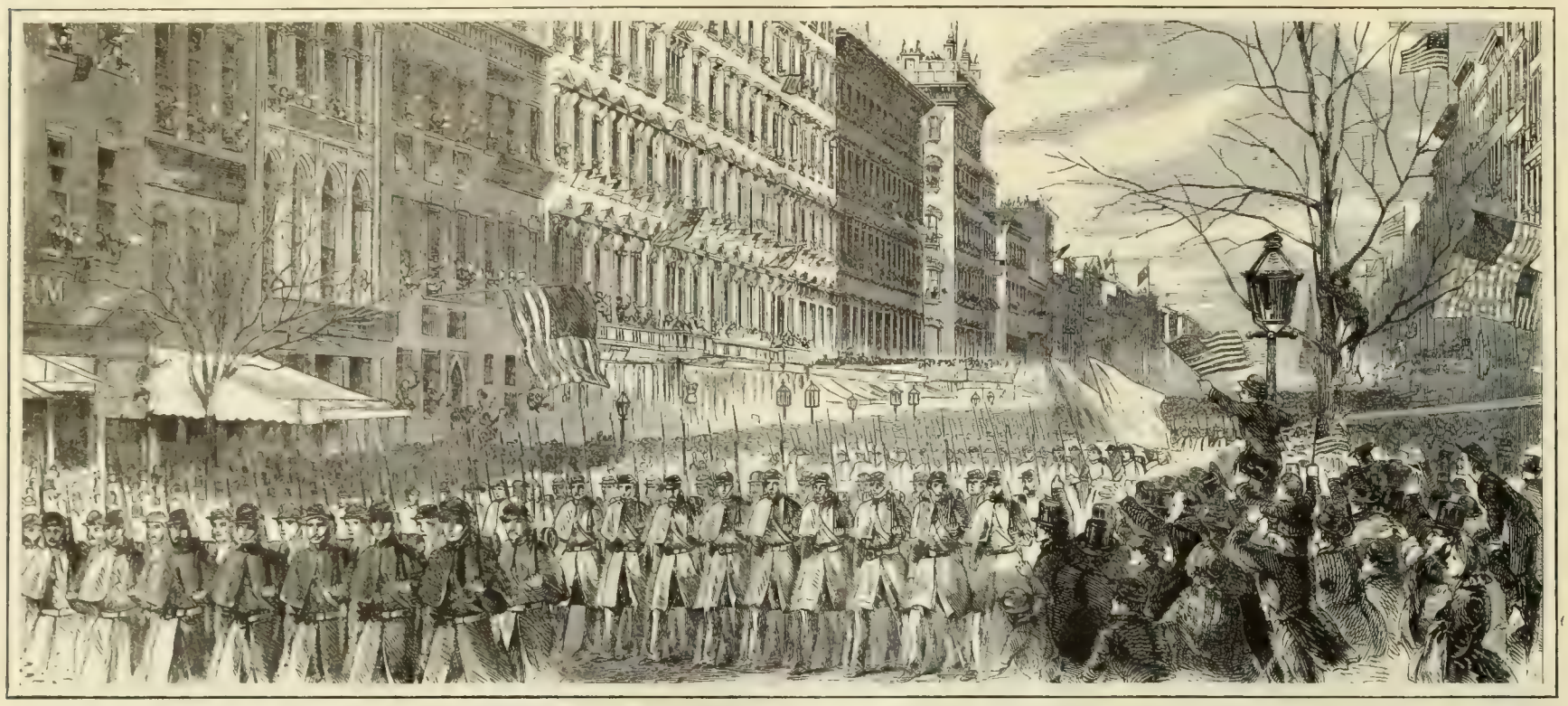
IN GERMANY'S PRISON CAMPS

There is illustration for both sides of the discussion as to Germany's treatment of war prisoners in these photographs, brought over by an American woman recently living in Berlin. The Englishmen at Ruleben (on the left) prove by their faces, as well as by the poster, that their condition is fairly enjoyable. But the quarters of French prisoners (on the right) present a rather different picture



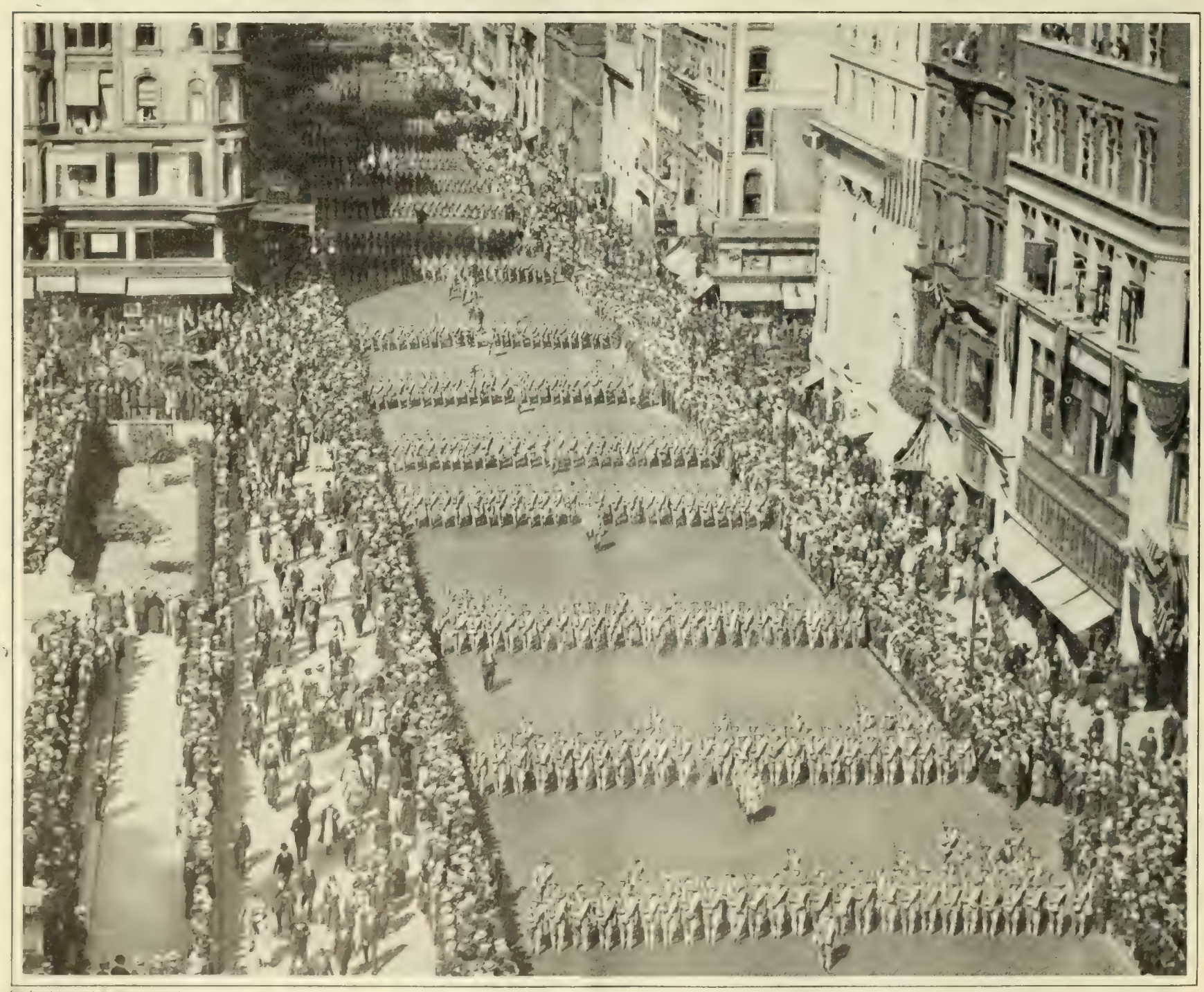
THE TASK OF FEEDING FIFTEEN THOUSAND RUSSIANS

Can prisoners win the war? These breadlines of Russian soldiers in Germany suggest one way to complicate the enemy's [illegible]



WHEN THE SEVENTH MARCHED AWAY IN '61

One of the first Civil War numbers of "Harper's Weekly" published this cut of New York's send-off celebration to the boys in blue



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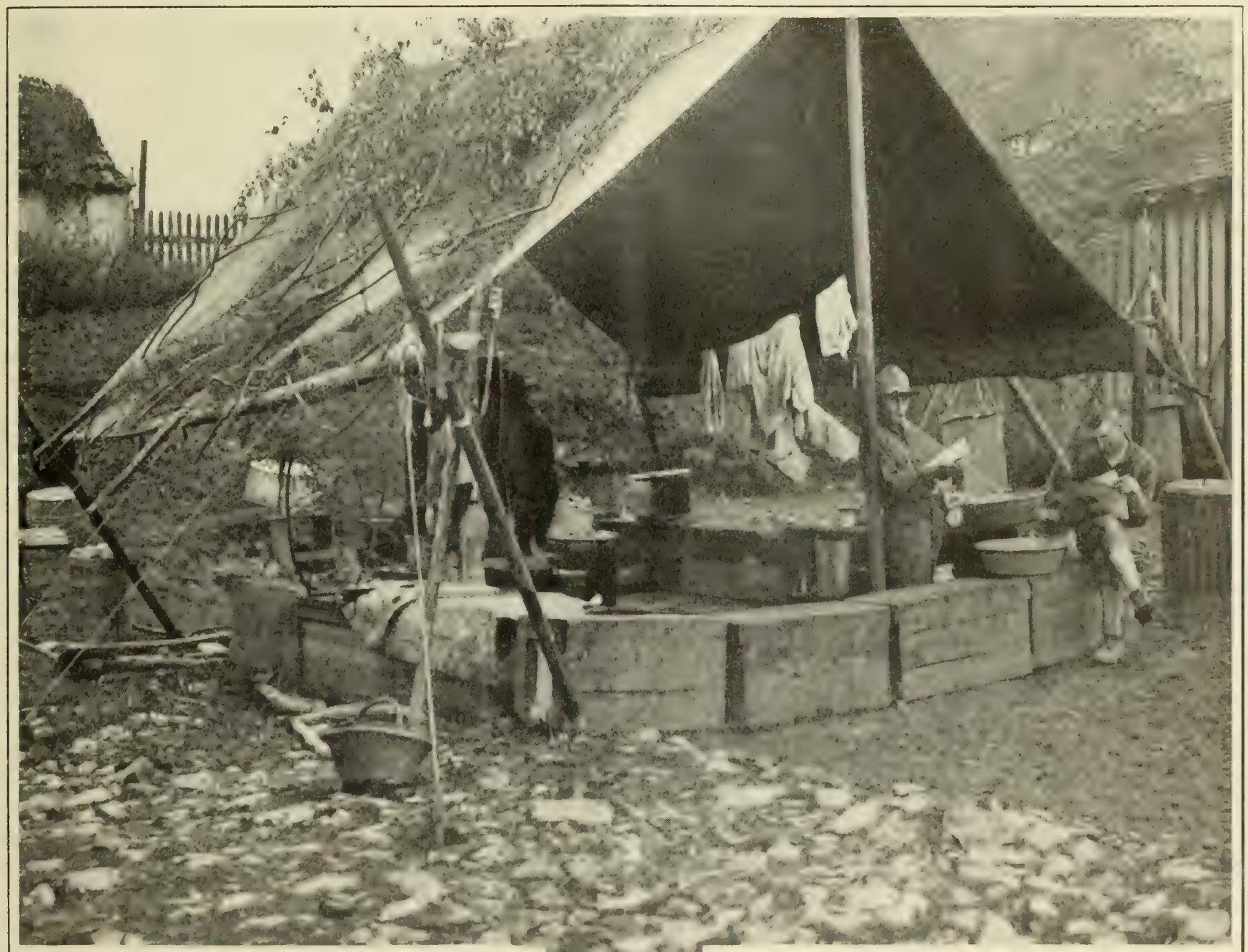
THE "FIGHTING SEVENTH" ON THEIR WAY TO FRANCE

New York's favorite regiment leads the way in another war for democracy and "the city of Don't-care" proves again how much it does



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A FRENCH GENERAL REVIEWS OUR TROOPS CLOSE TO THE FIGHTING FRONT





Pictorial Press

LEARNING TRENCH TACTICS

French officers are giving the American soldiers the benefit of their three years' experience in trench fighting

Pictorial Press

OVER THERE

It might be any old camp where a couple of soldiers had nothing more serious to worry about than a dish-pan, but the carefully "camouflaged" tent-fly belies that first impression. As a matter of fact it's well within sound of the guns. The censor does not say exactly where



© *International Film*

"TIME OFF" IS BUSY, TOO

The Sammies say that learning to talk French is easy — but perhaps it all depends on how you study it

MUSICAL MEDIOCRITY

BY CHARLES L. BUCHANAN

AUTHOR OF "FUTURIST MUSIC"

ONE of the greatest living musicians recently exprest the opinion that New York was no longer the representative musical center of this country. On the surface, such a point of view appears an astounding and ridiculous distortion of fact. If, however, we look beneath the surface and critically consider the *spirit* back of New York's superabundant musical activities, we begin to wonder if there is not something to be said for the point of view. Obviously, the intangible matter of public taste cannot be gaged by the concrete infallibility of statistics. We cannot scientifically demonstrate in just what degree the sincerity of this musical public differs from the sincerity of the Philadelphia or the Chicago or the San Francisco musical public. We have heard musicians contend that the standard of appreciation in these cities is of a more valid, vital kind than the standards obtaining in this city. One thing is generally agreed upon—the fact that there is today in New York no revelation of an organized musical significance commensurate with our prestige and our potentialities.

IT has been dishearteningly apparent to any one of an alert and cultivated sensibility that the trend of New York's musical activities has been for some years now steadily in the direction of a lower level of excellence. We find much pleasing effort, much external efficiency, but we do not find that indescribable something, that spiritual force, that inner ferventness of appeal that means Genius. The record presented us year after year by the Philharmonic, the Symphony Society, the Boston Symphony and the Metropolitan Opera House is a record of respectable routine from which the glowing and vivifying revelation of individual talent is unmistakably absent. Taking the Philharmonic as an example, we may well ask how a city that has known a Seidl, a Safonoff, a Nikisch, a Toscanini and a dozen other fascinating and compelling musical personalities can accept with equanimity and with apparent relish, the amiable but far from extraordinary efforts of Mr. Stransky! It must be emphatically recorded that Mr. Stransky is not the negligible conductor his severest critics would have him appear. As a matter of fact, there is much that Mr. Stransky does that is admirable. From a technical standpoint, it is probable that the Philharmonic has never played as well as it is playing today under his leadership. Its performances are often splendidly energetic, entertaining and interesting.

The point that should be made is simply this: Mr. Stransky occupies a position of supreme significance; he is the leader of the premier orchestra of the first city of the world. The standards that he must measure up to are, in the very nature of the case, stupendous. One may appreciate Mr. Stransky without committing the fatuous inconsistency of judgment that would rank him a great conductor. How does it happen that a musician of Mr. Stransky's obvious limitations can succeed in maintaining a position that a Safonoff or a Mahler could not maintain? How does it happen that a city that has known the incomparable genius of a Nikisch and a Toscanini—a kind of genius amounting to a veritable clairvoyance—can content itself with musical renderings that are, by comparison, uninspired, perfunctory and prosaic? In his handling of those aspects of a musical composition that are more or less elementary, Mr. Stransky is often satisfyingly effective. For example, it would be difficult to secure a finer treatment of the last movements of Tschaikovsky's Fourth and Fifth Symphonies than the treatment accorded them by this conductor. Mr. Stransky's defects are the defects imposed upon him by his temperament; he is not a conductor of any large amount of imagination, of any very particular fineness of feeling.

Obviously, however, Mr. Stransky has secured himself in the favor of an element in control of the Philharmonic's affairs that approaches the matter more from the social than from the esthetic standpoint. It is open to question whether the directors of this organization are sufficiently educated musically to appreciate the finer values of a valid artistic worth. Certainly a consistent continuity of purpose has never been in evidence in the affairs of this organization. With characteristic inefficiency, we entrust the control of the most important musical organization in New York to those persons that are least qualified by education to administer them. No one would dream of placing an Ornstein or a Schonberg at the head of Morgan & Co., but we see nothing incongruous in placing a banker, a manufacturer, or an editor at the head of an artistic organization.

ON the other hand, there is an aspect of the matter that has been practically ignored by the participants in the recent controversy. Incidentally, its importance cannot be sufficiently emphasized. For the last couple of years the Philharmonic has been performing to sold-out houses. Its receipts for the season just concluded have been $14,000 ahead of last season and last season they were $11,000 ahead of the previous season. The Philharmonic has never done so well. Whether we can attribute any part of this signal achievement to the unprecedented conditions brought about by the war and the consequent convening in New York of an alien and transient population, it is, of course, impossible to determine. One fact of an incalculable significance arrests our consideration—the fact that the most uninspired and deplorable opera that we have known in over a score or more of years, and the most mundane and mediocre concerts that the Philharmonic has perhaps ever given are overflowingly and complacently encouraged by the public.

Just here we touch the quick of the entire matter. Any consideration of contemporary conditions leads us, in the last analysis, to conclusions of an unhappy and discouraging nature regarding the attitude of the people toward the musical and artistic life of the community. We know that art is mostly supported by the munificence of various individuals. One man, Colonel Higginson, [*Continued on page 471*]

Rules For Successful Work

By Edward A. Filene

President of William Filene's Sons Company of Boston

I. Make your plan in writing.

II. Compare it with the methods of the most successful men.

III. Most important. Have it criticized in advance by those it will affect and any one else who can be helpful. Our plans are bound to be criticized either before or after they are put in operation. If we have them criticized in advance, the chances are that they will be more favorably received and even defended as their own plans by those upon whom they depend for success.

IV. Put it into operation.

V. See that it keeps itself in operation until rescinded. Until your plan keeps in operation automatically you have not organized it. This can be done by simple firm rules that are difficult to evade. Distinguish between the main rules and the secondary explanatory rules called for to carry out the main rule.

VI. Keep the plan open to revision, but do not allow it to be changed except after the most careful reasoning. The value of these rules lies in their being firmly carried out in the order and exactly as they are written. I believe, from my experience. that any man who uses the above method—other things being equal—will succeed far better than the man who does not use this method.

MANNING OUR MERCHANT MARINE

BY JAMES H. WILLIAMS, ABLE SEAMAN

Over twenty years ago Mr. Williams first wrote for The Independent his true "yarns" of stirring adventures at sea, tales of long voyages on board the old American wind-jammers in the days when shipping was a game of individual initiative and "sea sense." Mr. Williams still follows the sea—he has recently come into New York from Argentina—and he spends his time between voyages working to improve the conditions of sea service. In the following article he takes up the points made by Commodore Miller in "Back to the Sea," which was published in The Independent of September 8, and discusses them from the viewpoint of an able seaman.—THE EDITOR.

IN the days of the windjammers, when the stately white-winged American clipper covered every sea, no special schemes were ever devised to man them, yet their complements were always full. Their crews came to them by natural attraction and were made up of men of all nations and races under the sun. They never received any special system of training or nautical education and never needed any, for what was born in them was developed by opportunity, natural qualification and constant practise.

I was sent to sea when less than twelve years old, yet no man ever taught me, nor had to teach me, a single detail of all the multiple apparel, rigging, spars, gear or accessories, nor the names of them nor how to handle them; all of that I learned by close observation, application and constant practise, and every other man who ever became a sailor had to do likewise, without asking questions and without special instruction. If he succeeded he became a sailor; if not he became a discarded ranik.

In the numerous discussions which have taken place on this perplexing subject during the past twenty years much stress has been laid upon what is euphoniously termed *sea habit*. What is sea habit? How shall we define it? Is it a good or a bad habit? In my opinion all that a sailor needs to make him a success is *sea sense* and a rugged constitution, with no habits at all.

When Captain Samuels of the famous American clipper "Dreadnaught" quarreled with the Liverpool pilot board over pilotage charges he decided to take his own ship down Channel without a pilot. Lord Brassy followed the ship out in his steam yacht "Sunbeam" to witness the disaster which he fully believed—perhaps fondly hoped—would befall the lofty clipper. But great was his astonishment when he sighted the "Dreadnaught" sailing majestically on her way; to see her intrepid skipper sitting carelessly on the fore-topsail yard and conning his ship safely to sea by the *color of the water*. That was sea sense!

About thirty years ago, coming home from the Philippines in a ship hailing from Portland, Maine, we were dismasted in a hurricane off the Bermuda Islands, losing our fore main topmasts, and our mizzen mast almost completely. After the storm we worked into Bermuda and tried to refit. But the avaricious ship-mongers, taking full advantage of our distress, demanded impossible prices for supplying the necessary spars and rigging. Then the towing company offered to tow the ship to New York on a ruinous salvage basis. But both these enterprizing proposals were indignantly rejected by our stalwart skipper with intense vigor and lurid profanity.

Two American vessels, a brig and a barkentine which had been anchored in the harbor during the hurricane, had parted their cables, fouled each other and were thrown upon the beach. Both their bottoms were knocked out and they were abandoned. Our old man made an agreement to strip them with his own crew, taking such of their spars as he required to re-rig his own ship for his share of the salvage.

We stripped both the stranded vessels, re-rigged our own ship with their salved spars, converting her into a full-rigged brig instead of a ship, and brought her safely into New York.

That was *seamanship!*

WHEN the "Titanic" went down about 635 lives were lost and that terrible calamity was largely due to the prevailing and persistent faith in "sea habit." Had the "Titanic" been fully manned by a crew of old-time practical sailors this awful sacrifice of human life might have been avoided whether there were enough lifeboats or not. For on board the "Titanic" there was abundant material for the construction of a great raft, or series of rafts, capable of floating all of those unfortunate people to safety. During the three hours or more that the ship floated after striking the ice it would have been done had there been there the skill and practical knowledge necessary to have accomplished it. Had she been properly manned it would have been done, for in such an emergency it would have been the first thought that would have flashed into an old sailor's mind.

Our problem, therefore, resolves itself into this: How are we to attract together the youths and men endowed with the spirit of sea sense and keep them where they naturally belong?

The only logical and practical way is to give them a chance to develop their natural talents and a purpose for which to live. School ships will not suffice; for a school ship is only a boy's outing place, and few of them find any serious purpose in being there.



An old-time clipper under full sail

Among all the thousands of ships, steam or sail, that entered the River Plate in 1910 the finest and by far the most interesting was the magnificent Danish four-masted bark "Viking." She was built by the Danish Government for the training of young men to the sea service, and has been a splendid success. This ship, manned by merchant officers and seamen, carries also about fifty cadets and engages regularly in genuine commerce. I saw her loading grain at Buenos Aires last December. Her cadets therefore receive sound practical training and instruction in every detail of regular ship's work, and in the end become thoroly practical seamen. They receive good treatment, food, care, clothing and quarters; and their moral welfare is jealously safeguarded as well. It was a fine sight to see the sturdy young fellows marching in a body to church every Sunday under the watchful care of their own captain and officers.

Both France and Germany were carrying on the same system before the war, and the governments of both countries were operating several large commercial sailing ships with eminent success. Why cannot the United States, following this plan and taking advantage of existing conditions after the war, proceed with the construction of a large fleet of big sailing ships, and put them into general service as ocean freight carriers?

FOR many years the American shipping owners have refused to build sailing ships because they cannot compete with steam. At the same time certain enterprizing New England lumber companies have been buying up large numbers of foreign square-rigged sailing ships and operating them successfully in the River Plate and other South American trades, while the Scandinavians have been constantly buying all the sail tonnage in sight for years and building many others as well and operating them to all parts of the world without complaint. Norway has now more sailing ships than any country in the world and more and better sailors than any country in the world!

Meanwhile the American steamship owners have been constantly clamoring in Washington for subsidies, subventions, rebates and drawback bounties to keep them out of the poorhouse for the past twenty years, while the redoubtable Robert Dollar threatens to sell his nine steamers or place them under the Chinese flag unless Congress consents to subsidize them. Repeal the La Follette law and allow him to carry Chinese coolies instead of American seamen. No one [Continued on page 482]

COUNTING THE BILLIONS

BY ALEXANDER D. NOYES

AUTHOR OF "FORTY YEARS OF AMERICAN FINANCE"

THE War Revenue Bill, as it passed the Senate on Monday, September 10, embodies the results of long deliberation, in the course of which opinion as to the amount that ought to be raised by taxation was influenced alternately by changing estimates of what the war would cost the United States Government, by controversy as to how much of this should be raised thru taxes and how much thru war loans, and by divergence of judgment as to how the new taxes should be distributed.

The question of what our Government's war expenditure would actually be, in its first year of belligerency, has been an extremely confusing factor. When we went to war in April the Treasury estimated that the first year's war expenses (exclusive of ordinary Government expenditures) would be $3,502,558,000. But the department raised its estimate of probable expenditure repeatedly and very heavily during the next four months. In August it calculated, on the basis of war appropriations made or pending, that the year's total expenditure for all governmental purposes would be $10,735,000,000, as against $1,041,000,000 in the fiscal year which ended last June. In other words, new expenditures arising from the war would exceed $9,000,000,000.

Still later, Congress and the financial world were startled by what appeared to be the virtual doubling of this estimate, in another supplementary statement by the Treasury that the war expenditure for the year would foot up $19,000,000,000. This estimate turned out to be a very loose and misleading calculation, for it included $4,000,000,000 in loans made or to be made to the Allies (which are not, strictly speaking, public expenditure), and also included numerous enormous requisitions, some of which have not been passed on at all by Congress and a good many of which, like the appropriation for new ships, could not possibly be expended in a single year.

THE House of Representatives passed its War Revenue Bill six weeks after our declaration of war. Its bill was drawn up on the basis of the original $3,500,000,000 estimate of probable war expenditure. In line with the Treasury's suggestion that one-half of this be raised from taxes, the House of Representatives promptly prepared and passed a war revenue bill which was estimated to produce $1,867,000,000. The Senate committee at first prepared a bill to produce the somewhat smaller revenue of $1,449,000,000; reasoning that fifty per cent of war expenditure was an abnormally large proportion to pay from taxes. But the subsequent mounting-up of Treasury estimates led, first to an increase in the committee's plan for revenue from taxes to $2,006,970,000, and then to further increases, made on the floor of the Senate, which brought the estimated yield, as the bill now stands, to $2,406,670,000. This sum, it should always be remembered, is for war taxes pure and simple, and is in addition to the revenue provided for ordinary governmental purposes—which itself amounts to about $1,300,000,000.

It is difficult to say what proportion of the year's total expenditure this Senate bill would provide. The congressional debates on the subject have been very confusing, and the Treasury's estimates of expenditure even more so. If the Treasury's August figures—the last submitted in detail—are accepted as the measure of probable public expenditure, then our total revenue from taxation would be slightly under 25 per cent of the year's whole government expenditure. That ratio would compare with the similar ratio in the case of the British Government, of about 21 per cent in the first full year of war, 26 per cent in the British fiscal year ending last March, and 27¾ per cent as estimated for the pending British fiscal year.

BOTH House and Senate were immediately confronted, when the revenue bill came up for consideration, with a demand that all war expenditure be paid from taxes. At first this demand was avowedly based, not only on the assumed wrongfulness of placing the burden on posterity, thru future interest payments on the war bonds, but on the strange idea that the wealthy classes had brought the United States into the war, and ought therefore to be punished for it. But both House and Senate came to several clear and sober conclusions in the matter both of the income tax and of the war profits tax. First, it was not a question of punishing anybody for the war, but of raising revenue. Second, posterity had at least something at stake in this war, as well as the Americans of today. Third, while the Government has as much right to appropriate all private incomes for war purposes as to draft all men, old and young, into active military service, public interest demands the use of reasonable common sense in both processes. Fourth, continuance of the country's finance and trade on a sound and prosperous basis requires that the capital of private investors be allowed to accumulate in an amount at least sufficient to conduct such operations. Fifth, it is altogether wise to leave a margin for increased taxation, in the possible event that the war should be long continued, and that our war expenses should enlarge as they have done in England. In the end, this idea of taxation to the limit was overwhelmingly defeated in both House and Senate.

When it came to settle how the taxes should be raised, the House of Representatives acted in so great a hurry that the bill as it passed that House was apologized for, even by its friends. Instead of taxing war profits as such, it contained a clumsy provision for putting a tax, at a very high rate, only on all profits exceeding eight per cent of capital. The income tax and the excise and documentary taxes were made very heavy by the House. But the total sum desired was not attained by the estimates on them, and in the eleventh hour two very objectionable provisions were thrown into the House bill—one a "retroactive tax," amounting to one-third of the income tax already paid for the calendar year 1916; the other, an all-around ten per cent increase in customs duties, with every article now on the free list paying ten per cent duty hereafter.

All three of these highly objectionable provisions were swept away by the Senate. The House tax on profits over eight per cent was replaced by a graduated tax on excess of profits of companies and partnerships over the average profits earned in the three years before the war. The rate of that taxation rises in the Senate bill from twelve to sixty per cent, according to the percentage increase in profits, as compared with the pre-war period. This tax is estimated to raise $562,000,000, as against $200,000,000 calculated for the House tax. The "retroactive income tax" was entirely rejected, and the ten per cent increase in tariff duties replaced by a few judicious changes in the duty on specified articles.

OF the $2,406,670,000 which is reckoned as the yield under the Senate bill, $1,060,000,00 would come from war profits and $842,000,000 from incomes. That is to say, something over 79 per cent of the new war revenue would be derived from these two taxes. This is a fairly conclusive answer to the accusation that the Senate had been laboring to exempt wealth from the burden. As a matter of fact, after the doubling of the present two per cent "normal" tax on all incomes, super-taxes are imposed in the Senate bill, beginning with an extra one per cent on incomes between $5000 and $7500, and rising by regular gradations until 45 per cent is taken from incomes between $750,000 and $1,000,000 and 50 per cent from incomes of more than a million.

Thus the bill passed the Senate, and in that form it went to the conference committee of the two Houses. If agreed to in the form reported by the Senate—and in substance this will probably be the result—it will remain to see what is to be the effect of a tax schedule on the country's general financial position, and how far they will represent the proper contributions by taxes to war expenses. Judgment on both considerations will depend very largely on whether the end of the war does or does not seem to be in sight when Congress assembles next December.

New York City

MUSICAL MEDIOCRITY

(*Continued from page 468*)

gave us the Boston Symphony, one man, the late Edward de Coppet, gave us the Flonzaley Quartet. We cannot expect an organization to be actuated by the exalted and often precarious ideals that occasionally actuate the individual. There is something just a little absurd in the spectacle of this recent tirade directed against the Philharmonic at a time when the Philharmonic is doing the best business of its history. Assuming that the directors of the Philharmonic possess a keener degree of perspicacity than we have credited them with, we can imagine that they have consciously subordinated a policy of artistic idealism to a popular appeal. Well, can we blame them? It is sheer nonsense to contend that an organization of this kind is an educational institution. It is under no obligation to educate anybody; it supplies entertainment to the public, and, in the present instance, it is very evidently giving the public what the public wants. In other words, a pleasant interim between a late luncheon and a five o'clock engagement for tea at the Plaza! Those persons—always in the minority—to whom art is a real and living thing—an automatic part of them, like breathing, for instance—well, they can stay away.

The present writer has, in times past, vehemently assailed the administrators of this city's musical activities. This attitude now appears to him ill-considered and immature. The matter is one of supply and demand. To borrow from our pungent vernacular, it is "up" to the public, and the public has not made good. The performances accorded the Wagner music dramas in this city are deplorable. But who is to blame for this? Who allows Wagner to be performed, year after year, in a dead, monotonous and perfunctory fashion? The public. The greatest music that the world has ever known—the music of Richard Wagner—is emasculated and desiccated at the Metropolitan Opera House, and the subscribers to that institution are not sufficiently interested to protest the matter. There are not lacking individuals who writhe under the inadequate treatment afforded these incomparable master works by the conductor, Mr. Bodanzky. They know, for instance, that the third act of *Tristan* consists of a series of stupendous contrasts thru which are driven like spray before a hurricane the fever wrought imaginings, delusions and recollections of a delirious, mortally wounded man. As an exhibition of a kind of frantic strength this is probably the greatest piece of emotional and dramatic writing that the human brain has given us. Psychological subtility and tension of an excruciating degree are literally thrown at one in great gusts of sound. Mr. Bodanzky not only misses the significance of all emotional music—but he deletes its most essential section. Mr. Bodanzky's talent is a delicate and difinified one; it is obviously lyrical, eminently sane. In the external treatment of physical action, atmospheric phenomena (we refer especially to his reading of Siegfried) he is satisfying. As an interpreter of the tragic, sensuous and interior aspects of Wagner's incomparable art, he is incompetent. As such he is not a satisfying substitute for a Toscanini or a Hertz.

These things are the merest commonplaces of conversation among the cultivated portion of our musical public. But, unfortunately, this portion is a very small portion. It has witnessed a gradual deterioration in the quality of the musical affairs in New York, and it has seen no concerted effort made to combat this con-



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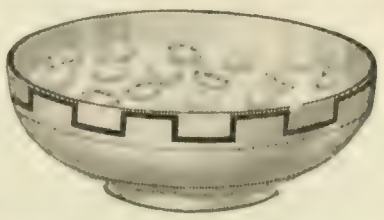
No other process does that. Hours of cooking will usually leave half the food cells unbroken.

Then there are many times when you want a food which doesn't tax the stomach—between meals or at bedtime. And Puffed Grains are the ideal foods for these times. So every day, at some time, it is wise to serve a Puffed Grain.



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And Corn Puffs
Each 15c except in Far West

At breakfast serve with sugar and cream, or mixed with any fruit. They taste like bubbled nut-meats. For luncheon or supper float in bowls of milk. For after school, douse with melted butter, to be eaten like peanuts or popcorn. Also use in candy making or as garnish for ice cream. Every ounce is clear nutrition, in a bon-bon form.



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On What Does Health Depend

By ROY WILSON BEAL

HAVE you ever sat beside a careful chauffeur while he was driving his car? If so, you have probably noticed that if the engine makes any unusual sound, he is instantly alert, stoops forward and intently listens to be sure that nothing in the way of trouble is developing. For, in order to be considered a competent chauffeur, he must take care of the *little troubles* before they develop *big troubles*.

And if more of us humans would appreciate the importance of keeping ourselves in good running order and eliminating the "little troubles" before they develop, there would not only be far less illness but we would be much more efficient at all times—brighter, stronger, keener of perception and eminently better fitted to meet all the demands of this busy life, without being handicapped by the little troubles or derangements which gradually drag on us more and more until the big trouble comes and we are really ill.

Now it may be claimed that an automobile or other piece of machinery is not comparable with a human being, one being the product of man and the other of Nature. In reply to this I ask how many products of Nature can you successfully bring to a productive stage nowadays, without due attention to the little troubles before they develop into big troubles?

If you desire a productive orchard, you must spray the trees to remove destructive insects and sometimes plough the grounds that the tree roots may be the stronger—

If you have animals (cows for instance) little troubles will frequently cause a falling off in milk production and you hasten to correct them—

And surely you would never expect to raise vegetables successfully without keeping the garden clear of weeds—

Therefore, although Nature builds well, she must have attention nowadays if her highest efficiency is to be secured.

Perhaps the best comparison to weeds in the garden is accumulated waste in the human system—

And as the little troubles in an automobile and the small weeds in a garden will develop and put them out of business, just so accumulated waste in the human system gradually increases, keeping us below par, nervous, bilious, irritable and without ambition in the process, until we become auto-intoxicated and really ill.

All doctors agree, remember, that approximately 95% of human ills is due to Auto-Intoxication, which is the technical term for "self-poisoning" by the system absorbing the poisons from accumulated waste—and there is no more noxious poison existent, as you probably know.

I sincerely wish that every reader of this magazine could see as I have, literally volumes of letters which are in the possession of Dr. Charles A. Tyrrell, written by thousands of users of Internal Baths, which, by the simple use of warm water, keeps the lower intestine free of this poisonous waste.

"I did not know what it was to have ambition until I bathed internally"— "For twenty years I had to take medicine constantly, but for the past eight years have bathed internally and had absolutely no need for any medicine"— "Our entire family use the Internal Bath and our health is only exceeded by our happiness"— "Before I bathed internally, I was a 'grouch'; now I want to be pleasant to everybody"— "I am 80 years old and have bathed internally for 20 years. Best and only remedy without the use of drugs"— "My physician on noting its effect, told me to cut out medicines and continue bathing internally twice a week"— These quotations give but a faint idea of the experience of those who are now using this method of keeping the system at its highest efficiency, because of being clear and clean of the "little troubles."

Dr. Tyrrell has specialized on Internal Bathing for over twenty-five years and in that time many facts and experiences have developed of vital interest to all who seek to know just how and why this treatment will keep them in such a magnificent physical nervous and mental condition.

The result of this long experience is summed up in a little book called "The What, The Why, The Way of Internal Bathing," which will be sent to you absolutely free on request if you write to Dr. Chas. A. Tyrrell, 134 West 65th Street, New York City, and mention having read this in The Independent.

The least that this little book can do is to give you authentic information about your physical makeup that you probably have never before known, so why not send for it now while this is before you.—*Adv.*

dition. This is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that New York has known in the past a higher aggregate of individual excellence than any other city in the world. Perhaps the whole matter rests upon a fundamental indifference on the part of the public toward what is highly beautiful. Perhaps the average intelligence, the average perception, cannot react with accuracy to the finer, less obvious values. One thing appears to stand out in sharp and unmistakable relief—the fact, repeatedly emphasized in these few notes, that the fault must be laid upon this average capacity for appreciation, and not upon the individuals who administer the affairs of our musical organizations. So long as the public accepts with indiscriminate and fatuous enthusiasm the present conduct of Dr. Muck and the Boston Symphony, just so long will Dr. Muck continue to insult our intelligence with programs that are utterly sterile four times out of five. There are times when Dr. Muck's performances are absolutely uninteresting (something that cannot be said of the Philharmonic and Mr. Stransky), but the public buys the house out twice over for these concerts whether the programs are interesting or not. The Boston Symphony is a great orchestra—perhaps the greatest in the world—but it does not always measure up to its possibilities, simply because the public does not demand that it should. Nor does the public demand that great individual talent be retained by the Metropolitan, or that a conductor of comprehensive and compelling significance be placed at the head of New York's principal orchestra.

This sort of thing does not augur well for the present standard of musical taste in New York. Indeed, one is sometimes tempted to think that this standard was never lower than it is at the present time. One naturally wonders whether this condition is indicative of a nation-wide indifference to the finest musical manifestation, or whether it is purely local in its disquieting significance.

New York City

"I asked her if I could see her home."

"And what did she say?"

"Said she would send me a picture of it."—*Sydney (Australia) Bulletin.*

"Don't you wish you knew as much as your children think you do?"

"No, I wish I knew as much as my children think they do."—*Houston Post.*

Eager Author—I guarantee that big, strong situation will fill the people with tears.

Actor-Manager—Ye-es—but I'm looking for one that will fill the tiers with people.—*London Opinion.*

A young lady of Cheyenne was weeping and waving her handkerchief when the Wyoming boys departed for the front when she was asked if she had relatives in the regiment. "Yes," said she, "some cousins." "How many?" "Why, the whole regiment; they are all Uncle Sam's boys."—*Laramie Republican.*

"Are you fond of literature?" he asked.

"Passionately," she replied.

"Then you must admire Sir Walter Scott," he exclaimed with sudden animation. "Is not his 'Lady of the Lake' exquisite in its flowing grace and poetic imagery?"

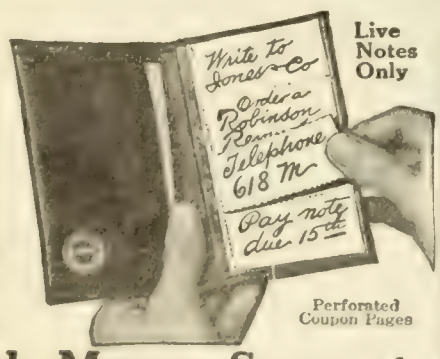
"It is perfectly lovely," she assented, clasping her hands in ecstasy. "I suppose I have read it a dozen times."

"And Scott's 'Marmion,'" he continued, "and 'Peveril of the Peak?'"

"I just dote upon them," she replied.

"And Scott's Emulsion?" he continued hastily, a faint suspicion drawing upon him.

"I think," she interrupted rashly, "that it's the best thing he ever wrote."—*London Opinion.*



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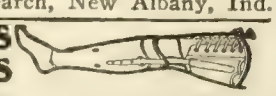
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The New Books

Beyond the Law

IN *Beyond*, by John Galsworthy there is restated in the terms of English life the lesson of "Anna Karenina." Both the English and the Russian women find that giving up a conventional marriage for a lawless passion does not insure happiness. In the new relation beyond the sanction of society, there is even more room for jealousy, unrest and uncertainty deepening into distrust and acute suffering. The story of Gyp, beautiful, motherless, proud and sensitive, hints of the subtle deterioration of a loving nature under the ban of the bar sinister and, later, in the bonds of a loveless marriage. Love unsanctioned by marriage brings brief joy and lasting sorrow. It is an inconclusive book, and for that reason lacks the greatness that compels the reader's sympathy for the actors in the tragedy —for Galsworthy always makes life a tragedy, the coming storm is always threatening from the horizon of his world even if his characters stand for a moment in pale sunshine.

Beyond, by John Galsworthy. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Three Allies and Germany

TWO impressive facts relating to the diplomacy of the war are for the first time set clearly before us in *The Next Republic*, by Carl W. Ackerman, first, the conflict raging between the German Foreign Office and the military clique representing the army and navy, and, second, President Wilson's extraordinary patience and forbearance, hoping against hope, as it were, that the United States might maintain friendly relations with Germany. We may assume President Wilson knew what Mr. Ackerman now discloses—that the peace party in Germany, led by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, does appear to have striven honestly to overcome the ruthless war policy of Admiral von Tirpitz and his followers. Between these two parties the Kaiser would seem to have swung back and forth, lending his supreme support to the one side and then to the other. Evidently it was this situation which developed such a harassing problem for President Wilson, and left the American public in indignant bewilderment.

To such straits, indeed, was the German Foreign Office driven by the military clique, that while it snatched at the expedient of presenting President Wilson to the German public as a hypocritical pro-Ally, diplomatically every effort was being directed to secure his good offices toward peace. Naturally such a policy could not succeed. Sooner or later it was bound to exhaust President Wilson's patient tolerance. The cry of the Von Tirpitz party that President Wilson had "enmeshed their submarines in a web of notes" will go down in history as a great diplomatic victory won by the American President.

The violent hatred of the German military party for America, and all things American, as shown by Mr. Ackerman, is difficult to comprehend, tho he leaves us in no doubt about it. Its supreme arrogance, its lofty disdain and revengeful might is something for which, to find a parallel, we



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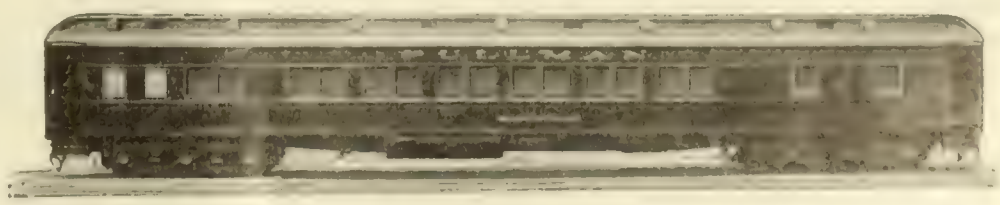
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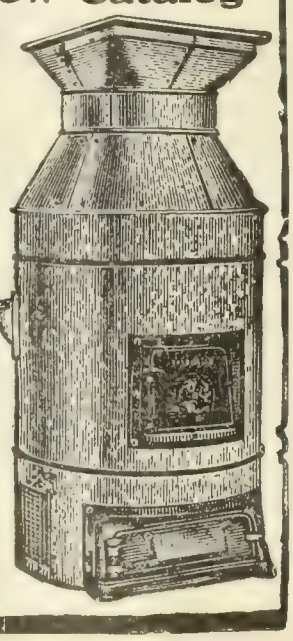
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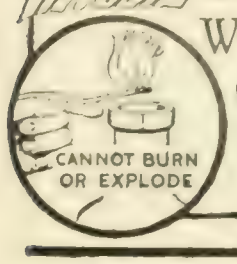
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must go back to the age of barbaric conquerors. For the fall of the military clique Mr. Ackerman fixes upon the day when the Allies deliver a crushing defeat upon the German army. Before that he does not look for any determined awakening of the German people.

Perhaps the best piece of work in Captain Dawson's *For France* is the character drawing of Paul Dupont, French grocer of Dijon, subsequently a sergeant in the trenches. The precise, methodical manner in which the Dupont family conducted the grocery and their intimate affairs, and accepted the burden of war is well drawn. There is no unnecessary hustle, no display of nerves. Everything moves forward day by day upon a solid basis of careful deliberation, shot thru with provincial French shrewdness. This the author holds to be that fundamental of French character against which the German machine system contends in vain. That admirable discipline of the French army, coupled wth a never failing sense of what the individual Frenchman owes to himself as a defender of France, is also skilfully displayed. A chapter on the Dogs of War is a positive revelation of the extent to which the sagacity of those animals can be utilized by those who know how to train them.

In a complimentary preface to André Chevrillon's *England and the War*, Mr. Kipling tells us that M. Chevrillon's "analysis of the national mind . . . is nearer the root of the matter than anything that has yet been written by any Englishman." Were M. Chevrillon writing about the Indian Punjab, unquestionably Mr. Kipling's opinion would carry the weight of established authority, but with England, Mr. Kipling has too often separated himself from the national mind to be regarded as a dispenser of the British conscience. Tho M. Chevrillon's study does not surpass or, indeed, nearly equal that revelation of the English mind presented by Mr. H. G. Wells, yet skilfully made is his clean cut distinction between the British sporting conception of war and the German vision of its glory. The author seems over severe on the English "slackers" since as Americans who joined the British service have told us their comrades did not know what they were fighting about. It was doubtless difficult for the stolid mentality of a large number of English people to comprehend why they should now fight with a people that during the whole of the Victorian era they had been taught to regard as their next of kin. To the French, of course, the case was immediately presented as the crisis of a long threatened national danger.

Mr. Will Irwin's record has placed him among the most intelligent observers of war conditions in Europe, and he entirely lives up to this high reputation in his latest volume, *The Latin at War*. His view of Paris, "The City of Unshed Tears," in February, 1916, should be read by us somewhat apart from the excellence of his descriptive vein, because he displays the readjustment in business and social life which, in some degree, we are likely to experience should the war continue for one or more years. Thus, in spite of the loudly proclaimed "work for all" cry of certain French "upper-class optimists," he discovered acute distress among many who could not readily pass from what he terms "light-fingered work" to heavy labor jobs. All the arts and all business dependent on the sale of luxuries remained practically dead after two years of war. On the other hand, business in necessaries was fairly flourishing, while the demand for muscular labor was far in excess of supply. It is in the latter that working women of the peasant class have

found their great opportunity, filling numerous positions formerly occupied by men. With the more refined type of woman, however, the case is reversely unfortunate, excepting mothers of young children for whom the French Government makes special provision. Secluded with shrinking pride in some dingy abode, there seemed nothing for her to do but, at best, eke out an existence on the verge of starvation. Men of the same class beyond military age are in the same position. From Paris, Mr. Irwin passes to the Italian front, giving us some finely drawn pictures of the herculean task of driving back the Austrians thru the Arctic atmosphere of the High Alps. Our Italian fellow citizens who abandoned their picks and shovels at the summons to help redeem the lost provinces appear to have been mighty glad to see Mr. Irwin. In returning to France, Mr. Irwin takes his reader to the Verdun front, where he presents an intensely human side of that great strife in several thrilling episodes. His concluding chapter on the Army of Equals, emphasizes that democratic spirit of the French army on the basis of duty and discipline willingly shouldered, to which Americans serving in it have enthusiastically attested.

Aided by some thirty-eight officials Mr. Powell found a fairly easy path to the Italian and French fronts. Thus, his pen pictures of the present war condition of the northern cities of Italy, and the outposts of the army in the high Alps, are both informing in an exceptional degree and of unflagging interest. Nothing short of a miracle would seem to have been accomplished by the Italian army in driving back the Austrians from impregnable natural positions. Mr. Powell's excellent photographs perhaps tell better than words of the tremendous difficulties of these operations in the blizzards of winter, the baking heat of summer, over glaciers and arid plateaus, to bridge huge chasms with the sole expedient of wire cables. If his visits to the Champagne, Verdun and the Somme front are less impressive, it is because what is comprized within the title of his book, *Italy at War*, today is the best first hand record of that war region.

Germany and the Next Republic, by C. W. Ackerman. $2. *For France*, by A. J. Dawson. $1.50. G. H. Doran Company. *England and the War*, by André Chevrillon. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.60. *The Latin* at War, by Will Irwin. D. Appleton & Co. $1.75. *Italy at War*, by E. Alexander Powell. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Is and Ought in Diplomacy

THE ORIGINS OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE, by Prof. Archibald Cary Coolidge, of Harvard University, is based on a series of lectures delivered at the University of Virginia and retains all the lucid explicitness and even flow of narrative which characterizes the best kind of public lecture. The subject is an intensely interesting one, since the whole diplomacy of the world from 1882 to 1914 was dominated by and adjusted to the military league of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. What chiefly strikes the reader of this survey of the detailed diplomacy of Europe between the Franco-Prussian War and the formation of the Triple Alliance is the absolute callousness of the statesmen concerned, their utter indifference not only to the weal of subject peoples and little states but even to traditions of friendship and hostility among the great powers themselves. Each nation was willing to make any alliance with any nation and against any nation if some minute and temporary gain of security or prestige might be expected to result.

Herbert Adams Gibbons, in *The Reconstruction of Poland and the Near East*,

DID ***Germany begin this war?***

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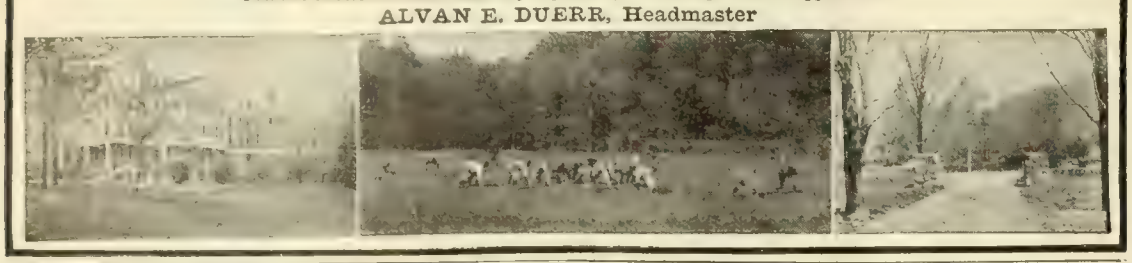
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makes the main thesis of his book the denunciation of just this type of diplomacy. He favors a peace which will sincerely mean the emancipation of the small nationalities and not the aggrandizement of the victorious powers. For example, he insists that Poland shall be a wholly independent buffer state and in no sense affiliated with either Germany or Russia. In the Balkans he desires a rearrangement of boundaries with reference to ethnology but with no reference whatever to which of the Balkan states is on the winning side at the end of the war. He favors the independence of Armenia, Arabia and other parts of Asiatic Turkey, but he insists that none of the new states to be erected shall be under the tutelage of any European power and he is willing that Turkey shall keep Constantinople and the Straits. Mr. Gibbons' denunciation of Russian and Italian imperialism is couched in such vigorous terms that some hasty readers will class him as "pro-German" until they reflect that he is, after all, making his plea to the Entente Allies whom he thinks *may* be sincere in their demand for the emancipation of the nationalities and not to the Central Powers from whom it is useless to hope anything. He believes, however, that the influence of the United States is necessary at the peace conference to keep the other Allies loyal to their professed ideals. Curiously enough, he has almost no hope that emancipated Russia will pursue a more enlightened foreign policy, or be a juster ruler of subject peoples, than the old Czardom.

The Origins of the Triple Alliance, by Archibald Cary Coolidge. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25. *The Reconstruction of Poland and the Near East*, by Herbert Adams Gibbons. The Century Company. $1.

The Concord Gilbert White

IN the past year Thoreau, the forerunner of all our essayists on nature, has had much and deserved attention. Various reprints have brought his writings into wider ken, and Mr. Van Doren's critical essay ushered in Mr. Sanborn's definitive biography and Edward Waldo Emerson's wholly charming reminiscences.

Of the reprints *Through the Year With Thoreau*, arranged by Herbert W. Gleason, is quite beyond the average volume of gleanings. The extracts are each illustrated by uncommonly fine photographs taken by Mr. Gleason, and the whole is an attractive bit of bookmaking. Such a collection of paragraphs that lend themselves especially to illustration, of course, have little hint of the witty and wise philosophy and shrewd comment that give Thoreau's records of Concord more flavor than White's chronicles of Selborne. Extracts from the journal having this quality illustrate much of the biography Mr. Sanborn finished just before his death, last winter.

Here is much material on Thoreau's forebears, not to be found in Mr. Sanborn's earlier work nor in Mr. Channing's more intimate book; and here also a more critical weighing of character and of literary values than we have had. These leave us with an increased regard for the independent, unambitious artist, and put the somewhat carping criticism of neighbors at its true value.

For a swiftly drawn sketch of a living personality nothing could be more delightful, however, than the delicate and loyal appreciation of the friend of his childhood by Emerson's son. In these few pages we see the author of "Walden" at his best and, we feel convinced, as he really was. Both books have much as to that very human Concord group, and Mr. Sanborn's analyses of the relations of these men and households to one another will be most interest-

ing to those for whom Concord has perennial attraction.

Through the Year with Thoreau, H. W. Gleason, ed. $3. *A Life of Henry D. Thoreau*, by C. B. Sanborn. $4. *Henry Thoreau as Remembered by a Young Friend*, by E. W. Emerson. $1.25. Houghton Mifflin Company.

The Marne

A belated but brightly written narrative is *Across France in War Time*, by Kuklos. A journalist of the road with job gone when war broke out, and nothing to do, he took his bicycle to France and tried how near he could get to the fighting line, some twelve days after the Marne. If much of what he relates has been told elsewhere, yet he adds fresh wayside touches to complete the picture of what we already know of France at that period. Several artistically done drawings by the author make the little volume well worth its price.

A thoro and painstaking review of the operations which led up to and immediately succeeded the battle of the Marne is to be found in *The Marne Campaign*, by Major F. E. Whitton. Major Whitton has adopted a commendable method in a kind of textbook plan, so that the reader can easily grasp any disputed point by referring to the subsections into which each chapter is divided. He thus avoids the confusion into which military authors have been apt to lead their readers, thru the necessity of always bearing in mind the great number of actions simultaneously proceeding not only upon the East but West fronts, and which tho separate were interwoven as regards the ultimate results. In this way, also, Major Whitton is able to extend his scope to embrace the others fighting both on land and sea during this period. The book contains an excellent map of the alignments of the armies at the great battle, numbered according to their corps, divisions and brigades upon the most reliable up-to-date information.

Across France in War Time, by Kuklos. E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents. *The Marne Campaign*, by Major F. E. Whitton. Houghton Mifflin Company. $4.

Sidelights on Religion

For classes studying the dark continent, Cornelius H. Patton's *Lure of Africa* has much information. It recounts what he learned of conditions and possibilities during wide journeyings. These are arranged not as an account of travels, but under topics, an index making the matter accessible. (Missionary Education Movement, 40 cents.)

A brief *Cyclopedia of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals*, with topics arranged in alphabetical order for the convenience of the prohibition advocate, is published under the editorship of Deets Picket. Its most interesting feature is the summary of prohibitory legislation enacted during the war in European countries. (Methodist Book Concern, 50 cents.)

An interesting anthology, *Christ in the Poetry of Today*, has been compiled by Martha Foote Crow. The humanness of Jesus and of his daily life is the predominant note, and often these modern verses are almost as naïve as the folk ballads of which there are a few good imitations. A most useful book for all having to do with programs for church, schools and societies. (The Woman's Press, $1.)

The fifteenth annual issue of the year book for the *Christian Movement in the Japanese Empire*, covering the year 1916, contains a very full and illuminating section on social problems. Various writers discuss the status of women, industrial conditions, the social evil, the labor movement, and different endeavors in the way of social service. Great care has been taken to make these articles trustworthy and informing. The usual surveys of all kinds of missionary effort appear. (The Missionary Education Movement.)



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YOUR SERVANT—THE RED CROSS

(*Continued from page 463*)

wanted. "Give us canteens," was the answer. The word *canteen*, like many others, has found a new meaning in the Great War. It does *not* mean a place to buy alcoholic drinks. It means, first, a field kitchen close behind the first line of trenches from which hot coffee and tea and bouillon and cold lemonade and such drinks are served out to fighting men—men actually in the front trenches, bearing the brunt of the bombardment, men to whom the refreshing drink, gulped down while the heavy guns roar, may mean all the difference between sagging morale and spirited fighting.

It means, also, an outpost of civilization—a place where a poilu leaving the front can wait for his train, at railhead or junction, in comfort, can shave and wash his mud-stained body and disinfect his germ-laden clothing, can read and write and play games, and perhaps can sleep, if he must wait over night. At some of these points now—dead little stations in peace time—a desperately fatigued and grimy soldier must lie on the station platform all night, and then go on as he is, perhaps to carry filth and infection into his home. Nearly fifty thousand soldiers are passing thru eleven important stations every day, and the sight of a friendly American woman at each of them, and the heartening service she is equipt to render, will be hugely appreciated by these French troopers now—and later by our own men in khaki. Fifty women have already sailed to take part in this work. At the front, too, where the sight of our uniform is needed quickly, there will be American men at the field canteens.

Millions of hospital garments, medical supplies and surgical dressings are being sent to France. The Red Cross, with which the Surgical Dressings Committee is now affiliated, reaches three to four thousand hospitals thru its Supply Service.

Two and a half million dollars' worth of supplies for immediate relief have been put at the disposal of the Red Cross Commission. This includes staple foodstuffs for the sick, wounded and refugees, and household goods, building materials, live stock and implements for the homeless who are striving to resume something like normal life.

A motor truck service, independent of the railroads, provides for distribution without embarrassing the French transportation system, already severely burdened.

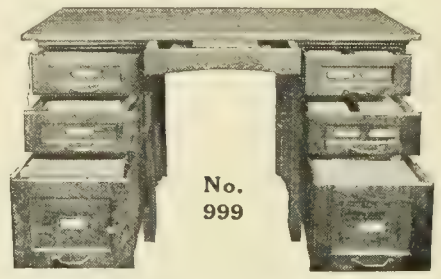
For victims of tuberculosis and those who must be guarded against it, for the permanently crippled and the invalided, for the ruined villages which must be tactfully but concretely helped to rebuild themselves, the Red Cross is at work supplementing French agencies, coöperating with British and American organizations, helping France wherever it can.

At home, meanwhile, an effective organization has been built up. National Headquarters, a marble building without any front lawn—the Red Cross couldn't wait for things to be fixed up—was erected by Congress and private subscription as a memorial "To the Heroic Women of the Civil War." It is a monumental affair. But it is the liveliest monument ever seen. In the Assembly Hall, with its great stained glass windows and beautifully modeled ceiling, are crowded so many little offices that you piece the windows together with difficulty by peering over the tops of temporary partitions. An old church and a new workshop behind the building have been added

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Use your own needles, play a piece half through with your reproducer and the remaining part with NU-HUMAN-TONE, and if you do not find that it eliminates all harsh and metallic sounds, producing a blending of melodies that you did not dream were in your records, and in your own mind you do not feel that the NU HUMAN-TONE more than doubles the value of your talking machine, send it back to me at my expense and owe me nothing, or if you find it all and even more than you expected, send me $7.50 as payment in full. If more convenient, payments may be sent in monthly remittances of $1.50 each.

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Bran helps folks keep fit. It breeds good cheer. Prove that by a week's test and you never will omit it.

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THE INDEPENDENT, 119 W. 40th St., New York City

to the office space—and still the six hundred odd employees spill over into the corridors.

At the strategic points in the machine are men and women who bring as a free gift to the Red Cross the experience they have won in industry and finance. Many of their subordinates have also volunteered or have accepted a reduction of their normal salaries. There are nearly a hundred who serve entirely at their own expense, contributing technical skill that an organization like the Red Cross could never afford to buy, and yet could ill afford to do without in the face of its stupendous task.

With their help the Red Cross has been reorganized for greater efficiency. Circulars of instruction and standardized patterns have been prepared for millions of women workers. The Chapters—there are now more than 2600 of them—now report to thirteen Division Managers, receive their supplies from thirteen Division Warehouses and ship their finished goods to the same centers. A machine capable of handling the very large quantities of raw materials and relief supplies which must be kept ready to meet the needs of Europe and this country has been built up, and ocean transport secured, in spite of the tremendous pressure on cargo space.

The National Army and the National Guard in their cantonments and camps need the Red Cross, too. A field director of Camp Service is being sent to every camp and cantonment to insure prompt action when the Red Cross can be helpful. Sanitary units have been sent to make the zones about the cantonments, outside the military jurisdiction, free from possible sources of disease. In coöperation with the state and the Public Health Service, the Red Cross is stamping out malaria at Columbia, South Carolina. At Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, an old quarry has been turned into a swimming pool. Red Cross ambulance companies are on duty at many camps, in addition to those who have gone abroad.

In caring for the dependent families of men in the army and navy, the Red Cross will help to provide for those cases in which the allowance which may be made by the Government is not adequate to protect the family from financial distress, and the Chapters will offer the friendly services which may be needed. Institutes for the training of volunteer workers in this "home service" will be held in nearly every large city in the country.

That is not all. There is far too much to tell. The Red Cross is the agent of the whole American people, assigned to the relief of the suffering brought by war and disaster. It is custodian of a fund representing more than one dollar from every man, woman and child in the country, and a generous share of the man-power and woman-power of four million members. It is spending that money and that energy, thru efficient channels, for a work of relief and reconstruction that only a world at peace, looking back on the nightmare of these years, can comprehend in its entirety. It is busy at a big job.

Washington, D. C.

A SONG OF THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Give a rouse, then, in the wartime,
For a life that knows no waste!
(If I had a little more time,
This would not show signs of haste.)
For it's always spare weather,
When food fellows get together,
With war bread on the table,
And a beltstrap tightly laced
Oh, it's always spare weather,
When food fellows get together,
With rice on the table,
And a beltstrap tightly laced.

Salt Mackerel
CODFISH, FRESH LOBSTER



FAMILIES who are fond of **FISH** can be supplied **DIRECT** from **GLOUCESTER, MASS.**, by the **FRANK E. DAVIS COMPANY**, with newly caught, **KEEPABLE OCEAN FISH**, choicer than any inland dealer could possibly furnish.

We sell **ONLY TO THE CONSUMER DIRECT**, sending by **EXPRESS RIGHT TO YOUR HOME.** We **PREPAY** express on all orders east of Kansas. Our fish are pure, appetizing and economical and we want **YOU** to try some, payment subject to your approval.

SALT MACKEREL, fat, meaty, juicy fish, are delicious for breakfast. They are freshly packed in brine and will not spoil on your hands.

CODFISH, as we salt it, is white, boneless and ready for instant use. It makes a substantial meal, a fine change from meat, at a much lower cost.

FRESH LOBSTER is the best thing known for salads. Right fresh from the water, our lobsters simply are boiled and packed in **PARCHMENT LINED CANS.** They come to you as the purest and safest lobsters you can buy and the meat is as crisp and natural as if you took it from the shell yourself.

FRIED CLAMS is a relishable, hearty dish, that your whole family will enjoy. No other flavor is just like that of clams, whether fried or in a chowder.

FRESH MACKEREL, perfect for frying. **SHRIMP** to cream on toast, **CRABMEAT** for Newburg or deviled, **SALMON** ready to serve. **SARDINES** of all kinds, **TUNNY** for salad, **SANDWICH FILLINGS** and every good thing packed here or abroad you can get direct from us and keep right on your pantry shelf for regular or emergency use.

With every order we send **BOOK OF RECIPES** for preparing all our products. *Write for it.* Our list tells how each kind of fish is put up, with the delivered price so you can choose just what you will enjoy most. Send the coupon for it now.

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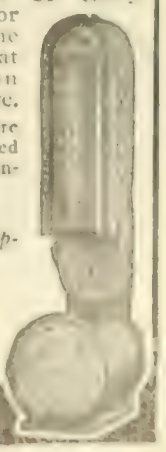
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TELL THE STOCKHOLDERS!

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

FINANCIAL EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT

IT can be stated upon good authority that the railroad capital of the country in the hands of the public amounts to nearly seventeen billion dollars, while fifty million people—one-half of our population—are interested in the welfare of railroad securities. These security owners are directly concerned in matters which affect the stability of their properties, yet they are not in any position to keep well informed as to the progress of these properties.

While a great number of individuals own directly many millions of dollars of securities, a vast amount is owned by them indirectly thru the medium of savings bank deposits, insurance policies or memberships in fraternal organizations. Institutions of the sort mentioned invest a very large portion of their capital in railroad, municipal, public utility or industrial bonds and sometimes stocks.

Institutions, particularly the more important ones, are in a position to analyze the status of the corporations whose securities they hold, because of the exceptional facilities they have for securing data thru well organized statistical bureaus in charge of competent analysts. The small security holder or the average business man, who has neither the time nor the training to make a deep study of the securities he owns or contemplates purchasing, must rely upon his financial paper or else consult his investment bankers for advice on the most trivial matters. If he received from corporations whose stocks he owned the sort of annual reports which could be read in a short space of time, he would be in a position to act intelligently with respect to the securities he owned.

Corporations issue annual reports containing detailed statements of earnings and expenses. These reports are usually sent out to all stockholders whether they happen to own one share or a thousand. Railroad reports vary in size from twenty to seventy-five pages of printed matter. Industrial or public utility reports are usually much shorter, many of the former being four-page leaflets altho the companies issuing them are among the largest in the country in point of capitalization. Many reports issued by railroads are exceptionally complete in so far as statistical matter is concerned. Such will contain a list of officers and directors, a letter from the president, statement of earnings, balance sheet, statement of funded debt and other tables showing securities owned, equipment, mileage, classification of tonnage, revenues and expenses in detail, ratios of operation, etc.

LOST IN STATISTICS

NOW, all of these figures are intensely interesting to the statistician of a banking firm or to a railroad accountant or expert, but they are not very enlightening to the average man who has bought one or a hundred shares of some dividend-paying stock for permanent investment. The Pennsylvania Railroad is said to have upwards of ninety thousand stockholders, half of whom are women. The reports sent out by this company are very complete statistically. It can be imagined, however, what would happen to the reports if one were sent to each of the forty-five thousand women stockholders. The chances are that before the stockholders read beyond the statement of earnings each report would find its way to the waste paper basket.

The Pennsylvania Railroad with its ninety thousand stockholders sent out in 1916 only 1434 reports, including 600 in preliminary form which were handed out at the stockholders' annual meeting. Most of the reports were sent out to banking firms or to libraries and stockholders who made specific requests for copies. The practise of sending reports broadcast was abandoned as unnecessary, inasmuch as the operations of the company are given wide publicity in the press, thus affording the company a very large saving, possibly $25,000 a year. But the Pennsylvania is an exception, as many railroads still send out large reports even to holders of one share of stock.

Some time ago the writer held a nominal interest of one share in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company. When the 1916 report was sent out, a heavy pamphlet of 73 pages, he received a copy. It cost six cents to mail it, besides the cost of paper, printing, wrapping and handling. Even to a trained analyst, time did not permit of the report being thoroly studied. It can thus be figured out what the thousand and one other stockholders did when they received their copy of the report.

AN OPEN BOOK

CORPORATIONS of considerable magnitude are developing into more or less quasi-public organizations and are therefore responsible to the public to a certain extent for the manner in which they conduct their affairs. At one time, when they existed as close-corporations and did not ask the public for credit, they could rightly keep their books closed from prying fingers. But, as government regulation became necessary and as the corporations began to ask the public for credit or to become partners in their enterprizes, the necessity for detailed reports to the federal or state commissions became obvious. So, from the brief reports sent out by the railroads of twenty-five years ago evolved the fifty to seventy-five page volume now in vogue and modelled from the forms furnished by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

While the railroads sin in being unnecessarily extravagant to the extent, perhaps, of several hundred thousand dollars a year in wasted paper, postage, printing and handling, many industrial corporations feel that while they have sold securities to the public they are doing well if they furnish a four or six page leaflet containing a brief statement of earnings, a balance sheet and a short letter from the president. This is the other extreme which, while it does not give us the opportunity of accusing the corporations of wastefulness, does make it appear as tho it had something to hide or was reluctant to take its partners into its confidence.

So much has been said about the advisability of corporations taking their stockholders into their confidence by means of more frequent reports of earnings, that we realize now how easy it has been for the "insiders," who know how industrial concerns are earning, to manipulate their stocks up or down at their pleasure. Such tactics have resulted in a demand for more frequent statements, and many industrial concerns have met the demand by issuing quarterly as well as annual statements. The railroads report their earnings weekly as well as monthly, and these figures are given to the press. However, in most cases they are merely statements of gross and net, without accrued interest charges, and give the security-holder no indication of the margin of safety behind his stocks or bonds during the period reported.

Some railroads, notably the St. Louis-San Francisco, have adopted the practise of issuing statements showing accrued fixt charges and balance for dividends, while the road mentioned sends out to each stockholder a one-page statement each quarter giving a brief but clear statement of earnings for the month and period, with ratios. This is highly commendable, particularly as that company has only recently emerged from a receivership. On the other hand, the company's annual report is too long.

WHEN THE RAILROADS WAKE UP

IF the railroads would awaken to the fact that the reports which most of them now send out promiscuously not only do not serve the purpose—that of enlightening the security-holder—but are a *waste* of good money, they would immediately inaugurate the practise of printing only a small supply of detailed reports for bankers, libraries, and insistent stockholders, of which there are few. They could extract a few pages such as the president's letter, statement of earnings, balance sheet, statement of funded debt and some bare statistics as to ratios, mileage and classification of traffic, and have them printed in uniform pamphlet form to occupy at the most a dozen pages.

The form should be standardized and used by all railroads, large as well as small, so that comparisons would be facilitated. This is a matter in which the initiative should be taken either by the Railroad Board at Washington or the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, rather than by individuals not acting in any official capacity. Such an innovation should result in a great saving to the railroads, but, better than that, would make the stockholders read the annual reports of companies whose securities they owned and be in a position to realize the faults of the railroads as well as the problems.

THE PUBLIC'S GREAT SAFEGUARD

AS for industrial corporations, there being no sort of government regulation with respect to reports, no uniformity has prevailed in the matter of statements. The larger concerns, such as the United States Steel Corporation, are so prosperous that they can afford to be extravagant in the matter of reports while the railroads work on a very much smaller margin of profit and should economize wherever possible. Industrial corporations which send out brief reports should be made to realize that if they expect the public to extend them credit or subscribe to stock issues, they should be willing to furnish clear, but not voluminous, quarterly as well as annual reports.

One prominent financial daily newspaper carries over its inquiry column the very appropriate motto: "Intelligent inquiry is the public's great safeguard." This is a good maxim, but corporations should minimize the necessity for many inquiries on trivial matters regarding what are considered to be standard securities. They should encourage investment in such securities by demonstrating a willingness to furnish reports which are intelligible to the small investor.

New York City

Mr. Purinton's War Service Question Box

Mr. A. C. O., Minnesota. "I cannot enlist in the regular army or navy because of physical defects. Age nineteen. Have taught school, am now working on farm. Want to enlist somewhere, but don't know what positions I could fill, or whether I would be accepted. Prefer the ambulance corps, but should like to consider various positions. Kindly make suggestions."

You will find a list of the main branches of federal war occupations in the book "A Directory of Service," published by the Division of Intelligence and Publicity of Columbia University. Apply to the secretary of the University, Morningside Heights, New York, for No. 9 in the *Columbia War Papers*, price 20 cents. You will probably take special interest also in other numbers of the series, that you could order at the same time: No. 1, "Enlistment for the Farm"; No. 6, "Food Preparedness"; No. 8, "Farmers and Speculators"; No. 12, "Rural Education in War." Price of these four pamphlets, five cents each.

Miss M. B., Maryland. "I have been twice to Europe and want very much to go to France as an auxiliary nurse. But I am a leading officer in a large girls' school; and my feeling of duty toward this institution makes me hesitate. My salary here is about my only income; and if I went to Europe, this would be cut off, leaving me in bad financial straits. Can you help me decide what I ought to do?"

We see by your letterhead that your college is one of the few where the daughters of rich men largely gather. We believe you can do ten times more good by staying where you are, and lining up all the girls of your school for personal war study, coöperation, drill, work, sacrifice. You live near Washington. Why not go, this summer, and consult officials of Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor, and Bureau of Education, as to all possible means of enlisting college girls?

Look over back files of War Service Question Box, and watch future numbers, for answers of interest to you. See local officials of General Federation of Women's Clubs. Write Mrs. Governor Charles S. Whitman, Albany, New York, for details of plans of the "First Fifty." Obtain literature from sources mentioned on pages 112, 113 of the "Directory of Service," noted in previous reply to Mr. A. C. O., Minnesota.

Mr. I. H. E., Missouri. "For ten years my training has been wholly in the newspaper profession—from student in a school of journalism to editor of a country weekly. I am now in employ of the state, collecting material and contributing articles for the *Missouri Historical Review*. This work has placed me in very close touch with state and national newspapers—I examine each month about 700 papers, in research alone. How can I make this experience useful to the country?"

You could institute a column of patriotic news in state weeklies or dailies. You could write special editorials and appeals, based on local matters, or suggested by news items you run across. You could submit your query, and offer of services, to George Creel, Chairman Board of Censorship, Washington, D. C.; to American Newspaper Publishing Association, New York City; to "The Vigilantes," particulars from Irvin S. Cobb, 601 West 110th street, New York; and to American Association of Teachers of Journalism, President James Melvin Lee, New York University, New York.

Mr. E. C. W., North Carolina. "Please advise me where I can obtain information regarding the latest and best methods for efficient church financing, raising the salaries, incidentals, etc."

The pastors of your local churches can give you the addresses of the national publication boards or societies of their respective denominations. Write all these for catalogs of financial books and other efficieny aids, beginning with your own church and including all the others in your community. Also apply to Laymen's Effi-

U. S. Army or Navy
Red Cross or Y. M. C. A.

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During the war we are issuing such Credits, *free of commission*, to officers and men in the U. S. Army and Navy, and to those engaged in Red Cross or Y. M. C. A. work.

We have also sent our American representative to France for the convenience of our friends, with headquarters at the office of the Credit Commercial de France, 20 Rue Lafayette, Paris.

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Issue Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Draw Bills of Exchange, and make Telegraphic Transfers to Europe, Cuba and the other West Indies, Mexico and California.

Execute orders for the purchase and sale of Investment Securities.

AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of $5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of $618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

Franklin National Bank

Philadelphia, September 10, 1917.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$38,878,181 73
Liability under letters of credit	1,[illegible]
Due from banks	12,[illegible]
Cash and reserve	6,[illegible]
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,[illegible]

LIABILITIES

Capital	$1,[illegible]
Surplus	[illegible]
Undivided profits	[illegible]
Letters of Credit	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]

J. WM. HARRIS, [illegible]

DIVIDENDS

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS CO.

DAVENPORT CHICAGO GRAND RAPIDS

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 28
Common Stock Dividend No. 11

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of One and One Half Per Cent. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock and a dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Common Stock, payable out of the surplus earnings on October 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business 12 M. September 15, 1917.

Stock transfer books will reopen for transfer of stock certificates at the opening of business September 17, 1917.

L. H. HEINKE, Secretary.

September 1, 1917.

THE AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS ON PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK.

The fourth installment of two per cent. (2%) of the eight per cent. (8%) dividend upon the outstanding preferred stock and of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) of the seven per cent. (7%) dividend upon the outstanding common stock of The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, which were declared on December 12, 1916, will be payable on September 29, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 21, 1917.

The board of directors of said company has also this day declared an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) upon its outstanding preferred stock, payable on September 29, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 21, 1917.

Checks will be mailed.

GEORGE M. JUDD, Secretary.

Dated, New York, September 11, 1917.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 73

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on October 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20, 1917.

The transfer books do not close.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY

Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street

Philadelphia, September 5, 1917.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 17, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

New York, September 11, 1917.

A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share, on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable November 1, 1917, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 8, 1917. EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CORPORATION

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½% (37½ cents per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 2% (50 cents per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable October 5, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 18, 1917.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION.
43 Exchange Place, New York,
MANAGERS
THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Monday, October 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at close of business Tuesday, September 18th, 1917.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

Keep Your Dollars Busy

Now, as never before, it is important that your money be kept at work in legitimate enterprises. You will benefit by consulting The Independent Investor's Service before buying securities of whose merit you are uncertain.

ciency League, 49 East Twenty-fifth; Laymen's Missionary Movement, 1 Madison avenue; Church and School Social Service Bureau, 80 Fifth avenue; Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East Twenty-second; all New York.

Mr. G. N. H., Illinois. "I help to conduct a philanthropic and educational institution. We need a large amount of money for a specific purpose. (a) How can this be raised? (b) Are there not financial experts who might plan the campaign for us? I have heard of such but cannot locate any."

(a) The logical people to furnish both counsel and money are your own alumni, former students, clients, or beneficiaries. They know the value of your work, the need for it, the future in it. We do not approve indiscriminate, general appeals for endowment of an educational scheme on a charity basis. The principle is wrong. Learn to give good business value, then teach your students to earn their way!

(b) Yes. Write to Leo L. Redding and Company, 440 Fourth avenue, New York; also to Wilbur A. Bowen, 280 Madison avenue, New York. Ask officials of a local hospital or a branch of the Y. M. C. A. to refer you to leaders in the modern "short-term campaign," used with great effect in recent years.

Mr. S. T. B., Ohio. "Am twenty-three, have had college and teaching experience, also done clerical work, Play piano, guitar, sing well. Have engaged in religious activities. Where could I best serve my country?"

We think you belong in a Y. M. C. A. war unit, either at the front or at one of the many training camps. The secretary of your local Y. M. C. A. should be able to advise you, or put you in touch with the proper national official. Your combined experience in religious and educational work, together with your musical gift, would mark you for leadership in Y. M. C. A. war service.

Mrs. D. W. G., Maryland. "I have read a statement that the men of this country burn up $100,000,000 a year in tobacco. The next column of the newspaper contained a piteous plea to the *women* of America to save on all household expenses, omit all luxuries, and become brave soldiers of economy! Please why this discrimination? What of the nation's tobacco bill, and of the poker games, heavy breakfasts, lodge banquets, and other forms of waste exclusively masculine? Should war economies fall to women alone?"

Of course not. But nobody seems to have the nerve as yet to preach aloud that men give up their tobacco. The nearest advice, lately offered by a noted suffragist, was that men should cut their tobacco ration in two, and send half to the boys at the front! A noble sacrifice, indeed.

Men's clubs are omitting fancy dishes from their menus; fraternal societies are reducing or eliminating the usual idiotic banquets; plutocrats are seriously thinking of trying to exist without a valet; and young fellows are even ordering trousers bereft of the cuffs on the bottom. Cheer up, anxious lady, men are patriots, too.

The national economy appeal is to women primarily because women, directly or indirectly, spend eighty per cent of the family budget. You have four times the spending power of your husband; therefore you should have four times the spending skill.

Mr. F. C., Montana. "We are to have a debate in our class. The question reads: Resolved, that the United States should adopt universal military service. I am on the affirmative side, and look to you for some points on the question."

We never "take sides." There is truth on both sides of almost every debatable question. the purpose of the debate is to bring out all the truth, in the most logical, interesting and forceful manner possible.

You will find good material in the following publications: "Why Universal Millitary Service?" (10c), Columbia War Paper No. 13, from secretary of Columbia University, New York; "Military Obligations of Citizenship," by Leonard Wood (75c), from Princeton University Press; "Arms and the Boy," by L. R. Gignilliat ($1.50), from Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis; "Right and Duty," by F. A. Kuenzli, a description of Swiss training methods ($1), from Stechert, New York; and George Creel's article "Four Million Citizen Defenders," in *Everybody's Magazine* for May, 1917.

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The Nation needs money. Bonds extend long after "war profits" end. They increase all taxes, burden industry until paid and ultimately cost $2.00 for every $1.00 raised. They increase living costs and reduce wages.

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A tax on land **values** only will raise yearly $5,000,000,000, will abolish all other taxes, force idle land into use, increase crops, boom industry and perpetuate real prosperity.

Investigate—Booklet Free

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE, Arden, Delaware, Dept. K

TAX LAND

MANNING OUR MERCHANT MARINE

(*Continued from page 469*)

should take Mr. Dollar too seriously, however; he sounds like a man overboard hollering for more water!

When it becomes necessary for the Government to subsidize privately owned ships it is time for the Government to own them!

When American shipowners refuse either to train or employ American seamen it is time for the Government to do so.

In time of war would it be fair to call upon American naval seamen to defend privately owned ships that carry only Asiatic coolies in times of peace? No, obviously not!

The plan that I should propose would be, now that the United States Government has a huge shipbuilding scheme on hand, to supplement it further with the construction of 100 or 150 square-rigged sailing ships of from three to five thousand tons burden and place them in the general carrying trade.

Owing to the enormous losses in foreign tonnage during the war and the immense demand for goods and material existing in all countries to replace war losses, ocean freight rates must remain abnormally high for a long time after peace has been declared. Consequently there will be a good demand for tonnage of all kinds, sail as well as steam, for years to come, and sailing ships will be a good investment. Therefore, these ships could be profitably entered into general carrying trade; they would soon pay for themselves and would always remain self-sustaining.

Their cadets as well as their crews could receive good wages and be advanced according to grade. This would be an attraction to good boys to join the service and work up in it, and would enable poor boys who must always constitute the majority of the personnel of both our merchant marine and navy—to qualify for service on equal terms with their more wealthy messmates. These ships would always be available for the transportation of coal, naval stores and other supplies in national service to any part of the world and would, therefore, be a valuable and sometimes indispensable adjunct to the naval service whether in peace or in war.

And finally, they would fulfil the purposes under discussion by providing a genuine, practical and profitable training ground for both boys and men so that at the end of ten years the United States would have at sea a fleet of both ships and seamen that would be the glory of the nation and the envy of the world.

New York City

Curates have been working as tram conductors. There is "punch" in the work of modern clergymen at last.—*London Opinion.*

THE ORIGIN OF PHILOSOPHY

The world is made of dirt and water.
Thus fraught with truth did Wisdom bud;
And then she grew a little fraughter,
And said these two make mud.

And from this mud at once there sprouted
The three schools of philosophy
By which mankind have ever pouted,
Or borne their destiny.

To keep our souls a little drier,
One school stands in the mud and blubbers,
The second set denies the mire,
The other gives us rubbers.

—*Chester Dennis in The Century.*

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation
LIMITED
OF LONDON, ENG.
Samuel Appleton, United States Manager
Boston, Mass.

Cash Assets in the United States,
December 31st, 1916.....$11,524,704.68
Surplus to Policy Holders..... 2,415,621.95

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AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE.
The attention of owners of automobiles is called to the policies of this Corporation insuring against liability for personal injuries, and also against damage caused to the Assured's car or to the property of others as the result of collision.

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INSURANCE INSTEAD OF PENSIONS

BY HENRY MOIR

ACTUARY OF THE HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

THE intentions of those who are responsible for the War Risk Insurance Bill meet with the approval of all intelligent citizens. Many young men are sacrificing the comforts of home life and the companionship of early friends, and are making financial losses, all of which demonstrate the patriotism of the nation, and its love of liberty. Accordingly, we all feel that this country should do not only what is reasonable and fair, but also what is generous toward our soldiers while in service. Also, we must help their families during their absence, and care for all those who meet with mishap or disaster. These principles are dictated by the best feelings of humanity and are cordially supported by all classes in the nation.

For many years there has been a feeling that pensions were granted with undue freedom to those who had served in the army —not that pensions in themselves are wrong, but simply that many men who had done but little for their country were pensioned, and from motives more political than patriotic. The new War Risk Insurance Bill empodies an attempt to forestall any objectionable legislation like that of the pension bills passed since the early nineties. Many who suffered in the Civil War were neglected and were not compensated in due season, yet pensions were granted some thirty or more years later to many others who had done but little, and who had suffered not at all.

SO far as the proposed War Risk Insurance Bill places, or even attempts to place, the compensation of soldiers on a scientific basis, it is to be highly commended. There is some little difference of opinion as to the best methods of doing this. In general, however, the broad principle of Workmen's Compensation Insurance, whereby all who are injured in the course of their employment receive a fair compensation, dependent upon the salary scale and therefore dependent upon their value to the employment, meets with the approval of intelligent men and satisfies the aspirations of scientific thinkers. It has stood the test of twenty years' trial, and the principle has been steadily gaining converts.

The fundamental basis of such compensation is that the cost should be borne by the occupation. It is clearly an insurance benefit, but workmen are not called upon to pay directly for it. Compensation is obligatory under state laws, and becomes a tax on the occupation; thus, an occupation involving great hazard has to pay more to its workmen than an occupation involving but little hazard. Moreover, the system fosters the "Safety First" idea and discourages preventable accidents.

THE bill now under consideration consists of four articles:

Article I is administrative and is therefore a subject for careful discussion by those who are expert in the management of governmental affairs. To an outsider the suggestion that the director of a large bureau of this nature should receive a salary of $7000 a year seems to imply that one of two things must happen: either that a second-rate man will secure the appointment, or that a first-rate man will sacrifice himself on the altar of patriotic duty—either of them a pleasing consideration; but the point is a trivial one.

Article II prescribes that allowances must be made by each soldier for a wife, children or dependent parents; and when he apportions part of his pay the amount is increased from Government funds by monthly payments which range from $15 per month in the case of a wife and no children, to $32.50 per month for a wife with two children, and still larger allowances if there are more children. The minimum sum received by the wife of a soldier in active service will thus be $30 per month, of which $15 comes from his own pay and $15 from the Government, and larger allowances for a larger family, running up to nearly $60 per month (of which $15 is from his pay). The provisions of this article are based upon the experience of other countries such as Great Britain and Canada, now in the war. The provision for such dependent families is highly desirable and in all its main outlines is satisfactory.

ARTICLE III is most important so far as the men themselves are concerned. It consists of a combination of life, accident and health insurance and provides compensation for injury or disease contracted during military service. If a soldier is killed in service leaving a widow and children, the widow is entitled to draw a percentage of his pay as a pension during her life, and the children until age eighteen. Many will be maimed and disabled more or less for life. In event of complete disability a man will receive a pension for life—40 per cent of his pay but not less than $40 per month. Larger allowances are made when the maimed or disabled soldier has a wife and children. If he has a wife and two children he is entitled to 60 per cent of his pay for life but not less than $75 per month.

Provision is made also for cases of partial inability to work on a basis which seems fair and reasonable. In some respects these disability payments might perhaps be increased but criticism of this nature is minor in character.

TO illustrate the extent of the life insurance benefit in this Article III: The annuity to widow and children has a present value which, if we ignore remarriage, would range from $6000 to $8000 as a minimum, according to age, and run up to about $30,000. Widows who do not remarry would get a monthly compensation during their life time. If the probability of remarriage is taken into account the present value of the benefit would be somewhere in the neighborhood of $5000 as a minimum ranging to a maximum of about $25,000. These figures represent the capitalized values of the proposed pension benefits.

Since young men in civil life carry relatively small sums of life insurance—less than $2000 on the average—it will be seen that this life insurance benefit, given by the country without cost to the soldier, is on a broad-minded and generous scale.

In addition to the provisions already mentioned the sponsors of the bill, desiring to introduce a direct life insurance benefit, called a meeting of experts in insurance who approved the suggestion. They recommended that the Government should itself carry the hazard, that a uniform amount should be paid for the death of each soldier, also that this benefit be granted by the nation, without charge, like the other provisions in the bill. Insurance experts know that the collection of premiums needs a complicated machinery; it introduces difficulty on failure to pay premiums, since the benefit will presumably lapse; it also brings about a contractual relationship between the soldier and the Government which might frequently necessitate an appeal to the courts to decide differences. The practical recommendation therefore is that the benefit be given—not sold. Another complication lies in the danger of speculation where benefits are sold at about 10 per cent of the true value, and in some cases on lives known to be poor risks from a life insurance standpoint. In spite of these recommendations the last part of the bill runs directly counter to such advice of experts.

ARTICLE IV provides that soldiers must elect whether or not they wish any of this additional life insurance, and must pay for such benefit the rates usual in this country in time of peace. The basis of the article is therefore entirely different from the earlier portions of the bill. The question as to how it might work out depends on nice points of psychology. Insurance experts know that the family man needing insurance is not the man who goes deliberately to take it. He must be talked into it. It is only the unusually thrifty who take life insurance on their own initiative.

In submitting estimates of the cost of this feature for appropriation purposes, the Secretary of the Treasury assumed that only 25 per cent of the soldiers would take advantage of this option and then only for an average amount of $2500 each. By this assumption 75 per cent of the men would remain uninsured, and a still larger proportion would have only a small amount.

Those who are likely to take such insurance freely divide themselves in two classes: *the first*, those who have means of their own, or who being young officers geting more than their former pay, can easily purchase this insurance, being of thrifty disposition; and *the second*, the unmarried men and those without dependents who are not compelled under the bill to allot part of their pay to their families.

These two classes do not need the protection so much as the third class who are not likely to take this optional insurance if paid for by themselves, yet they are the very people who need it most—the enlisted men, mayhap volunteers, who are not of a thrifty temperament yet have dependent families.

THIS section of the bill is loose and vague in matters which are quite important. The insurance benefit during the war is at a yearly increasing premium familiarly known as "step rate." The soldier will have to pay a little more next year than he does this. The premium he thus pays confers no benefit whatever except the immediate insurance protection. If he comes back in sound health when the war is over, he has nothing to show for the insurance premiums he paid. Those who come back in good health will therefore be a cheerful band of "knockers." This has been the experience of this form of policy for the past fifty years. The anvil chorus will swell still louder when those who come back convert their policies to the forms then provided, and find that they are expected to pay to the Government premium rates which are actually greater than the premium now charged by many of the best life insurance companies for the same benefit. There will thus be the usual complaint

which rises against cheap insurance, resulting in that unpopularity which brought about the downfall of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company a few years ago and has damaged so many of the assessment companies making a similar attempt.

If the men convert their cheap temporary benefits into permanent forms of insurance, then the Government will be fully embarked upon all phases of a life insurance business. The terms of the policies seem to lie at the discretion of the Director of the Bureau. A century of experience in the business has developed an elaborate Code of Laws in each state yet the adoption or abrogation of these laws for the Government policies will seemingly be left to the discretion of an official earning a modest salary.

Again the Government will become a large investment agency. There is no provision in the bill for carrying proper reserves, yet these are essential if the values promised are to be paid, and vast funds will accumulate. If investments are made only in Government funds, and if the Government's credit after the war becomes as good as it has been in recent years, then the Director of the Bureau will find it impossible to earn 3½ per cent interest, and there will be a danger that the insurance bureau will become insolvent, this earning rate being essential under the bill as now proposed.

Criticisms along specific lines like those now indicated show that practical suggestions have not been given due consideration. All the difficulties could be avoided if the insurance benefit were given for one fixt amount, or for an amount depending upon the rank and pay of the soldier, and were given gratuitously by the nation to the soldiers while they are in service, and possibly for a period of years after their return.

New York City

Mother Goose on Food Control

Jack Sprat would eat no fat;
His wife would eat no lean,
So, rather than have an argument over it the Food Controller put them both on a diet of bran muffins.

Sing, sing, what shall I sing?
The cat ran away with the pudding bag string.
"I haven't the heart to ask for cat meat these days," said he.

Hickety, pickety, my black hen,
She lays good eggs for gentlemen.
Gentlemen come every day
And make a careful, itemized record of her output for the national food census.

To market, to market
To buy a fat pig!
Home again, home again
With some much less expensive but equally nourishing cereals.

When I was a little boy I lived by myself,
And all the bread and cheese I got I put upon the shelf
Until suddenly I realized that I might be prosecuted for food hoarding.

Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard
To get her poor dog a bone:
But when she got there
She found that the bone had been used by Miss Hubbard, her daughter, in making a tasty dish from yesterday's left overs.

—*New York Sun.*

1917

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures against Marine and Inland Transportation risk and will issue policies making loss payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the Company has insured property to the value of $29,903,820,962.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of - - $301,565,931.44
Paid losses during that period - $149,414,735.48
Issued certificates of profits to dealers - - - - - - - $94,086,050.00
Of which there have been redeemed $86,410,870.00
Leaving outstanding at present time $7,675,180.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to - - - - - - - - - - $23,871,310.65
On December 31, 1916, the assets of the Company amounted to - - - - - - - - - - - - $17,458,990.74

The profits of the Company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

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STATEMENT

United States Branch, December 31, 1916

Total Assets . .	$6,966,173
Total Liabilities .	3,165,213
Reinsurance Reserve	2,657,291
Surplus over all Liabilities . . .	3,800,959

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RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES, .	13,547,121.90
NET SURPLUS, ...	8,146,446.99
ASSETS, ...	26,693,568.89
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Pebbles

It's going to take both the boys in the trenches and the women in retrenches to win this war.—*The Lamb.*

"Hard trials may still await us," whines the All-Highest. Yes, and stiff sentences to follow, we trust.—*London Passing Show.*

The Germans are now making clothes out of paper. So that's why they tear up their treaties!—*London Opinion.*

"Tremendous crowd up at our church last night."
"New minister?"
"No, it was burned down."—*The Christian Advocate.*

The Caller—Smith and Banks have employed me to collect the bill you owe them.
The Impecunious One—You are to be congratulated, sir, in obtaining a permanent position.—*The Lamb.*

"The uniforms of two escaped German prisoners have been found, and it is supposed that they are now at large in civilian attire."
Sherlock at work again.—*London Opinion.*

Guest—Bring me a porterhouse steak with potatoes.
Waiter—Beg pardon, sir, but guests ordering porterhouse steak with potatoes are required to make a deposit in advance.—*The Lamb.*

Major (to head of bombing party)—Where are your prisoners?
Lieutenant—I didn't understand, sir, that you wished us to bring back any prisoners. I thought this was just an informal affair.—*The Lamb.*

"I'm afraid of this daylight-saving plan."
"Why?"
"Because they won't stop with setting the clocks ahead; they will be monkeying with the thermometers next. What will we do if they put 70° down to 60° in the winter time?"—*The Lamb.*

A letter was received by the examining board in Maine from a man who had been notified to appear for physical examination. He wrote:
"Thanking you for your favor asking me to report for examination, I wish to say that after careful consideration I have decided not to enter the national army at this time."—*New Idea.*

A young Irishman recently applied for a job as life-saver at the municipal baths.
As he was about six feet six inches high and well built, the chief life-saver gave him an application blank to fill out.
"By the way," said the chief life-saver, "can you swim?"
"No," replied the applicant; "but I can wade like blazes!"—*New Idea.*

In the direction of Tarnopol and further south the enemy's advanced elements approached the line comprizing Okrimovice, Romanouvka, Jerebki, Colodievka, Polnankaletmanska, Eleonorouvka, and Sorokikrogouletz.
In the region west of Goesiatine our elements, under enemy pressure, evacuated the line of Tchalaroutka-Dentirovka. West of Zalestchik the enemy occupied Jassenouvpoiny and Toporovte.—*Daily Record.*

"My dear, you mustn't let anybody read that letter from cousin George at the front. I'm surprized that he'd write such things."
"What's the matter with his letter? It's mighty interesting."
"Some parts of it are, but his confessions of his disgraceful conduct are dreadful. I wouldn't for the world have any one know of his doings."
"I don't get you at all."
"You don't? Didn't you read that part of his letter where he says he was out with a British tank last night, and they rolled all over the place?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

WHEN MODERN HISTORY BEGAN

(*Continued from page 461*)

resourceful talents, with a masterful will and with a natural capacity for leadership, he was everywhere in the front on the field. And when at last he realized what was involved, and that no possible compromise with the Roman hierarchy could be made, after long and prayerful consideration, throwing his life in the balance, he issued a clear and positive defiance to the Pope and his claim of infallibility, as sitting in the seat of the Apostle Peter.

And when the Pope responded with a Bull of Excommunication, commanding all true Christians to capture and slay him, Luther took that famous step, at which all the world trembled. At the head of a company of students and citizens he publicly, in the city square of Wittenberg, committed the Papal Bull of Excommunication to the flames. This was a signal to all that the last tie was severed, that the mighty conflict was on and that it was now to be a battle to the end for God's Word, for a renovated Church and for human freedom. The shout which arose from the approving crowd was that of the awakening nations.

Luther's next appearance on the stage of the Reformation drama was in the epochal scene at Worms. There in the assemblage of the mighty highnesses of Church and empire, he made his memorable answer, which at the distance of four centuries still makes our hearts thrill within us: "I cannot submit my faith to either the Pope or councils. Unless, therefore, I am convinced by proofs from the Holy Scriptures, or by cogent reasons, I *neither can nor will retract anything.* Here I stand: I cannot do otherwise. God help me. Amen!"

"This response of Luther," says Carlyle, "marks the very greatest moment in the modern history of man, the point, indeed, from which the whole subsequent history of civilization takes its rise: England and its Parliament, America and its vast work these centuries, Europe and its work everywhere at present—the germ of it all lay there. Had Luther in that moment answered other, it had all been otherwise."

The great truths underlying the Reformation are vital to the progress and welfare of mankind. The central Reformation idea is that man can find communion with God, forgiveness of sins and peace for his soul, by going himself directly to the Word of God, without the mediation of any ecclesiastical system. As the great theologian Schleiermacher exprest it, "The fundamental difference between Romanism and Protestantism lies in this, that according to Rome, the soul can only come to Christ thru the Church, whereas in the Protestant conception the soul comes to the Church *thru Christ.*"

The observance of this Reformation Quadricentennial will call new attention to this vital truth—the heart of the Gospel, and the central teaching of Christianity. And it will naturally depict anew the marvelous personality of the author and commanding figure of the Reformation—Martin Luther. His piety, his courage, his universality, the daring originality of his ideas, his conservatism, his skill as a diplomatist, his love for the fine arts, his joy in little children and the home, make him, as Coleridge called him, "the most notable character in history since the apostles." The observance of such a quadricentennial, on a scale such as the world has never witnessed, cannot but be of surpassing interest and incalculable benefit.

New York City



Founded A. D. 1710.

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Sun Insurance Office

OF LONDON

The Oldest Insurance Company in the World

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The 207th Year of the Company's Active Business Existence

Abstract of Statement of Condition of United States Branch December 31, 1915

Assets, - - - - - $5,001,639

Surplus over Liabilities, 1,806,897

Trustees of the Funds of the Company in the United States

Herbert L. Griggs, Esq. Samuel T. Hubbard, Esq.

James Brown, Esq.

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HOTEL ASTOR

William C. Muschenheim

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HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

THE INDEPENDENT LESSON PLANS

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. ORAL AND WRITTEN COMPOSITION.

The Story of the Week.

1. Write a short composition in which you show that the making of the Liberty Motor has demonstrated the patriotism, the inventive ability, and the skill of the American people.
2. Select a colleague, and, with him, challenge any two members of your class to debate on the question: "The drafting of friendly aliens into military service is a just procedure."
3. Write a paragraph of detail concerning the means of raising revenue for the support of the war.
4. Members of your class may be able to assist their parents in purchasing bonds when the details of the second Liberty Loan are made public. Give to your class a spirited talk that will at once awaken interest in the matter and suggest means of assistance.
5. Explain to your class in what ways the title, "The Shark Hunters," is justified, and in what ways it is effective as a title.
6. Write appropriate titles for the last three paragraphs of the article called "American Gunners in France."
7. Give to your class an impressive talk on "The American Army of Today."
8. A veteran of the Civil War has asked you to explain the Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance Bill. Show him the advantages it will give. (See "Insurance Instead of Pensions.")
9. Write a paragraph of contrast in which you point out the differences between the French cabinet and the cabinet of the United States.
10. Write an exposition in which you point out the various reasons that have made the people of Germany deeply interested in talk concerning peace.
11. Imagine that you are a resident of Argentina. Write a letter to a friend, explaining the Luxburg incident, and expressing your opinion as a loyal Argentine citizen.
12. Give an oral summary of the reasons that prompt Sweden to aid Germany, and a summary of the reasons that should prompt her to aid the Allies.

Editorial Articles.

1. Make an outline of "A Birdseye View of the Battlefield."
2. Give an oral summary of the reasons that make it so difficult for the Allies to defeat Germany.
3. Read "Are We Fighting Shadows?" and then write a composition of contrast in which you explain the difference between the Government of the United States and the present Government of Germany.
4. Imagine that you are a patriotic citizen of Poland, and of pure Polish descent. Give a spirited speech in which you present your ideals for the future of Poland.

Your Servant—The Red Cross. By Geddes Smith.

1. Make a *précis*, or summary, of the article, showing in what ways the Red Cross is "your servant."

Manning Our Merchant Marine. By James H. Williams.

1. From the article draw an exposition on the subject, "What It Means to Be a Genuine Seaman." (If you wish an interesting book on the subject, read "The Cruise of the Cachalot," or else "Two Years Before the Mast.")

SECTION II. LITERATURE.

The New Books.

1. Explain the following sentence in "Beyond the Law": "It is an inconclusive book, and for that reason lacks the greatness that compels the reader's sympathy for the actors in the tragedy."
2. Give an account of the life and work of Gilbert White.
3. What are "wholly charming reminiscences?"
4. What is a "volume of gleanings?"
5. Give an account of the life and work of H. D. Thoreau.
6. What is "carping criticism?" To what kind of criticism is it inferior? Explain in full.
7. What writers were members of "The Concord Group?"
8. What qualities have made "Walden" a famous book?
9. Give an account of the work of Charles Warren Stoddard.
10. Give an account of the work of Joaquin Miller.

SECTION III. WORD STUDY.

1. Give the derivation and the meaning of every one of the following words prominent in the news of the week: code, sanctioned, intermediary, catspaw, compromising, abrogation, adequate, contingent, litigation, compensation, discriminate, incompetence, vulnerable.
2. Select the first paragraph of any article in this number of of The Independent. Tell from what language every word in the paragraph is derived. Give the total number of words from every language represented.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. Financing the War—"Counting the Billions," "Senate Approves War Taxes," "The Second Liberty Loan."

1. Study the financial history of the United States during the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. Compare the revenue bills of those times with the bills under discussion.
2. What are the chief provisions of the War Revenue Bill as passed by the Senate? Explain (a) the proposed system of taxing war profits, (b) the income tax provision, (c) the proposed excise and document taxes.
3. Discuss the legislative steps thru which the present bill has passed and the steps still necessary before it becomes a law.
4. It is estimated that this bill will provide "slightly under 25 per cent of the year's whole Government expenditure." How will the remaining 75 per cent be raised?

II. Taking Care of Our Soldiers—"Insurance Instead of Pensions."

1. Comment on the phrase: "Objectionable legislation like that of the pension bills passed since the early nineties."
2. What is the rate of pay of the American soldier—private, non-commissioned officer and officer?
3. What is the purpose of Article II of the proposed law? Article III? Article IV?
4. Discuss the relative advantages of the old style pension laws and the proposed soldiers' insurance law.

III. The Swedish Incident—"Results of the Luxburg Incident," "Another Swedish Misstep."

1. Make a brief statement of the facts in this case as far as they have been published. How do you suppose the State Department discovered the facts?
2. What principle of international law have the Swedish representatives in Argentine and in Mexico violated?
3. How do you account for the friendly attitude of Sweden toward the Central Powers?

IV. Alien Friends and Alien Enemies—"The Senate and the Alien."

1. Review the history of the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1797. Compare the action taken by the Government at that time with the action proposed at the present time.
2. State the arguments in favor of Senator Chamberlain's resolution.

V. Progress of the War—"A Birdseye View of the Battlefield."

1. On the map her [Germany's] position looks better than ever." Draw the maps that justify this statement.
2. "Seventeen nations . . . are now arrayed against the four central powers." Make a list of the seventeen with a brief statement of the cause which led four or five of the seventeen into the war.
3. Draw a map indicating the progress of the war (a) in Belgium and northwestern France, (b) on the Italian front.

VI. Causes and Results of the War—"The New Books: Three Allies and Germany; Is and Ought in Diplomacy."

1. If you were privileged to buy just one of the books mentioned in these reviews, which one would you choose? What would be your second choice?
2. Explain the significance of the title: "Is and Ought in Diplomacy."

VII. The Government of Germany—"Are We Fighting Shadows?"

1. Make a brief of the above editorial under this sentence as a heading: "But the fallacy in all such arguments is that it ignores German history and tradition."

VIII. Poland—"A Polish Republic."

1. Study the second paragraph of this editorial. Supplement the statements by such facts as you can discover.
2. Explain the second sentence in the third paragraph: "Whether the Hapsburg Emperor or a German princeling rules," etc.
3. In view of the history of Poland during the past two hundred years, is "Poland united, independent, republican," an easily attainable ideal?

IX. The American Merchant Marine—"Manning Our Merchant Marine."

1. "In the days of the windjammers, American clippers covered every sea," etc. Write an account of our merchant marine in those days.
2. What are the causes which put an end to those days? What measures have been taken to revive the American carrying trade?
3. "When it becomes necessary for the Government to subsidize privately owned ships, it is time for the Government to own them." Do you agree?

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ON THE POPE'S PLAN FOR PEACE

The Austrian Emperor's Reply

Holy Father: With due veneration and deep emotion we take cognizance of the new representations which your Holiness, in fulfilment of the holy office intrusted to you by God, makes to us and the heads of the other belligerent states, with the noble intention of leading the heavily tried nations to a unity that will restore peace to them. . . .

Happy in the thought that our desires from the first were directed toward the same object which your Holiness today characterizes as one we should strive for, we have taken into close consideration the concrete and practical suggestions of your Holiness and have come to the following conclusions:

With deep-rooted conviction we agree to the leading idea of your Holiness that the future arrangement of the world must be based on the elimination f armed forces and on the moral force of right and on the rule of international justice and legality.

We, too, are imbued with the hope that a strengthening of the sense of right would morally regenerate humanity. We support, therefore, your Holiness's view that the negotiations between the belligerents should and could lead to an understanding by which, with the creation of appropriate guarantees, armaments on land and sea and in the air might be reduced simultaneously, reciprocally and gradually to a fixed limit, and whereby the high seas, which rightly belong to all the nations of the earth, may be freed from domination or paramountcy, and be opened equally for the use of all.

Fully conscious of the importance of the promotion of peace on the method proposed by your Holiness, namely, to submit international disputes to compulsory arbitration, we are also prepared to enter into negotiations regarding this proposal.

If, as we most heartily desire, agreements should be arrived at between the belligerents which would realize this sublime idea and thereby give security to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy for its unhampered future development, it can then not be difficult to find a satisfactory solution of the other questions which still remain to be settled between the belligerents in a spirit of justice and of a reasonable consideration of the conditions for existence of both parties.

If the nations of the earth were to enter, with a desire for peace, into negotiations with one another in the sense of your Holiness's proposals, then peace could blossom forth from them. The nations could attain complete freedom of movement on the high seas, heavy material burdens could be taken from them, and new sources of prosperity opened to them.

Guided by a spirit of moderation and conciliation, we see in the proposals of your Holiness a suitable basis for initiating negotiation with a view to preparing a peace, just to all and lasting, and we earnestly hope our present enemies may be animated by the same idea. In this spirit we beg that the Almighty may bless the work of peace begun by your Holiness.

The German Reply

(Transmitted by Chancellor Michaelis to Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State)

His Majesty has been following for a considerable time with high respect and sincere gratitude his Holiness's efforts, in a spirit of true impartiality, to alleviate as far as possible the sufferings of the war and to hasten the end of hostilities. The Kaiser sees in the latest step of his Holiness fresh proof of his noble and humane feelings, and cherishes a lively desire that, for the benefit of the entire world, the papal appeal may meet with success.

The effort of Pope Benedict is to pave the way to an understanding among all peoples, and might more surely reckon on a sympathetic reception and the whole-hearted support from his Majesty, seeing that the Kaiser, since taking over the government, has regarded it as his principal and most sacred task to preserve the blessings of peace for the German people and the world.

In his first speech from the throne, at the opening of the Reichstag on June 25, 1888, the Kaiser promised that his love of the German army and his position toward it should never lead him into temptation to cut short the benefits of peace, unless war were a necessity, forced upon us by an attack on the Empire or its allies. The German army should safeguard peace for us, and should peace, nevertheless, be broken, it would be in a position to win it with honor.

The Kaiser has, by his acts, fulfilled the promise he then made in twenty-six years of happy rule, despite provocations and temptations. . . .

Appreciating the importance of his Holiness's declaration, the Imperial Government has not failed to submit the suggestion contained therein to earnest and scrupulous examination. Special measures which the Government has taken in closest contact with representatives of the German people for discussing and answering the questions raised, prove how earnestly it desires, in accordance with his Holiness's desires and the peace resolution of the Reichstag on July 19, to find a practical basis for a just and lasting peace. . . .

We share his Holiness's view that definite rules and a certain safeguard for a simultaneous and reciprocal limitation of armaments on land, on sea, and in the air, as well as for the true freedom and community of the high seas, are the things in treating which the new spirit that in the future should prevail in international relations should find first hopeful expression. The task would then of itself arise to decide international differences of opinion, not by the use of armed forces, but by peaceful methods, especially by arbitration, whose high peace-producing effect we together with his Holiness fully recognize. The Imperial Government will in this respect support every proposal compatible with the vital interest of the German Empire and people.

THE KING OF YELLOW BUTTERFLIES

BY VACHEL LINDSAY

THE *King of Yellow Butterflies*, given below, is a form of public verse which I have recently evolved or revived. I have chanted this at the side of the platform, while the dancer in costume on the stage, with no other orchestra, has used the poem as the basis of dancing and pantomime. I have also developed "The Potato Dance" and several other poems to this end. I have called these entertainments Poem Games. Lewellyn Jones of the *Chicago Evening Post* called the evening's experiment at the Chicago Little Theater, a "rhythmic picnic." Maurice Browne of the same Chicago Little Theater said that the work bordered on the precedents of the Greek Tragic Dance.

I would like to have such of the readers of The Independent as are interested in the higher forms of dancing, especially dancing teachers, see what they can do with the *King of Yellow Butterflies*. There are several ways it could be used. One person could recite the poem, marking the rythms heavily, while another danced the ideas. Or a group of people with good voices could stand at the back or side of the stage, chanting the thing more elaborately, developing the music of the English alphabet, rather than traditional musical notation, while a group of equal size or larger worked out the figures in the center of the stage. The principle of the repetition of the lines can be carried still farther, if so desired, or the scheme of repetitions can be completely altered to suit the figures as they are evolved. There are many simple poems, new and old, that are adapted to this method of treatment. The individual dancer, if a brilliant soloist, should go thru books of verses, and find the thing for which he or she has an instinctive affinity, develop the repetitions to fit the figures evolved, and then give the poem to the chorus or to a chanter to be memorized.

The King of Yellow Butterflies, which has not appeared in any of my published works, Miss Eleanor Dougherty found in an old pamphlet of mine. She developed these repetitions. She danced the poem in a costume of her own designing at the Chicago Little Theater and at Mandel Hall, Chicago University, in an evening's program of similar experiments. The Little Theater affair was given under the auspices of *Poetry, a Magazine of Verse*, and the Chicago University affair under the auspices of the Senior Class, both performances in the last week of November, 1916. Miss Dougherty, a trained and charming dancer, and an excellent actress, pleased every one with her pioneer work in this field. I hope that larger groups will take up the idea, whole dancing classes, and that it will not be considered either a matter exclusively for the soloists, or that I am to be expected to be present to do the chanting. Emphatically, the Poem Games were brought forward as hints and hopes for other groups to develop and modify in their own fashion with other poems, and other styles of costume grouping and chanting.

The king of yellow butterflies,
The king of yellow butterflies,
The king of yellow butterflies,
Now orders forth his men.
He says "The time is almost here
When violets bloom again."
Adown the road the fickle rout
Goes flashing proud and bold,
Adown the road the fickle rout
Goes flashing proud and bold,
Adown the road the fickle rout
Goes flashing proud and bold,
Adown the road the fickle rout
Goes flashing proud and bold—
They shiver by the shallow pools,
They shiver by the shallow pools,
They shiver by the shallow pools,
And whimper of the cold.
They drink and drink. A light pretense!
They love to pose and preen,
Each pool is but a looking-glass
Where their sweet wings are seen,
Each pool is but a looking-glass
Where their sweet wings are seen,
Each pool is but a looking-glass
Where their sweet wings are seen.

Gentlemen adventurers! Gipsies every whit!
They live on what they steal. Their wings
By briars are frayed a bit.
Their loves are light. They have no house,
And if it rains today
They'll climb into your cattle shed,
They'll climb into your cattle shed,
They'll climb into your cattle shed,
They'll climb into your cattle shed—
And hide them in the hay,
And hide them in the hay,
And hide them in the hay,
And hide them in the hay.



"THE KING OF YELLOW BUTTERFLIES" DANCED AT THE WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL IN NEW YORK

The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

HARPER'S WEEKLY

THE CONFLICT OF PEACE TERMS

THE publication of the replies to the Pope's appeal of August 1 brings out in the most striking fashion the real impediment to peace, which is that the twenty-one belligerents are fighting for very different objects. The Entente Allies have little in common except their common enemy; the same is true of the Central Powers, while American interests and ideals are quite distinct from those of the European and Asiatic belligerents. In reading the papal note and its replies one would suppose that they dealt with different wars or worlds, for one ignores what the others point out as the most important issues of the war.

When we extract the concrete proposals from these documents we see that they disagree not so much on the terms of settlement as they do on what questions need to be settled. All agree in deploring the war and declaring for a just and durable peace, but they differ widely as to what are the essentials of such a peace. Pope Benedict in his note of August 1 suggested these conditions:

THE POPE'S PEACE TERMS

1. Reciprocal condonation of damages.
2. Reciprocal restitution of occupied territory.
3. Diminution of armament.
4. Compulsory arbitration.
5. Settlement of territorial questions by future conferences.

President Wilson in his reply of August 27 emphasized the following desiderata:

THE PRESIDENT'S PEACE TERMS

1. Deliverance of the free peoples of the world from the menace of militarism and irresponsible government.
2. Reparation for wrongs.
3. Equal commercial opportunities.
4. Guarantee of peace terms by the German people.
5. Repudiation of reprisals, punitive damages, dismemberment of empires and exclusive economic leagues.

Altho he did not specifically mention them on this occasion we know from his former utterances that President Wilson favors (6) Freedom of the seas, (7) Limitation of armament, and (8) Compulsory arbitration.

The German and the Austrian replies to the Pope, which we publish in large part on another page, are unusually verbose and platitudinous even for diplomatic documents, but they specify four concrete conditions for a permanent peace:

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN PEACE TERMS

1. Reciprocal limitation of armament.
2. Compulsory arbitration.
3. Freedom of the seas.
4. Equal commercial opportunities.

The Entente Allies have apparently approved, or at least acquiesced, in the Wilson response, tho it is not probable that they would all have brought forward the same points. In fact, we find quite another set of demands in the only official utterances of their joint peace terms, the Allies' note to President Wilson of January 17, 1917, and the resolutions of the Paris Conference of June, 1916. From them we gather:

THE ALLIES' PEACE TERMS

1. Surrender of all territory of the Allies seized during the present or former wars.
2. Compensation for damages.
3. Liberation of all the subject races in the German, Austrian and Turkish empires.
4. Autonomy of united Poland under the Czar.
5. Reorganization of Europe to secure national and economic rights.
6. Expulsion of the Ottoman Empire from Europe.
7. Measures agreed upon in the Paris conference to restrict future German commercial competition in the Allied countries.

Here we see the curious contrast between the Allied and Teutonic governments. The Allies are almost exclusively concerned with questions of territorial transfers and financial indemnities. The German reply to the Pope does not even mention these questions but is almost exclusively concerned with the opportunities for industrial development and foreign commerce. It would not be safe to infer from this that Germany is ready to relinquish all her conquests, but it is permissible to assume that she regards these as less important than her commercial future. We know that the German people are split into two factions on the terms of peace. The majority are in favor of renouncing all forcible annexations. A resolution to that effect passed the Reichstag on July 19 by a vote of nearly two to one. On the other hand the Pan-Germans or Imperialists demand that Germany hold everything she can get her hands on and reach out for more. They would keep Belgium, northern France, Poland and the Baltic provinces and grab part if not all of the British, Belgian, French and Portuguese possessions in Africa, which means most of that continent. The Pan-German party, tho less numerous than the No-annexations party, is more influential in army and court circles and has the favor of the Crown Prince if not of the Kaiser.

The German Government has so far not openly sided with either faction. The old Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, refused to yield to the Pan-German pressure and did not commit himself in that direction further than to declare Poland independent of Russia and to express some vague desires for a strategic rectification of the frontier. The new Chancellor, Michaelis, apparently leans in the opposite direction, for in his opening address to the Reichstag he exprest a cautious and qualified approval of the no-annexation resolution, and now he endorses it more plainly in his reply to the Pope, which contains not a word in favor of the Pan-German program. He is all for free trade, free seas and free competition, for international arbitration and reduction of armament. It is a platform that Lloyd-George might have run on before the war, but it would have been rather too advanced for Woodrow Wilson's party. If Germany had talked and acted—in that fashion four years ago there would have been

CARTOON COMMENT

AN EMBARGO THAT BEATS THE DUTCH



THE DEVIL AND THE SEA

The strait and narrow path of neutrals now is shown by Cesare in the New York "Evening Post." Denmark, Holland, Sweden and Norway watch their step as they pass between the clutching hands of the Teutonic monster and the guarding trident of the Allied blockade

"NO MORE DOG MEAT, SONNY!"

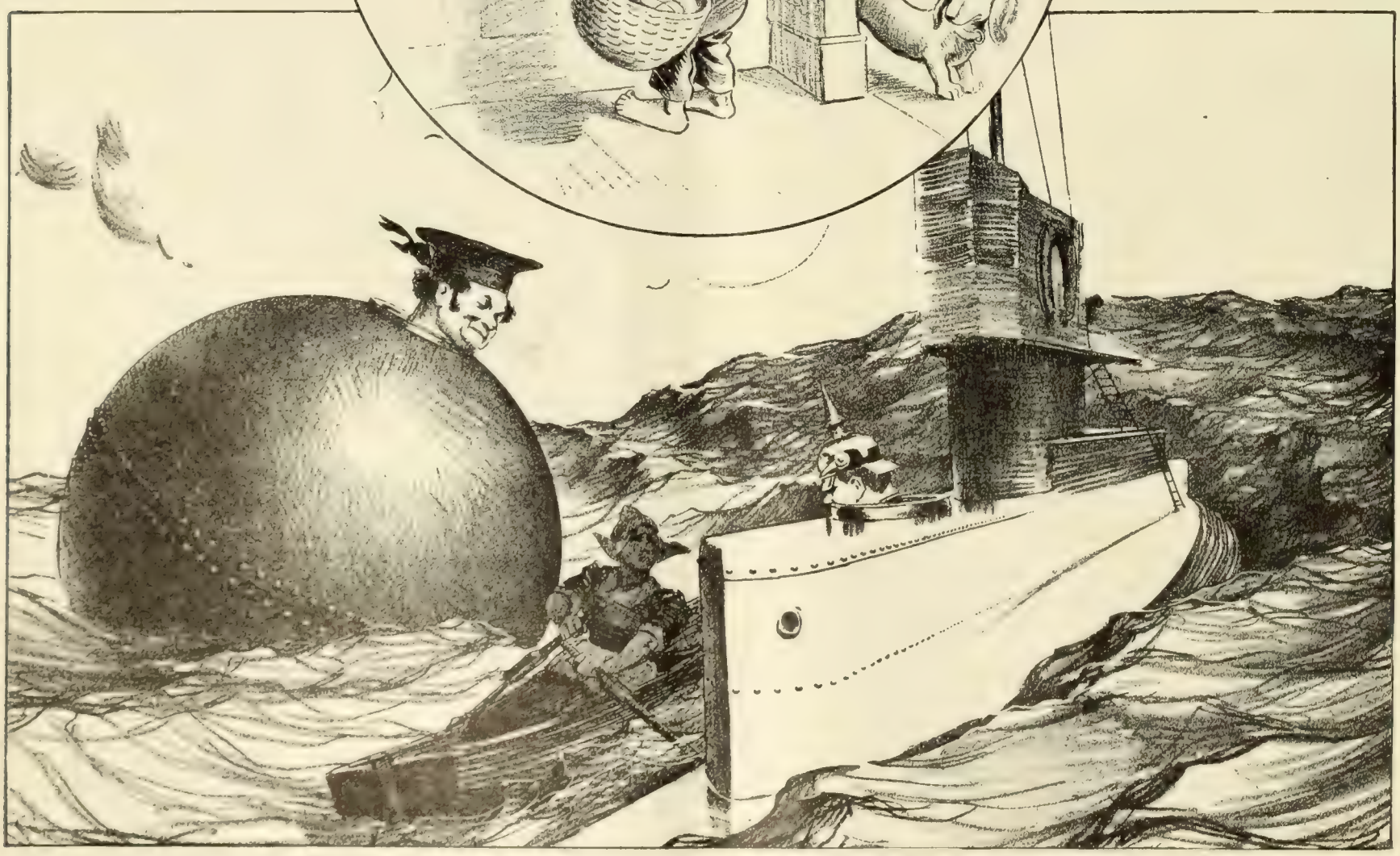
In the cartoon below—a typically American treatment of international problems—drawn by Knott for the Dallas (Texas) "News," Uncle Sam is stern tho kindly in his refusal of little Holland's plea for just a little more "dog meat" from the world's Provision Store. No wonder the German dachshund, waiting just around the corner almost out of sight, looks decidedly anxious—he has been getting a living for many months on the "scraps" that have come to him from that neutral market-basket





NOTICE TO QUIT

London puts the matter in plain terms. "Look here, my dear Miss Hook of Holland," says Uncle John Bull, "Give that hulking blackguard notice to quit or Uncle Sam and I shall have to restrict your supplies." The cartoon was drawn by Thomas Maybank for "The Passing Show"



HOLLAND TRYING HARD TO BE A "LITTLE FRIEND OF ALL THE WORLD"

This neutral finds herself in a dilemma, according to "De Amsterdammer," which illustrates with this cartoon of the small craft trying to steer between opposing perils a recent speech from the throne that "Our relations with all foreign powers remain friendly"

no war. Has Germany repented of her scornful attitude toward arbitration and disarmament, or is it a case of the devil who would be a monk? Chancellor Michaelis is enthusiastic over the benefits of peaceful competition between nations: "The free play of forces in the world in peaceful wrestling with one another would lead to the highest perfecting of the noblest human possessions." All right, but who was it that quit wrestling and took to fighting? We are not going to have a westling match with anybody who is likely to give us a foul blow.

It all falls back upon what President Wilson said, that the world cannot trust Germany. She must prove a willingness to relinquish her own conquests before she is entitled to complain because the Allies will not relinquish theirs. It is useless for her to talk of "enjoying equal esteem" so long as she does not say a word about compensation for ruined cities and sunk ships. It may be that the fair words of the Reichstag resolution and the reply to the Pope express the spirit of a majority of the German people, but before we can listen to them the German people must find some way of convincing us, not only of their sincerity, but also that they have the power to hold their Government to it.

IS IT COINCIDENCE?

NOW that Russia has been officially proclaimed a republic, we find among the nations fighting on one side in the Great War the republics of Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, France, Haiti, Liberia, Panama, Portugal, Russia and the United States of America. This list does not include the many other Latin American republics which have broken with Germany or officially exprest their approval of the war policy of the United States, nor yet the parliamentary monarchies such as Great Britain and Belgium, which are republican in all but name. Can any one name the republics on the other side of the battle line?

UNIFORMITY

MILITARY drill on a large scale is a novel thing to Americans of this generation and they are curious about it. To the minds of the hundreds of thousands who are drilling and of the millions who are watching the question will come up: "What's the use? Why this uniform clothing and these uniform movements? What is the object of this machine-like precision?"

The question contains its own answer. The object is to make men uniform so that they can be handled like a machine. Now the essential feature of modern machinery is that it is composed of parts that are alike and interchangeable. Americans ought to understand this easily because it is their own invention. The shop adopted the system from the army, not the army from the shop. Old Eli Whitney, the cotton-gin man, was the first to demonstrate it. In 1799 he astonished a group of distinguished gentlemen by showing them half a dozen muskets, taking them apart, mixing up the pieces and then putting the guns together from any set of parts that happened to be picked out. Among the gentlemen who witnessed this feat was Jefferson, who as President got the interchangeable system adopted by the Government. In the Civil War when millions of rifles had to be made quickly all the contractors came to the Springfield Arsenal to learn how. The idea was carried from the gun shops to the watch factories and then into other lines of American industry, and has since spread to all parts of the world. Even Swiss watches are now made on the American plan. They have lost their individuality but they have gained in convenience because they are easier to repair by replacing a missing part.

Now an army is unfortunately even more liable than a watch to have one of its parts disabled and if another just like it cannot be slipt in at once the whole machine becomes useless. But men are inclined to be individuals. They are natural born non-conformists—even the Episcopalians. So to make a military machine of them they must be first selected so as to insure that they all have about the same length of step and physical vigor and then drilled until personal eccentricity of movement and temperament are so far as necessary evened down. Then one man can step into another's place in the ranks as readily as a bolt or screw is substituted by another from the box. Military drill is essentially a process for the standardization of human units.

PIONEERS IN STATESMANSHIP

THE Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, according to their custom of erecting bronze tablets wherever famous deeds have been done, unveiled one recently on a building in Cheyenne. It commemorates a famous victory won at that spot on December 10, 1869, a victory over conservatism, over selfishness, over intolerance, over narrowmindedness. It is one of the milestones of human progress, for it marked the beginning of the enfranchisement of half humanity. It is a date to rank with 1492, for it added a new hemisphere to the political world.

Nor need we hesitate to compare the nine men who formed the upper house of the first legislature of the Territory of Wyoming with the bold mariners of the "Pinta," "Nina" and "Santa Maria." It requires no more courage to sail into unknown seas in search of an undiscovered country than it takes to strike out a new and uncharted course in politics with no other guidance than the eternal stars of freedom and justice. They were that kind of men, these Wyoming pioneers, and they could sing Whittier's song:

> We cross the prairie as of old
> The pilgrims crost the sea,
> To make the West as they the East
> The homestead of the free!

The Columbus of this venture into a new world of politics was William H. Bright of South Pass. But behind Columbus there was Queen Isabella and behind Bright there was Esther Morris. Mrs. Morris was the "wise woman" of the neighborhood and when Mr. Bright was elected a member of the territorial Council he went to her for advice as to what legislation he should undertake. She answered: "Introduce a bill that will give woman the right to vote and to hold office." The idea appealed to him. He presented such a bill at the meeting of the first legislature in Cheyenne. The idea appealed to the members. They past the bill. That was all there was to it. No nagging, no picketing, no processioning, no slapping of policemen's faces, no slashing of paintings, no burning of grandstands. Just a fair and square proposition presented to fair and square men.

Of course that was not the end of it. The opposition came afterward, the sqrt of opposition we all know so well, the ridicule, the contempt, the malice, the open threats and the secret intrigues of "the dark forces." They said that Governor Campbell would be signing his political death-warrant, that President Grant would remove him. But he signed it and he was not removed. They said that the Supreme Court would declare it unconstitutional, but it did not. They said that Congress would never admit Wyoming as a state with such a clause in its constitution. But the men of Wyoming answered: "If we cannot come into the Union with our women we will stay out forever!" And the opposition in Congress collapsed.

The woman who inspired the suffrage law was made Justice of the Peace, the first woman in the world to fill such an office. But that was only a slight expression of public gratitude. Citizen Esther Morris is revered in Wyoming as Jeanne d'Arc is revered in France and Grandmother Breshkovsky in Russia.

Wyoming in 1869 had fewer than 10,000 population

scattered over an area greater than New England. A large part of the 10,000 were Indians and soldiers and the women were much fewer than the men. But the state has never regretted the day when it took "Equality" for its motto and its example has since been followed in all parts of the world. Nineteen of our own states have granted the franchise to women. So have Australia, New Zealand, the greater part of Canada, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland and it is promised in Great Britain and Russia. Down in Maine they have not yet heard the good news of woman's emancipation, but they will in a century or so. The motto of Maine, *Dirigo*, has long become meaningless. The rudder of our ship of state is nowadays hung on the Western end.

THE TWO ENGLANDS

THE war of 1917 is a new war. It is henceforth to be fought over new issues as well as with new forces. The entrance of the United States has not only brought financial and military aid to the armies of the Allies, but it has brought hope and courage to the liberal wing of the Allies. This moral support for the democratic cause was sorely needed. A war government is necessarily to some extent a reactionary government even when it remains in the hands of liberal-minded men. But in countries having the ministerial system the government is not stable like ours, but may at any moment be put into other hands without a new election, and so a conservative administration may come into power without reference to the will of the people. That is the case in England. When the war broke out the Liberal party was in power by an overwhelming majority. No election has since been held, yet the power has shifted to the Conservative side. The War Council, which has virtually dictatorial powers, is composed of three Unionists of the most conservative type, Earl Curzon, Lord Milner and Bonar Law. The Liberals are represented by Lloyd George, the Premier, and the Laborites by George Barnes. The entire Coalition Cabinet consists of thirty-three members, of whom the majority belong to the Unionist or minority party. Lloyd George is a forceful personality and we do not agree with those who say that he has abandoned his democratic principles and gone over to the Tories. But he cannot do everything and there is no denying that the British Government as now constituted is more conservative than it has been for many years.

The liberal, radical and democratic part of the British population are deeply distrest over the situation. They are willing to submit to anything to win the war. They have relinquished their party advantage and it seemed to them a few months ago that they had sacrificed the popular rights gained by the struggle of generations. But when the situation looked darkest aid came from unexpected quarters. Two great republics, the Russian and the American, took their places among the Allies. Neither has as yet done much in the field, but they have greatly strengthened the moral cause of that side. It is no longer necessary for the British press to adulate the Autocrat of All the Russias. Instead of this the outspoken utterances of Wilson and Kerensky in favor of democracy had to be published and received the official endorsement of the British Government, however distasteful these sentiments may have been to some members of it.

But, as may be imagined, the Tories are furious at having the tables so turned on them and some of their organs are not able to conceal their chagrin. The *Saturday Review* holds that it is wrong to say that the Allies are fighting for liberalism and popular government. They are fighting for something far nobler than liberalism or any mere form of government—but the *Review* does not say just what it is. Hilaire Belloc is indignant at England's being called a democracy. England, he says, is more of an aristocracy. *Blackwood's Magazine* objects to Mr. Wilson's saying that "the world must be made safe for democracy," and thinks rather that the world should be made safe *from* democracy. This is *Blackwood's* argument:

> It is not an ideal which can be held up before all men as worth striving for. It is a mere method of government, neither more nor less, and it must be tried, like other methods of government, by results only. Hitherto it has seldom meant wise or honest government, and most democracies have paid justly for their sins by extinction. Neither England nor France has fired a shot nor struck a blow for the cause which to Mr. Wilson seems pre-eminent. Assuredly Great Britain is fighting for something far deeper and dearer than a mere method of government. We are fighting for our lives, and for freedom to live and to think for ourselves—a freedom which an unbridled democracy would demolish, if it had the power, with swifter ferocity than an unbridled autocracy. France has as little reason to love her democracy as we have to love ours.

What has roused the wrath of the Tories is obviously that the British people have received with too evident delight the statements of Wilson and Kerensky as to the American and Russian aims in the war. Whatever it might have been in the beginning it is now a people's war for the overthrow of autocracy.

The English are fond of saying that there are two Germanys, one the land of science, music and domesticity, peaceable and friendly, the other autocratic, aristocratic and militaristic. Unfortunately there seems to be only one Germany now, and that the wrong one. But America has always known that there are two Englands. The England that has been the enemy of the United States has always been the Tory England. It was this England that provoked the Revolution and tried to disrupt the Union. But there has always been another England that was friendly to the United States even in time of war. During the Revolution there were those who spoke for us in Parliament. During the Civil War when the Lancashire mills were closed by our blockade of the Southern ports that shut off their cotton supply, the starving workingmen held meetings in support of the cause of freedom. The British people have always been friendly to America even when those who govern them were our enemies. It is upon that constant friendship and unbroken unity that the closer harmony demanded by the present crisis may be built. It is to this England, the real England because the popular England, that we are now practically allied, and to it we should give our heartiest sympathy and support.

May We See the Letter?

You will soon be receiving letters from some one you know who is serving America and civilization in the army or navy. If you will send us copies of these letters, or extracts from them, telling about the life at the training camps, on shipboard or in the trenches, The Independent will gladly print such of them as in our judgment will be of greatest interest to our readers. We do not ask for anything that could come under the head of military information, even if it has passed the censor, or for those personal and intimate paragraphs which are too sacred to trust to print. But the descriptive bits, the sidelights on the soldier's life, the little human touches which never get into the cable despatches but do get into correspondence; perhaps you will be generous enough to share these with the rest of us. At any time up to the end of the war The Independent will appreciate such contributions.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Peace and the Papacy

The German and the Austrian peace notes, which we print elsewhere in this issue of The Independent, warmly commend the love of peace exprest by the Pope and assert that the Central Powers share to the full his sentiments. They emphasize a general disarmament "to a fixed limit," international arbitration, the freedom of the seas and equal commercial opportunities for all nations as the fundamental requisites for a lasting peace. Strangely enough, neither note makes the slightest direct reference to questions of annexation or indemnities, tho Austria hints that with disarmament and arbitration conceded "it can then not be difficult to find a satisfactory solution of the other questions which still remain to be settled." In other words, the Central Powers refuse to publish their terms of peace but are willing at any time to enter into a conference with the Allies where they can be discust. It is not impossible, however, that the Central Powers may soon issue a supplementary statement dealing with points not considered in the replies to the Pope.

The Pope, also, may add to his previous peace message. Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, declared that an essential step in disarmament was the abolition of conscription. He favored a binding rule upon all nations that war should not be declared and no compulsory military service introduced without a popular referendum. The idea of an international army to enforce peace he scouted as impracticable because wherever the army might be located it would be dominated by local prejudices. The only method he suggested for seeing that international treaties and agreements were carried out was a general economic boycott of the disobedient nation.

The Bernstorff Intrigue

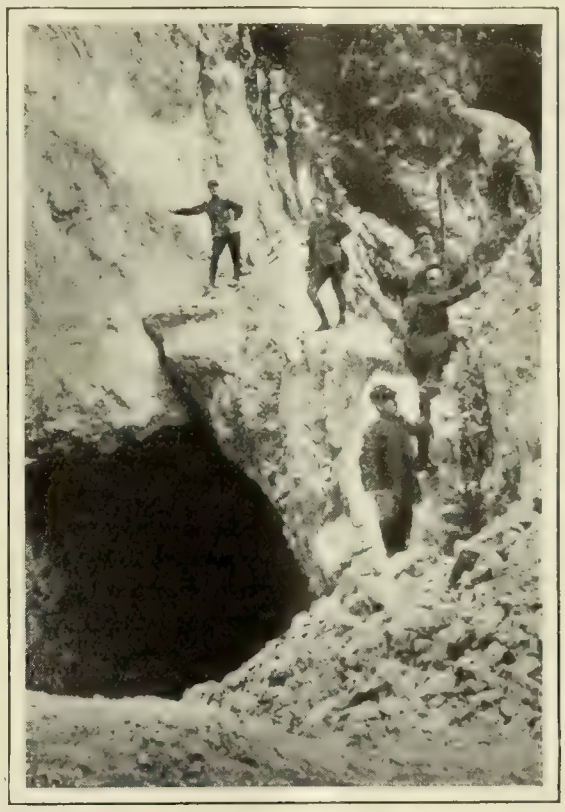
Secretary of State Lansing, who has startled the world by his exposure of German intrigues in Mexico and Argentina, seems to have an endless chain of incriminating evidence against the German diplomatic service to produce as occasion may require. A message of Ambassador von Bernstorff to the German authorities, dated January 22, 1917, advised as follows:

> I request authority to pay out up to $50,000 in order, as on former occasions, to influence Congress thru the organization you know of, which can prevent war.
>
> I am beginning in the meantime to act accordingly.
>
> In the above circumstance a public official German declaration in favor of Ireland is highly desirable in order to gain the support of Irish influence here.

Congress will investigate the whole affair in order to remove the suspicion that any member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives was directly influenced by the corruption fund. Of course, all members of Congress who voted against the declaration of war deny that they had any knowledge of bribery in the German interest. The common opinion is rather that the money was spent for propaganda, and in particular for subsidizing the shower of peace telegrams which poured in upon Congress from all sections of the country a few days after the Bernstorff message.

Until the matter is cleared up, every anti-war organization in the United States will be under suspicion of being in the pay of the German embassy. The language of the message seems to implicate particularly the Irish-American organizations and papers which have been conducting an extremely active propaganda against the Entente Allies ever since the beginning of the Great War. The recent discovery of a personal letter from Jeremiah O'Leary, one of the most prominent of these agitators, reproaching a German-American editor for his loyalty to the American cause throws a flood of light on the real character of much of the anti-British propaganda in this country.

Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court of New York is perhaps the most prominent of the Irish-Americans involved in the Bernstorff intrigue. A letter from him to the German embassy, written last year, urged Germany to send aid to Ireland by landing troops, arms, ammunition "and possibly some officers from Zeppelins." John Devoy, editor of *The Gaelic American*, was shown to be involved in the Roger Casement insurrection in Ireland. Many pro-German propagandists are mentioned in the letters, telegrams, notes and checks "for services rendered," among the numerous pieces of evidence seized by United States secret service agents.



Paul Thompson

WHERE THE AUSTRIANS HID THEIR GUNS

The Italian advance in the Alps has captured numerous gun positions like the one photographed above—holes deep-blasted in the mountain side years ago and equipt with big guns, covered over with a thin concrete shell to hide and protect them until the time came for their use

Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese mission to the United States, in a speech at Washington has made the definite charge that German publicity agents had for the past ten years labored to rouse enmity between the United States and Japan by spreading rumors in each country about the hostile ambitions of the other. In a word, while anti-war or anti-Ally propaganda has undoubtedly in many cases been started by organizations not connected with official Germany, for example the I. W. W. and certain Irish societies, when once these organizations were in being the German diplomatic service almost always found a way to make use of them to further its own purposes.

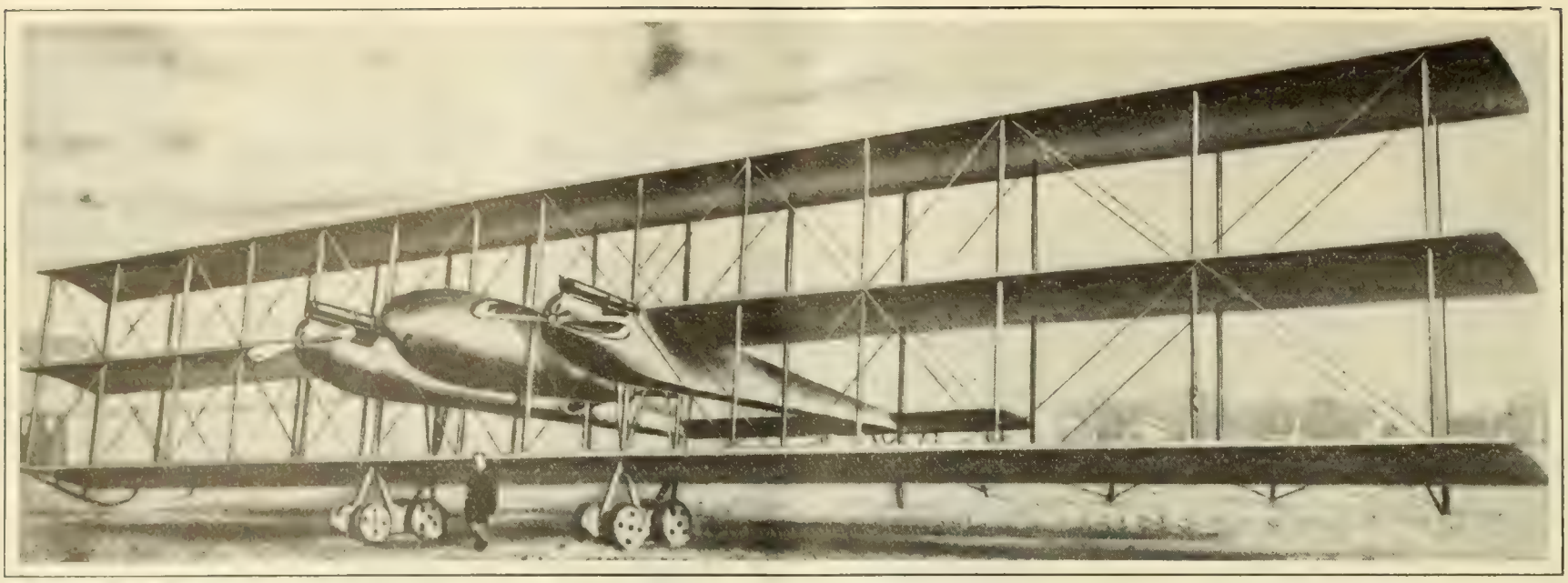
British Victory in Belgium

For several weeks past the British confined their activities to small raids and bombardments without venturing a renewal of their big push in Belgium. On a number of occasions they increased their artillery fire to so intense a degree that the Germans confidently expected an immediate attack, only to have the bombardment die down once more and begin anew on some other sector of the front. That this period of "quiet" was in reality filled with numerous artillery duels and minor engagements is evident from the British casualty list which totaled over 27,000 in the course of one week. Nearly five thousand of these were killed in action. Evidence points to losses at least equally heavy on the German side.

At daybreak on September 20 the great British attack was delivered. The advance was on a front of about eight miles from the Ypres-Comines Canal near Hollebeke to the Ypres-Staden Railway near Langemarck. It brought within the British lines the villages of Zevenkote and Veldhoek and pushed back the Germans for about a mile at several points. The British infantry were protected during their charge by an artillery barrage of unprecedented intensity so that their losses were not so heavy as might have been anticipated for a military action on such a scale.

The War in the East

For the space of a few days after the collapse of General Korniloff's ill starred rebellion things went well for Russia in the field. German attacks were repelled and the Russians began an advance in the direction of Riga which regained a considerable area of the surrounding country, tho it did not embarrass the Ger-



International Film

ITALY'S NEW TRIPLANE—THE PROMISE OF BIG ACHIEVEMENTS IN AIR FIGHTING

The Caproni triplane establishes a new record in aeroplane power. Driven by three 700 H. P. motors and three propellers, any one of which can keep the machine aloft if the others are disabled, it can maintain a speed of eighty miles an hour and carry over four thousand pounds—which may include fuel for a six hours' flight, a crew of three people, three guns and 2750 pounds of bombs. A similar plane, tried out recently at an American aviation camp, took fifteen passengers on a six hour flight

man occupation of the city itself. But the Germans soon gave proof that their striking power exceeded that of their foes by the capture of Jacobstadt on the Dvina. The town of Jacobstadt, with a population of some six thousand, has no military or political importance, but the German victory also meant the capture of a bridgehead on the Dvina and the retirement of many Russians beyond the river. But Germany has not been pushing the Russian campaign with sufficient vigor to make probable an advance on Petrograd this autumn. Elsewhere than around Riga the eastern front has been comparatively quiet.

One reason for the inability of the Russian army to accomplish its tasks is doubtless the frequent change of leadership. General Korniloff's military career ended, for the time at least, with his rebellion and arrest. General Alexieff became chief of staff for a few days and then resigned. General Tcheremisoff succeeds him. The new Russian commander seems to have been chosen for political reasons, as he is more radical than Alexieff or Korniloff and less in sympathy with the stern military discipline of the old monarchy. General Kaledines has resigned from his post as chief of the Cossacks of the Don. He is accused by the Government of aiding in the Korniloff insurrection. Very serious disorders among the sailors in the Baltic Fleet and among the soldiers of the Women's Battalion have engaged the attention of the Russian military authorities.

Loyal Business

A convention of American business men, recently in session at Atlantic City, New Jersey, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, passed the following resolution:

> Undismayed at the prospect of great taxes, facing the consumption of its accumulated savings, American business without hesitation pledges our Government its full and unqualified support in the prosecution of the war until Prussianism is utterly destroyed.

The convention advocated Federal control of prices during the war, a central purchasing board to handle the buying of war supplies by the Government, due allowance for increased cost of production in revising prices from time to time, and adjustment of labor disputes during the war by arbitration. The meeting was particularly significant from the fact that the delegates who attended it represented more than half a million business men and every industry in every state in the Union.

What Congress Is Doing

Congress is expected to adjourn early in October after it has completed the consideration of the emergency war program which has engaged its attention ever since last winter. Only a few measures remain to be disposed of and most of these are well advanced toward passage. The most contested of these, the War Taxation bill, has been delayed in conference for several days because of wide disagreements between the conferees from the Senate and those from the House of Representatives on important details of the measure. The Senate has agreed to the conference report on the $11,538,000,000 war bond and certificate issue.

The War Appropriations bill, authorizing expenditure for the army and its equipment, for fortifications, artillery, naval construction and aircraft, and for the use of the Shipping Board has passed the House of Representatives without opposition. The appropriations covered by the measure are already in excess of $7,000,000,000 and will probably be increased before the bill is finally enacted. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance measure will be hurried thru to early passage.

Besides these financial measures authorizing war expenditure or the collection of revenue, Congress has before it the Trading with the Enemy Act and the Alien Draft bill. The latter measure aims to make conscription apply to aliens resident in the United States as well as to citizens, subject of course to existing treaty rights. The House and Senate conferees have broadened the scope of the Trading with the Enemy Act by giving the Government the power to regulate and censor "communications by mail, cable, radio or other means of transmission passing between the United States and any foreign country" should the public safety require such action. The amendment by Senator King requiring periodicals printed in the German language to print English translations of any comment on the war policies of the American Government has been altered in conference to include all foreign language periodicals and all news items "or other printed matter" dealing with the war. But if such translation into English is filed with the postmaster at the place of publication at the time the periodical concerned is first distributed to the public, together with an affidavit as to the completeness and accuracy of the translation, the requirement of the law is considered answered even if the translation is not published in the periodical itself. The President is authorized to issue a special permit to foreign language newspapers and other periodicals exempting them from the necessity of filing translations with the postal authorities. This permit may be revoked at any time, and all foreign language publications attempting to ignore the law will find themselves barred from the use of the mails.

THE GREAT WAR

September 17—Twenty-eight British ships sunk during previous week. General Kaledines deposed from leadership of the Cossacks.

September 18—House of Representatives passes war appropriations bill. German attacks renewed in Champagne.

September 19—Heavy artillery fire in Flanders. Argentine Senate votes for break with Germany.

September 20—British attack on eight mile front near Ypres and smash German lines to the depth of a mile. Russians gain again on Riga front.

September 21—German and Austrian peace notes published. Costa Rica severs diplomatic relations with Germany.

September 22—Germans advance on the Dvina. Argentina sends ultimatum to Germany.

September 23—Germany sends apology to Argentina. British destroyer sunk by U-boat.

Another Ally

On September 19 the Council of State of Haiti voted to recognize the existence of a state of war with Germany. At the same time the Government decreed that no more licenses would be granted to German firms for business undertakings within the republic. Several weeks ago the Haitian Government severed diplomatic relations with Germany, but the national Congress failed to carry out the recommendation of the President that a formal declaration of war be voted. The original occasion of the break with Germany was Germany's submarine warfare, which had cost the lives of several citizens of the little negro republic. Germany has had very important commercial interests in Haiti for a number of years; and, while the country yet remained neutral, it was also fertile soil for the plots and intrigues of the Kaiser's agents who labored, as elsewhere in Latin America, to create difficulties for the United States. President Tinoco of Costa Rica has caused the arrest of several German conspirators who had attempted to stir up civil war in that Central American republic.

Russian Republic Established

While Russia has been a republic in fact ever since the revolution, in the sense that the nation has had no hereditary ruler, the provisional Government has hitherto refrained from declaring what shape the Russian constitution would take when it was regularly established. It was understood that a constitutional assembly would be called as soon as elections could be held and that, in the meantime, the revolutionary Ministry would carry on the work of national administration. But the radicals were unable to wait. Much of the disorder in Petrograd grew out of the popular uneasiness lest the monarchy be restored and all the fruits of the revolution snatched away. An exactly similar period of uncertainty existed in France immediately after the close of the Franco-Prussian War when France was governed without a king and yet did not definitely declare herself a republic for several years after the overthrow of Napoleon III.

Finally, the "Bolsheviki," who represented the most radical faction of Russian Socialism, took matters into their own hands and demanded that Premier Kerensky declare a Socialist republic at once. Their pretext for this action was the revolt of General Korniloff and some of the Cossacks, which, as they held, was an indication of what might be expected in the future if Russia had no regularly constituted republican Government. Kerensky, altho himself a Socialist, saw the impossibility of altering the whole economic life of one hundred and seventy million people by executive order and so refused to listen to the demand for the abolition of private property and the exclusion of all non-Socialists from public office. He recognized, however, the justice of the popular cry for assurance that the provisional Government was not "camouflage" for a future monarchy, and he issued the following proclamation:

> General Korniloff's rebellion has been quelled. But great is the confusion caused thereby, and again great is the danger threatening the fate of the fatherland and its freedom.
>
> Holding it necessary to put an end to the external indefiniteness of the state's organization, remembering the unanimous and rapturous approval of the republican idea exprest at the Moscow State Conference, the provisional Government declares that the constitutional organization according to which the Russian state is ruled is a republican organization, and it hereby proclaims the Russian Republic.

In lawyers' language the republic ceased to be merely *de facto* and became *de jure* by the terms of this proclamation and the assent accorded to it by foreign governments.

Thus Premier Kerensky has reached the summit of his public career, as the chief executive of the Russian Republic. He is beyond question the outstanding figure among all the men raised to prominence by the greatest revolution in human history. Before the overthrow of the old Russian Government gave him his opportunity Kerensky was not very widely known in Russia and practically unheard of in western Europe and America. As a lawyer he defended the Jew, Beilis, accused of ritual murder and prosecuted by the Russian authorities on that charge shortly before the Great War. This incident gave him a certain standing among the revolutionists and was doubtless the origin of the report, widely printed in the American papers after the outbreak of the revolution, that Kerensky himself was of the Jewish race. He is, however, of Russian descent and a native of Siberia. His earnestness, eloquence and power of rapid decision assured him a rise to supreme power in the revolutionary administration; Socialist deputy to the Duma from Saratov, then Minister of Justice, then Minister of War, then Prime Minister of the provisional Government, and finally chief executive of the republic. Yet he is still under forty years of age and handicapped by illness.

French Premier Outlines Policy

Premier Paul Painlevé has succeeded in organizing the new French ministry and apparently in securing for it the support of a majority of the people's representatives. In an address before the Chamber of Deputies he outlined the war policies of the incoming administration, which, as had been anticipated, did not differ greatly from those of previous cabinets. He promised to put down sedition and anti-war conspiracy with a strong hand and

WHAT A FIFTY-DOLLAR LIBERTY BOND WILL DO

The proceeds of one fifty-dollar Liberty Loan Bond will purchase:

Thirteen 13-pounder shells for destroying submarines.

Four 5-inch shells for the same purpose.

One hundred pounds of smokeless powder.

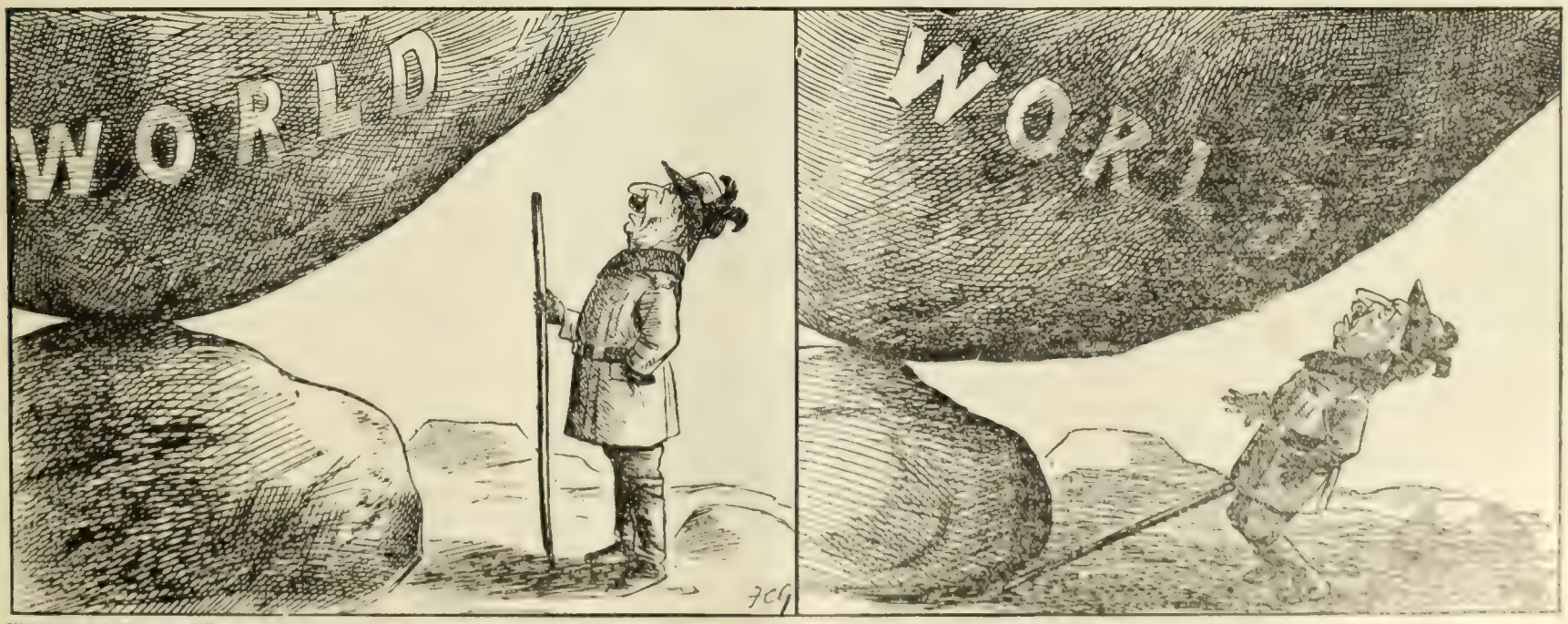
Eighteen gas masks for a like number of soldiers at the front.

Enough coal to drive a destroyer 120 miles.

Enough gasoline to drive a submarine destroyer 150 miles.

A sailor's uniform outfit.

Four months' subsistence for a soldier.



Westminster Gazette (England)

THE WORLD-ROCKER

I'LL MAKE IT ROCK! I WISH I'D LET IT ALONE!

"to govern in closer union with Parliament." Concerning the conditions of peace, he stipulated:

> The disannexation of Alsace-Lorraine, reparation for the ruin caused by the enemy and the conclusion of a peace that will not be a peace of constrained violence, comprizing within itself germs of wars to come, but a peace that is a just peace, in which there are efficacious guarantees to protect the society of nations against all aggressions from one among them.

This is in conformity with previous French declarations.

The Minister of Finance has introduced into the Chamber of Deputies a bill appropriating 12,150,000,000 francs (about $2,430,000,000) for the fourth quarter of the year 1917. The total national expenditures for all purposes since the beginning of the war, if the present budget is added, amounts to 103,000,000,000 francs, or $20,600,000,000.

The War for the Trident

The German warfare against British shipping achieved an unusual result during the week ending September 16. Eight British vessels of more than 1600 tons each and twenty smaller vessels fell victim to the Germans. The total number of ships sent to the bottom was greater than in any previous week since that ending June 24, and only at one other period, during the week ending May 6, were so many small vessels sunk. On the other hand, during no previous week since ruthless submarine warfare began were so few vessels of more than 1600 tons lost. For the first time also the losses among the smaller vessels exceeded those among the larger. This may be interpreted in at least two ways; the British may be relying more largely upon small ships to carry their commerce or they may have devised effective methods of protecting their large vessels from submarine attack. During the week Italy lost one small steamship.

The Germans have recently succeeded in sinking several neutral vessels with loss of life. Among the merchant fleets of the chief belligerent nations the American has suffered comparatively little, probably because we have relatively few steamers as yet in the Atlantic service. On September 15 the American oil tank ship "Platuria," of 3445 tons gross register, was struck by a torpedo and sunk in spite of the fact that it carried a naval gun crew. The captain and eight of his crew were drowned, but forty-five survivors were rescued by the Italian steamship "Andrea."

Altho the British Government refrains from making public the number of enemy submarines which have been trapped or destroyed, the authorities have relented sufficiently as to permit the description of eight recent encounters which illustrate the many various ways in which the U-boats may be hunted down. In the first case the work was done by shell-fire from an auxiliary cruiser; in the second, by dropping an explosive charge overboard above the spot where the submarine had dived; in the third, by a torpedo from a British submarine; in the fourth, by a bomb from a seaplane; in the fifth and sixth, by bombs and gunfire from naval vessels; in the seventh and eighth, by gunfire from defensively armed merchant ships. No cases of trapping in steel nets were recounted, altho it is believed that more U-boats have come to grief in this way than in any other.

The Swedish Revelations

Sweden is much stirred over the revelations of the American Government, showing that the diplomatic representatives of the nation in Argentina and in Mexico had acted as errand boys for the German embassies in those countries. The nation is divided between resentment at Germany's conduct and resentment at the harsh criticism of the Swedish Government in the Allied press. Foreign Minister Lindman asked Germany for an explanation of the abuse of diplomatic privilege of which Germany's representatives had been guilty and announced that his Government has ceased transmitting German messages from the moment that the character of Count von Luxburg's dispatches was made public. Germany sent a note of regret to the Swedish Government, but all sections of public opinion in Sweden branded it as inadequate. According to recent election returns the Socialists increased their representation in the national Parliament from 43 seats to 48 and the Liberals from 29 to 37, while the Conservative Party carried 30 seats instead of 43. This indicates a strengthening of the sentiment for peace and neutrality and a weakening of pro-German influence.

Germany officially denies the American charge that the German Minister to Mexico had requested the German Government to bestow a decoration of honor upon Folke Cronholm, the Swedish diplomatic representative in the country. Nobody in Germany will say a good word for Count von Luxburg, however, and a warm reception probably awaits that disastrous diplomat on his return to the Fatherland. Some German papers attempt to soften "spurlos versenkt" into a less inhuman meaning; some say that if the German admiralty had carried on submarine warfare with sufficient zeal, no diplomat would have proffered advice to it; some dismiss the whole affair as the eccentricity of an individual, and some concentrate their wrath on the United States for exposing the intrigue.



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AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN

Mr. Roland F. Morris, recently appointed to represent the United States in Japan. He is to leave for his new post shortly

Argentina is resolutely indignant. Not content with the expulsion of Count von Luxburg from his post, the Argentine Government withdrew permission from a German wireless company which had attempted to get into communication with Germany, thus cutting off every channel of intercourse between the countries. The German official apology to Argentina was not considered satisfactory. On September 19 the Argentine Senate voted to break off all diplomatic relations with Germany. This meant that another German Minister, if one should be sent in the place of von Luxburg, would not be received.

Exports to Canada Limited

The Exports Administrative Board has announced that all exports of wheat, wheat flour, butter and sugar to Canada or Newfoundland will hereafter require an individual license instead of the license issued thru the customs service which permitted the exportation of these foodstuffs to British America in unlimited quantities. The order is merely a precaution, enabling the Government to restrict exports should that step become necessary owing to a food shortage in the United States. There is no present intention to refuse licenses. Shipments now in transit are not affected by the order, and exception is also made of small individual shipments from places close to the international boundary line.

Coal Administrator Garfield will exercize close supervision over all coal exports and require a special license for each shipment. Hitherto coal, like foodstuffs, might be exported to Canada under a general customs service license. While the Government will take care not to reduce the coal shipments to Canada in such degree as to injure the industry of our northern neighbor, there will be some restriction. During the fortnight from August 24 to September 6, it was discovered, over 530,000 tons of coal had gone to Canada by way of Lake Erie, or about three-tenths of the coal traffic on the lake. This is far in excess of the proportion of exports to Canada by the lake route in normal times. In the meantime, the states of the upper Mississippi valley are faced with a fuel shortage that may compel the closing down of many industries during the winter unless coal is sent there promptly and in large quantities. The Fuel Administration attempted to remedy the situation by requiring the railroads to give preference to coal shipments in the direction of the Great Lakes, but it discovered that it was also necessary to curtail Canadian trade.



Underwood & Underwood

A GREAT EVENT IN ENGINEERING—COMPLETING THE BRIDGE AT QUEBEC

In spite of two fatal disasters, the middle span of the big Quebec bridge has finally been hoisted into position, and one of the biggest engineering feats ever attempted is now practically sure of success. The two ends of the bridge were built out from the banks; the middle span, 640 feet long, was built on shore, brought down the river on pontoons, and hoisted by powerful jacks into its place 122 feet above the water. The photograph above shows it about half way up; it was in this position last year that the span fell

Restrictions on exports to Latin American countries are also being considered.

The St. Paul Conference The conference of the National Non-Partizan League at St. Paul, Minnesota, has attracted general interest as the first organized expression of radical opinion among the farmers of the upper Mississippi Valley on the issues arising out of the war. Governor Frazier of North Dakota was the first to speak on behalf of the conference and he acted also as presiding officer during its sessions. A. C. Townley, president of the National Non-Partizan League, expounded the purposes of the meeting. He denied that the farmers opposed the fixing of a price for wheat, or even so low a price as $2.20 a bushel, but he insisted that in consistency the Government should go further and fix the price of coal, iron, steel and oil, and, indeed, of all necessary commodities. He scored the "profiteers" bitterly and asserted that they had commanding influence at Washington. Representative Baer of North Dakota, the first member of the League to be chosen to Congress, spoke in a similar strain and with even greater bitterness.

A number of prominent statesmen of radical tendencies, not directly affiliated with the League, were invited to speak before the conference and some of them were able to attend. Senator Gronna of North Dakota, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin and Senator Borah of Idaho were well received by their audience, altho Senator La Follette devoted a part of his speech to a denunciation of the war and the expression of his conviction that the United States had no real reason for quarreling with Germany. That he did not represent the views of the conference was evident from the resolution which was adopted pledging full loyalty to the national cause in the Great War. Congresswoman Jeanette Rankin spoke on the copper situation in Montana, championing the interests of the miners. The declaration adopted by the conference recommended the confiscation of war profits by maximum taxation to pay for the war, the control by the Government of the retail price of bread as well as of the price of wheat to the farmer, loans to farmers to buy seed wheat, a general land tax of two per cent, an income tax which would make impossible any individual income of more than $100,000 a year, public ownership of mines and railways, an increase in the pay of common soldiers on active service, Government operation of industries impeded by strikes for the duration of the war, coöperation between farmers and labor unions, restriction of immigration and direct legislation.

The Shipyards' Strike The creation of our new merchant marine has been greatly impeded by widespread strikes in the shipyards, affecting both steel and wood construction. On September 17, some 25,000 iron workers and metal trades mechanics engaged in war emergency work in and near San Francisco went on strike to obtain a fifty per cent increase in wage schedules. On the whole Pacific Coast at least 50,000 men of the shipbuilding trades left their work, tying up about twelve per cent of the construction work undertaken by the Government. Not only the metal trades were involved, but wooden construction in Oregon and Washington as well. A number of unions not engaged in shipbuilding struck in sympathy.

Chairman Edward N. Hurley, of the United States Shipping Board, offered his services as mediator to settle the strikes on the Pacific Coast. The causes of trouble were complex. Besides the demand of the metal workers for increased wages, some unions demanded the closed shop and wood workers in the shipyards insisted that no lumber be used that had not been manufactured in mills running on the eight-hour day plan.

At the same time as the San Francisco strike, 6500 longshoremen and cargo handlers left their work in the port of New York. The dispute was over a point of discipline. The longshoremen demanded the discharge of a foreman who had dismissed a member of the union. After four days' absence from work, the men agreed to return on condition that the question at issue be submitted to arbitration.

The frequent and menacing strikes in the shipyards and in the metal mines of the western states have greatly concerned the President. In order to prevent trouble for the future, he appointed a special commission of personal representatives to investigate labor difficulties on the spot and take counsel with the local authorities on ways and means of mediation. The commission will consist of Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor; two representative business men, Colonel J. L. Spangler, of Pennsylvania, and Verner Reed, of Colorado, and two chiefs of labor federations, John H. Walker, of Illinois, and E. P. Marsh, of Washington. Mr. Felix Frankfurter, assistant to Secretary Baker, of the War Department, was selected as secretary of the commission.

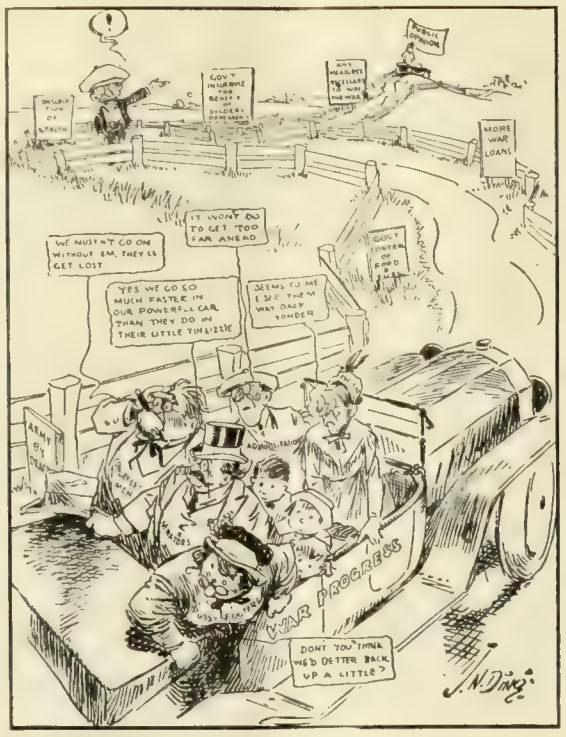
Your Bond Is Coming Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department announces that the delivery of bonds of the first Liberty Loan will begin on September 26. The long delay, which has surprized and possibly perplexed some of the subscribers to the loan, is accounted for by the large number of individual applications for bonds and the consequent enormous task of printing them. In all, some 8,700,000 bonds of various types and denominations have been printed, and the great majority of these are of the fifty and hundred dollar denominations. Even now that a large supply of bonds have been made ready for distribution the deliveries will occupy several weeks. Secretary McAdoo advises holders of

certificates of payment not to be in a hurry to exchange them for bonds, since they will probably have an early opportunity to exchange these certificates for bonds of the new issue at a higher rate of interest than the present three and a half per cent. Of course, the bonds of the first issue will also be convertible into the new bonds; but the bother of securing the three and a half per cent bonds only to exchange them later for the new issue may be avoided by those who are willing to wait till the second issue is ready. Until June 15, 1918, there will be no extra charge made for those who wish to exchange a number of small bonds for a bond of larger denomination or who wish to exchange registered bonds for coupon bonds.

The second Liberty Loan was approved by the Senate on September 15, by an unanimous vote. The interest rate was left at four per cent and Senator La Follette secured an amendment fixing the same rate for the issue of war savings certificates. He also offered an amendment fixing a time limit for the bonds, but this was rejected. Their termination is fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury according to the bill as it passed the Senate. The war bond bill was then sent to a joint conference of the two Houses of Congress.

The Market for Stocks

There was a change for the better in the stock market, at New York, on the 19th, when prices moved upward after several days of depression. On Monday, the 17th, a downward tendency shown at the close of the preceding week became more pronounced and the entire list declined. This was ascribed mainly to the continuing high interest rate, 5 and 6 per cent, on call loans, and not to any fresh news from Europe or Washington, altho reports from Petrograd reduced the price of Russian bonds by 3 points. Stocks of steel companies were affected by rumors that the price to be fixed by the Government would be only $45 a ton, altho $68 had been predicted a few days earlier. The



Ding in New York Tribune

WAITING FOR PUBLIC OPINION TO CATCH UP

day's net losses in the industrial list were from 1 to 2½ points, with the exceptional reduction of 6¾ for Bethlehem Steel. As a rule the railroad shares showed only slight losses, but 2¾ was cut from the price of St. Paul, which had been weak for some time. Of the day's business, 44 per cent was in Steel Corporation shares, with a loss of 2½. On the 18th the price movement was irregular and confused. For some stocks a part of Monday's losses was recovered, but an average showed additional reduction. The call loan rate declined to 3 per cent, with a favorable effect. In the railroad list only slight fractional changes were seen, with Canadian Pacific's loss of 4 points an exception. Steel Corporation advanced ⅞ on sales of 234,000 shares in a total of 649,000.

Prevailing opinion was that the marked improvement shown on the 19th was due chiefly to reduction of loan rates and the movement of the Federal Reserve Bank to stabilize them. The rate fell to 2½ per cent, closing at 2¾. It was understood that plans had been made for coöperative action by the banks concerning funds available for loans, and to prevent abnormal interest charges. There was no news to which weight was given. Conference committees at Washington had agreed upon the $11,000,000,000 bond or War Credit bill, which would soon be enacted. New taxes could be measured. Prices for steel had not been announced, but shares of all steel companies moved sharply upward, the Corporation leading with a net gain of 3¼. Additions for Gulf, Midvale, Lackawanna and Republic were from 3 to 4½. War order industrials advanced, of course, and the railroads showed moderate improvement, Canadian Pacific recovering 2½ of the 4 points lost the day before. Motor stocks, recently deprest by taxes, economy and high cost of raw material, were notably strong. Even the Russian bonds shared in the movement by gaining 3 points.

On the 20th this general advance was not checked. The day's average for industrials may be indicated by Steel's gain of 1⅞. Railroads were an exception to the rule, being comparatively weak. The money rate was 3½ and 4 per cent. The Steel Corporation's addition of 10 per cent to the wages of its 252,000 employees was regarded as proof of confidence. This is the fifth increase in nineteen months, and the men's wages are higher by 60 per cent than they were in January, 1916.

Copper shares were strong. It became known that the Government had fixed the price of the metal at 23½ cents a pound, or about 4 cents below current market rates. Some had predicted not more than 20 cents. Russian bonds continued to rise. Gains for several other steel companies exceeded those of the Corporation. In four days 1,000,000 of that great company's shares had changed hands, or 35 per cent of the total.



Press Illustrating

DIGGING IN

One of the feats of modern warfare—to lie flat on the ground while you dig a trench and throw up earthworks, at the same time keeping out of sight of the enemy gunners

WORKING WITH THE JAPANESE

BY MILDRED AUGUSTA CLARKE

It will be gratifying to all friends of good international relations to learn from the following article that the Japanese problem on the Pacific Coast is beginning to settle itself. If only the American Government will seize the opportunity of the visit of the Japanese Mission now in Washington to take up the whole American Japanese problem it will find that the Japanese are more than responsive and that there is nothing in the problem which cannot be settled in accordance with the principles of right and justice.—THE EDITOR.

IT has been commonly believed that organized labor is the citadel of California's anti-Japanese movement. The violent agitation which has, during the past several years, brought about many diplomatic complications, was started by a labor leader in San Francisco, under whose slogan of "The Japanese must go!" California's labor, organized and unorganized, readily rallied. The temporary expulsion of Japanese children from the public schools of San Francisco, the conclusion of the "gentlemen's agreement" between Tokio and Washington, and the enactment of the anti-alien land law by the legislature at Sacramento, were the harvest reaped by this agitation.

With these incidents still fresh in our minds the conciliatory attitude recently shown by California's organized labor toward the Japanese seems little short of marvelous. When, in the summer of 1915, a Japanese labor union sent a representative to the conventions of the California and American Federations of Labor with the request that he be admitted as a fraternal delegate, Mr. Olaf Tveitmoe, a prominent labor leader in California, said to a newspaper reporter: "I would rather sit with a Jap delegate than with a lot of other delegates."

GETTING ACQUAINTED

THIS utterance was amazing because Mr. Tveitmoe had for almost ten years been regarded as hostile toward the Japanese. Its real significance lies in the indication it implies of the signal change that has come over the sentiments of the class of people with whom its author is identified. Today the labor leaders of California are willing to face the Japanese question in a conciliatory, even sympathetic spirit. Because of this new attitude on the part of California's labor, the once celebrated Japanese and Korean Exclusion League of San Francisco went out of existence in 1914. Addressing the Japanese at a recent banquet at which both Japanese and Americans were present, Mr. Walter Macarthur, a prominent Democrat and labor leader in California, made, in a humorous vein, a very clever and exceedingly pertinent observation by saying: "The more I see you, the less you look like a Jap!" The implication is obvious. If Japanese and Americans only get together and become acquainted with one another, the barrier between the two must gradually vanish.

It is a salutary tendency that California's labor leaders have come to regard the Japanese question as an economic question rather than a race issue. "The objection of the American to the Japanese," writes James W. Mullen, editor of the *Labor Clarion*, organ of the California Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council, "was not based upon racial ground, but upon economic ground. The racial aspect has since been injected into the issue by designing persons." With which Walter Macarthur, whom I have just mentioned, agrees by saying: "The movement for Asiatic exclusion is based chiefly upon economic grounds. . . . It was the injection of the idea of racial inferiority—an idea that had no place in the minds of any honest exclusionist—that led to the misunderstanding and created a breach between the two peoples."

I have referred to the Japanese labor leader who was admitted as a fraternal delegate to the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor last year. The same gentleman, Mr. Bunji Suzuki by name, has been again in this country attending the recent conventions of the California Federation and the American Federation of Labor. He represents the Yu-Ai-kai, Laborer's Friendly Society of Japan, of which he is the president. It has 30,000 members and is so far the only labor organization in Japan which promises to become influential as well as beneficial to the working class.

THE JAPANESE DELEGATE

WHEN Mr. Suzuki arrived in San Francisco a year ago he was, without a dissenting voice, admitted to the convention of the California Federation of Labor held at Santa Rosa, and there he delivered an appealing address. He was also invited to address the San Francisco Labor Council, which, with the San Francisco Building Trades Council, had long been regarded as the hotbed of the anti-Japanese agitation. When the American Federation of Labor opened its convention in San Francisco in November, 1915, Suzuki was also received, with but slight opposition, as a fraternal delegate. That a Japanese was seated at all in these gatherings was in itself remarkable enough, but the surprizing part of it all was the cordiality with which he was received and the enthusiasm with which his speeches were listened to. Had he come but a year or two before, the doors of such labor organizations would have been closed in his face.

Upon the close of the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor Mr. Suzuki went home, leaving behind him a very favorable impression with the labor leaders of California. That was in November, 1915. Since then events have happened, all tending to create among the laborers of California a sympathetic feeling toward the Japanese. The first of such events was the conciliatory attitude of the Japanese steamship company, the Toyo Kisen-Kaisha, toward the longshoremen who went on a strike last May. The San Francisco office of this Japanese firm was one of the two shipping concerns which promptly accepted the demands of the longshoremen and thus declined to line up with the Waterfront Employers' Association, whose uncompromising attitude resulted in the protracted strike. For this gracious attitude on the part of the Japanese steamship company the labor organizations of San Francisco and California evinced keen appreciation.

A SYMPATHETIC WALK-OUT

THEN came the strike of culinary workers of San Francisco, numbering more than 3000 cooks and waiters. When the strike was declared the Japanese employed by various restaurants voluntarily and spontaneously walked out. These Japanese had never been given a square deal at the hands of organized labor; they had been denied admission into the union and had not enjoyed the protection which was back of the union men. And yet they had no hesitation in showing their sympathy and their feeling of comradeship for the striking workers by quitting their jobs. True, their number was very small, not exceeding forty. In the final issue of a city-wide strike so small a number of Japanese did not count for much. But it was the chivalrous spirit shown by the Japanese, rather than the actual influence exercized by them, that was appreciated by the striking culinary workers. The occasion furnished food for reflection on the part of American workers, who were at heart conscious that they had not been square with the Japs. When Hugo Ernst, secretary of the Culinary Workers' Union of San Francisco, reported at the San Francisco Labor Council, on the sympathetic "walk out" of the Japanese and argued for the affiliation of Japanese workers with the American Federation of Labor, he was enthusiastically applauded by the audience. Only a few years before any suggestion that the doors of American labor organizations be opened to the Japanese would have been received with laughter and derision.

At this psychological moment Mr. Suzuki, president of the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, came to San Francisco for the second time. He was again admitted as a fraternal delegate to the convention of the California Federation of Labor held at Eureka in October, and made an impressive speech. He brought with him a letter from the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, inviting representative labor leaders of California to be present at the fifth anniversary of

[Continued on page 517

A BETTER BERTH FOR JACK TAR

BY JAMES H. WILLIAMS, ABLE SEAMAN

THE sailor has always, in all maritime countries, been regarded as the "nation's ward" and natural defender, for whose particular needs special legislation has always been found necessary. In fact it may be laid down as an axiom that those nations which attained to the greatest naval power have done the most to develop good practical seamanship and to encourage commerce afloat.

It is Great Britain's naval supremacy today that has enabled her and her allies to hold the colossal military power of the Teutons in check for the past three years, and it is the great result of her long established commercial policy of nation protection to merchant seamen that enables her to do so.

And now that the United States has entered the great worldwide conflict, in the horrid contemplation of which all humanity stands dumbfounded and aghast, I believe it to have been nothing short of an act of Divine Providence which brought the La Follette measure into being and operation as soon as it did.

During the past five years I have been marooned in the midst of the great Argentine country and almost completely isolated from the world without.

It was while sojourning in the province of Cordoba in 1915 that a waif word came to me that a new seamen's law had been enacted by the United States Congress and approved by President Wilson, but did not seem popular, either with American shipowners or editors. I had no information at that time regarding the provisions of the new law, but thanked God for its unpopularity.

Since my return to New York I have made every effort in my power to become acquainted with the provisions of the new act and compare them faithfully with the previous navigation laws.

Against the wealthy shipping corporations and other allied interests that have so persistently and volubly joined in public denunciation of the measure I have neither time nor space to contend here. That, perhaps I can do better and more effectively when next I go to sea.

The learned editor of a very exclusive and high class New York periodical refers to the La Follette measure as "a criminal law."

But please hear me first and judge the La Follette law for yourself afterward. The wretched condition of our merchant seamen during the past fifty years is not fit to tell; it is enough to say that under the inexorable rule of the "crimp" and the bloody belaying pin of the "bucko" mate, under the old system of chattel slavery—imprisonment for desertion, starvation and "blood money," the American boy instinctively shunned the sea; the American man fled from it.



Edwin Levick

Sixty-five per cent of the deck crew should have a rating of able seamen

MORE than twenty years ago the United States Commissioner of Navigation warned the Government, thru his annual report to the department, that at least ninety-five per cent of the seamen then serving in the merchant marine were foreigners. It is also highly probable that the remainder were mainly officers whose positions required them to be American citizens, or become such.

As a result of this condition the vast majority of men, by courtesy called "sailors," in the American merchant marine at that time were highly inefficient, largely ineffective, like the roustabouts who composed the crew of the ill-fated "General Slocum."

Under the provisions of the La Follette law every man seeking employment as a seaman must first make application to the Board of Local Inspectors for a certificate of competency in whatever grade or rating he desires to serve. To obtain such certificate the applicant must be first subjected to three separate examinations to determine his fitness.

The first test relates to language. The applicant for a berth in any American ship must prove his ability to understand any order given on shipboard in the English language.

The second test is physical and the applicant must bring a certificate from the marine surgeon declaring him to be free from any physical ailments, disease or infirmity which would render him incapable of efficient service.

The third test is technical and is based upon proof of at least three years' active service on deck, in the case of an able seaman, and proportionately less for men of lower grade.

Graduates of school ships approved by and conducted under rules prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce, may be rated "able seamen" after a further service of twelve months at sea in the merchant marine, provided they prove competent.

Under the new law no seagoing vessel, whether American or foreign, will be permitted to depart from a United States port unless forty per cent in the first year, forty-five per cent in the second year, fifty per cent in the third year, fifty-five per cent in the fourth year after the passage of this act (March 4, 1915) and thereafter sixty-five per cent of her deck crew are of a rating not less than able seamen.

The beneficent effect of such regulations as these will certainly be appreciated, even by a landsman, when it is known that under the old law no qualifications of any kind were ever demanded of a merchant seaman, or of any one seeking employment as a seaman.

No questions were ever asked any applicant for shipment so long as he was willing to ship on the terms offered.

THE logical result of such haphazard practises must be obvious. The crimps were in the business for "blood money" alone, and the more ignorant and complaisant they found a man the better he suited their purpose. They could get just as much advance for a greenhorn as for a skilful seaman, and he was much more easily deceived as well as easier to handle. A man who could not understand the English language could not tell of his troubles, and a cripple couldn't fight much. So all sorts and conditions of humanity were regularly shanghaied on board outward bound windjammers and turned over to the "bucko" mates to be "combed out" and remodeled into sailors.

Ten years ago I contributed a story to The Independent called "A Son of Ishmael," in which I described the harrowing experiences I endured at the time of my mother's death in 1888. Because I had signed articles in an outward bound ship I was beaten, abused, and dragged thru the streets of Philadelphia by two policemen and a force of boarding house runners to a magistrate's office, for only beseeching to be released from my contract to attend my mother's funeral!

In October, 1893, I was one of three sailors arrested at New Haven, Connecticut, for refusing to perform unnecessary work on the Sabbath Day. We were handcuffed—my two shipmates together, myself alone—dragged thru the streets like felons and taken in a public street car to Whalley Avenue Jail, where we had been committed in $200 bail each by a local commissioner to await trial before the United States court to be held in Hartford two months later.

Fortunately for us, however, the old "blue laws" prevailed in Connecticut at that time and were more respected than the old slave laws. The unusual spectacle of three defenseless seamen being dragged about the city in irons naturally attracted attention as well as indigination, and when the cause of our arrest was learned a committee waited upon the commissioner demanding an explanation. Bail was furnished for us forthwith. A lawyer was sent to the jail with our release. New clothing was provided for us and our board and lodging paid at the Sailors' Home and the superintendent of that staid institution instructed to treat us with all possible kindness until we could be reshipped. That was one instance where godliness triumphed over injustice, but I believe that in a case of this kind it is the only one on record.

THE La Follette law gives the sailor his Sunday rest and five legal holidays in each year, circumstances of course permitting. And a few weeks ago, on our voyage home from Buenos Aires in the sailing ship "Brynhilda" of New York, at eight a. m. on the Fourth of July morning, all hands were mustered on the poop deck, master, mates and men, to salute the American flag. And as Old Glory fluttered to the mizzen-peak I could not help uttering a prayer of gratitude because at last my country had given me a flag to salute; for in all my long experience since 1876 I have never witnessed such a salute on board an American sailing ship at sea before.

Imprisonment for desertion and advance wages have always been the bane of the sailors' lives. They are in fact and effect the complements of each other. Without either the other could not exist.

The payment of advances, allotments, bonuses, etc., to, or on behalf or in the names of seamen was as old as maritime history and the fugitive sailor laws of all nations were intended to protect the payee against loss by the refusal of the seaman to perform his contract. The sailor never received the money thus signed for; it was invariably paid to a third party known as the "original creditor," to whom he was presumed to be in debt. The original creditor of a sailor was always the "crimp," or "jackal" thru whom he was engaged.

These harpies infested every seaport in the world and thrived bountifully by trading upon the wages, necessities and self-respect of seafaring men. In time they organized into powerful groups or gangs, and in order to make their power over the seamen more sure and complete proceeded to corrupt and coerce shipowners and masters as well as their crews. This they could always accomplish either thru fear or bribery. The shipowner who was too honorable to be bribed would be compelled to lay up his vessels and allow them to "rot in their own neglected brine" because he could obtain no crews except from Crimp & Co., who controlled the available supply of slaves.

On the other hand the master or owner who complaisantly accepted a rebate out of the sailors' advance notes would never experience difficulty in obtaining seamen. This pernicious custom at length became part of an inexorable system, so much so, in fact, that shipowners as a whole came to regard it as a necessary and legitimate business and absolutely refused to engage crews on any terms except those prescribed by the crimps.

The original scale of provisions served out to American seamen until improved by appropriate legislation in 1898 was, like many other maritime regulations, a relic of the [*Continued on page 515*



Press Illustrating

The sailors' meals on shipboard nowadays are fit to eat—no more "old horse, old hog, shadow soup, hard tack and humbug"

FOOD FRIGHTFULNESS

EXPLAINED BY A GERMAN GROCER

With an Introduction by Sydney Reid

EVERY time that Moses produced a plague the magicians, retained by Pharaoh, duplicated it, making double trouble, until the plague was boils. Then the magicians were so preoccupied with strictly personal affairs that they neglected their enchantments and the unfortunate Egyptians suffered nothing worse than Moses inflicted.

If the United States Government and Mr. Hoover could only confer boils upon the owners of storage warehouses, middle men and speculators in the food business it would probably afford very considerable relief to the common people who find themselves unable to live without eating and who must purchase their food from convenient grocers and butchers. These consumers find that enchantments have been worked against them till their food now costs on an average nearly double the price of three and a half years ago. Some staples have advanced to more than double the price. At the end of last August potatoes went up to ten cents a pound, almost ten times their ordinary price for this season of the year. The Great War provided legitimate excuse for one-tenth the advance, but the rest was pure enchantment.

It may be a mere coincidence that most of the food middle men, storage warehouse keepers and commission merchants in New York City are German born or of German descent—and then again it may not.

BUT the Teuton food dispensers in the United States live unthreatened in peace and safety, in the land that welcomed them and gave them fullest opportunity, and where they developed and prospered as they never could have done at home. To some men an obligation like this compels gratitude. To others it seems an insult, and they hold a secret grudge against benefactors. If any Teuton food men are in the latter class they must be slyly reveling because of the manner in which they are paying off the old score.

Every time the United States makes a move against the fatherland, they can and do collect a fine—just as in Belgium or northern France—by simply raising prices. Any remonstrance by a consumer meets with a bland and placid general explanation: "Yes, I know that is so, but then in this business there is a good deal of loss. What we lose on one article we must make up on another or we could not live at all."

America has chosen Mr. Herbert C. Hoover as Food Administrator just as Pharaoh chose Joseph to help avert famine, but Joseph's advantages over Mr. Hoover were numerous and great. To begin with he had seven years for preparations—the seven full years. Then he possest unlimited means and autocratic power. He established a chain of storage warehouses in which he preserved the surplus of the full years. When the lean years came he had a monopoly of food with which he was able to buy not only the land, houses, implements and cattle of the consumers, but also ultimately the consumers themselves.

Mr. Hoover had no such preparation. He is attempting to control food prices of a loosely organized area that is larger than two hundred Egypts, and his powers are such as are conferred upon him from time to time by a slow-moving democracy that is suspicious of power. Opposed, he finds a powerful army of the cleverest magicians who ever waved a wand. They can make vast stores of provisions vanish into thin air, then reappear again from somebody's pocket, or sleeve, or collar band. So far, Mr. Hoover has not been able to reduce prices of staple foods, or even to hold them from rising. What he did in Belgium shows that he possesses many of Joseph's best qualities, and he may achieve success in spite of all the great difficulties. There were three million additional small gardens in the country this year, and the principal food crops were unprecedentedly large. But to offset that this year's exports broke all records. The increase of exports to the neutral nations in 1917 was 112 per cent, and to belligerents 210 per cent. There is an embargo shutting out neutrals now, but the demand of America's allies is greater and more pressing than ever.

Stopping the war would give no immediate relief. It would, during the first subsequent year at least, only increase the demand. Meanwhile the magicians give a continuous performance, and the only safe prediction concerning food is that it will continue to go up in price.

The Grocer's Answer

IT isn't the grocers who are making the big profits. I get nothing of it. I am worse off than before the war. I have twice as much money invested in my stock, and my profits are smaller. Take my wrapping paper, for instance, and the paper bags I use; I must wrap my parcels or put them in bags, and the cost of this paper has trebled, so that quite often the bag that I must give my customer costs me a cent, which comes out of my profit. My bacon costs me forty-one cents a pound wholesale. It sells for fifty cents a pound, but we lose in the end pieces. Potatoes before the war at this season of the year cost $2.50 for three bushels; now it costs more than that for one bushel, tho potatoes are more plentiful here than ever before—that is, home grown potatoes. We used to import potatoes by shipload from Scotland, for instance, before the war, and I remember one spring about thirteen years ago when potatoes rose to $5 a barrel and then came down to $1.50 in one week. Importations from Belgium made the difference. Almost all imported food has been shut off, while at the same time our exports have greatly increased.

I think if we stopped exporting, food prices would come down. We have raised more than ever in this country, but where is it going? If we send it away we haven't got it—isn't that so? Then when we make food scarce we make it dear—isn't that always so? Of course speculators have something to do with the high prices. I know a man who made a fortune in potatoes. Early last fall he hired a large building for three months and filled it with potatoes that he bought for $3 to $5 per barrel. During January and February of this year he sold them all—say 2000 barrels—for from $10 to $12 per barrel.

ONE of my friends has a farm right on the outskirts of New York City—within the city line. He has to raise two crops a year to make it pay on account of the taxes, and he thinks that the people themselves are going to make potatoes dear this fall in spite of the great crop by grabbing them and storing them in their cellars. That will produce an artificial shortage and prices will go up. If this war goes on, the cost of all food will go higher still because farmers are killing their stock. It pays better to kill the stock and sell it for meat than to carry it when feed is so dear. Farmers can get $20 per hundredweight for live hogs, and corn is $4.65 per hundredweight, so it pays better to sell. Then again, the farmer is driven nearly crazy by the shortage of labor since so many men have gone into the army. Two years ago pork brought $7.50 per hundredweight on the hoof. So of course the farmers sell. There is such a big demand that meat will go higher still. That and the shortage of labor mean more stock killing, and that again will compel another great rise in milk, butter, and all dairy products. Chickens, too, are being killed for the same reason. Feed is so high and labor so scarce it doesn't pay to keep them. I know fifteen families around here in Queens County who kept flocks of chickens in their back yards, and raised eggs, most of which they sold. They've killed the chickens because it cost too much to feed them. If there are fifteen families doing this in my little circle, how many like them are there in the nation? I expect to see eggs go up to $1 a dozen. Handling eggs is a gambling proposition. Some of my friends have ruined themselves speculating in eggs. They have bought at a high price and stored the eggs, then open weather has come, the hens began to lay again, and they couldn't sell storage eggs when fresh eggs were on the market.

Canned and package goods have gone up, farina has doubled in price, rice has doubled. [*Continued on page 511*

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL

A MAN-SIZE FACTORY JOB

The woman below is one of the thousands who have stepped into machine-shop work that used to be done by men. They are getting away with it, too; after all a drilling machine and a sewing machine do have a good deal in common



© *Underwood & Underwood*

A WOMAN AS GATE-KEEPER

Mrs. Phillips, of Montclair, New Jersey, has found another new field for woman's work. She is in charge of one of the Erie Railroad's grade crossings, thereby earning enough to support herself while her husband is fighting in France

Paul Thompson



ENLISTING THE WOMEN OF AMERICA

Government positions, chiefly at coast defense stations, are being filled now by the women who are graduating from this radio operators' class in New York City





THE CHAMPION GIRL CANNER

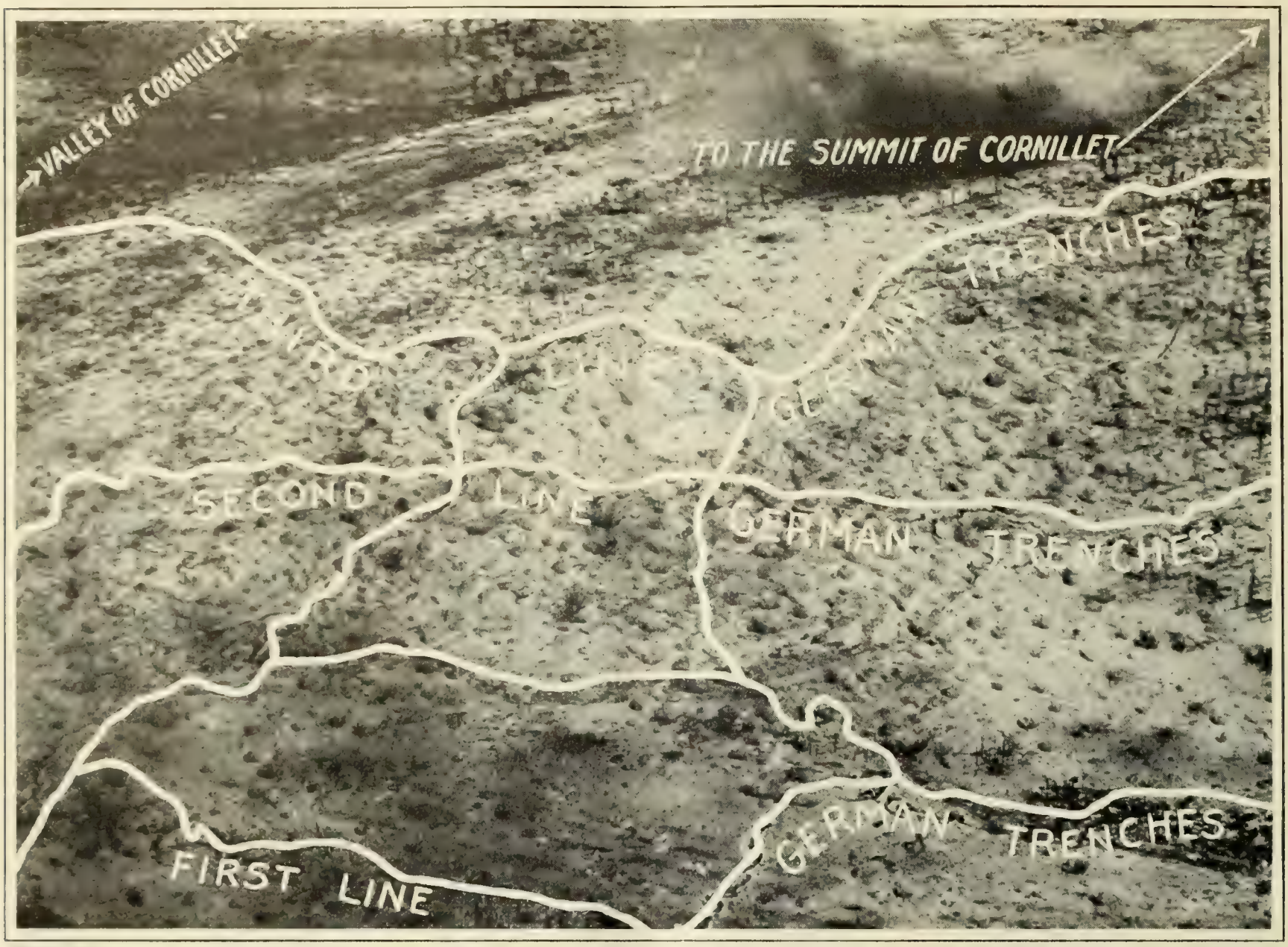
Helen Tew, of Washington, D. C., won the first prize given by the National Emergency Food Garden Commission in their contest in vegetable canning this fall



Kadel & Herbert

BAGGAGE-SMASHERS AND ENGINEERS

The Bush Terminal Company is training women to fill the places of men called to the front. They're unloading



Pictorial Press

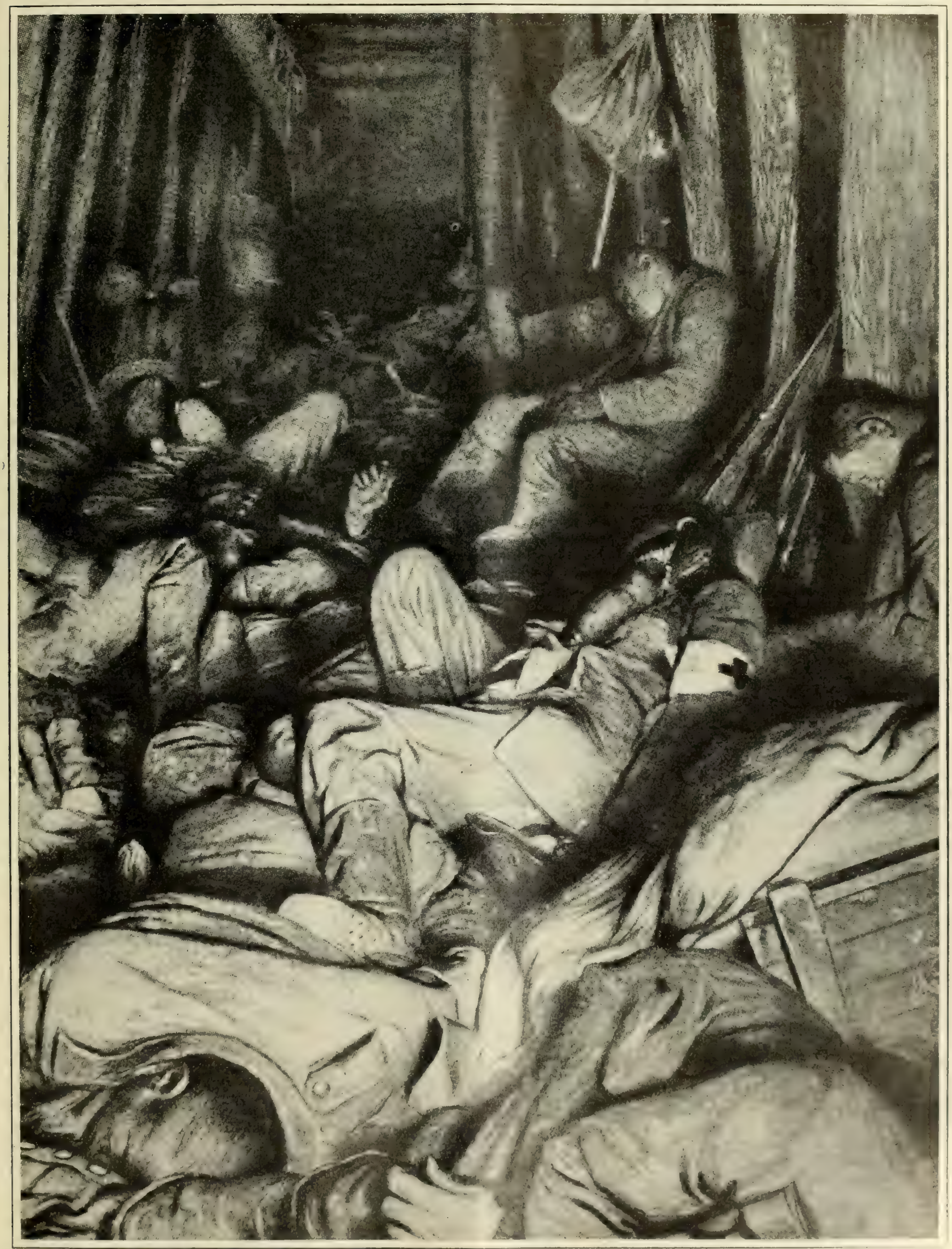
HOW THE ALLIES ADVANCE IN FRANCE

The photograph above shows one of the important German positions taken by the Allies last spring on the western front. The lines of trenches have been retraced and lettered to bring out exactly the problem that their capture offered and the direction of the attack, to the summit of Cornillet, indicated. During the preliminary bombardment the French gunners fired over fifty thousand shells into this one spot. The attack, successful only after a month of hard fighting, was carried on under the direction of General Anthoine (whose photograph is published on this page). After the battle of Marne the Germans occupied an uninterrupted line of observations starting at Notre Dame-de-Lorette, extending to Vimy, Chemin des Dames, Moronvilliers. Montfaucon and Les Eparges, down to Hartmannswillerkopf. One of the strongest points on this line was Mont Cornillet, which was a dominating point to the plains of Châlons. Under the direct command of General Anthoine the costly battle of Moronvilliers began on April 17, 1917, and lasted till May 20 of the same year. The capture of Mont Cornillet, which changed hands a score of times, was the



THE CAPTURE OF MONT CORNILLET

key to the rest of the "massifs" which protected Moronvilliers. German genius in putting up a strong defensive observation post on the summit of the hill was discovered after a survey by a major of Fifty-first Infantry. There he found a shaft thirty meters deep cut in the center of the hill and a connecting tunnel dug thru from the eastern slope leading directly to the shaft. An elaborate series of barracks and commanding posts large enough to house three infantries safe from the most terrific bombardment had been built there, yet a single shot from the 400 French mortars demolished the whole structure and the German dead were found piled on top of each other for ten meters deep. A French engineer, sent in to explore the German tunnel-redoubt under Mont Cornillet after the Allies had captured it, took the photograph on the opposite page by the light of a German flare. At least six hundred corpses, piled five or six deep, were lying in heaps in various parts of the long underground galleries; the French bombardment had choked the entrances and ventilation shafts in such a manner that almost the entire garrison were killed by suffocation



London Sphere © *New York Herald*

AFTER THE BATTLE

This flashlight photograph of the tunnel under Mont Cornillet was taken by a Frenchman sent in to reconnoiter after the

CLIMBING THE UP TRAIL

BY A RECENT SING SING GRADUATE

This autobiographical sketch of a reformed criminal who finds in the tangled circumstances of his fight to "come back" illustration of Emerson's essay on "Compensation" is an interesting psychological study as well as a good story. The ex-convict's first grasp on honest success was broken by one of his own pals, who robbed him of his capital. His subsequent attitude toward himself and toward his fellow convict "Mickey" is a telling point in prison reform. — THE EDITOR.

FOR weeks before my release from Sing Sing Prison I had been eagerly looking forward for the great day to arrive. I used to restlessly pace up and down my cell, dreaming great dreams of what the future held in store for me. Prison born ideas loom large in the minds of the men who have long been immured from the world. On the other side of the iron-barred gate lies a different world—a strange world. And so I found.

I left with $7.45 in my pocket, plus a ticket to New York City. My sole earthly possessions consisted of the suit of clothes I had on, the $7.45 in my pocket and a packet of manuscript I had under my arm. At the end of two days I found that I hadn't a penny in my pocket. I figured out the account of my expenses:

Room rent	$4.00
Tooth brush	.25
Tooth paste	.25
Pair of socks	.25
Comb	.15
Collars (2)	.30
Meals (two days)	1.60
Carfares	.65
Total	$7.45

That night I went over the packet of manuscript I had brought home—things I had written in the solitude of my cell. I selected a story, took it to an editor, explained my position and I sat there while he read it. Half an hour later I left his office with a check for a hundred in my pocket. I was rich; affluent.

I bought a suit of clothes, some underwear and a pair of shoes. Two days later I went to work for a large motion picture corporation at a salary of $30 a week. Every penny I could save I put aside; in the evening I would get out my packet of manuscript and work over a story.

As soon as I had finished one I would take it to an editor—in this way, I soon sold five of my stories and put the money aside. A feeling of elation was mine; I was beginning to taste the fruits of honest labor; when my stories appeared in print, I would hurry to the privacy of my room and there view with pride the children of my brain.

The zest for life was keenly alive; I began to enter more fully into the things that go to make this land of ours a busy hive. It was a wonderful thing to struggle against the tide, there was an honest pride in the knowledge that I was able to breast the stream; some of my dreams were beginning to materialize, and like Alexander of old, I began looking for new worlds to conquer.

Then opportunity knocked; without hesitancy, I flung the door open and made my guest welcome.

A new invention was put on the market—it was a wonderful little contrivance, and so I made a bid for the agency.

I resigned my position, opened an office in the theatrical district—and began the "Upward Trail."

LET me call him Mickey. Mickey had been in prison several times. The judge who sentenced him to serve ten years called him a menace to society. "There are two classes of men," he told Mickey. "The first class should never have been sent to prison; the second class should never be allowed out of prison, and you, young man, belong to the second class. Ten years at hard labor."

I was first attracted to Mickey by his smile; later as I saw and knew him better, I began to feel a genuine liking for him. Mickey told me his story one day. He had learned to smoke opium when he was sixteen years of age; "it was cheap as dirt, then," and Mickey became an habitual user of the drug.

One day Mickey came into my office. He had served his term, and one would never dream that this clean looking fellow had served *at least* four terms in prison.

MICKEY picked up my electrical contrivance and looked it over critically.

"Say, this is *some* machine; why, I could sell them like hot cakes, *everybody* will buy one of these, lemme sell some of them for you. How much are they?"

This rapid monolog was thrown at me like lightning; I caught his enthusiasm, and so Mickey became one of my salesmen—my best. For two weeks Mickey went about his work gloriously happy. He *did* sell the machines. He said it was the first time in his life that he had ever performed any honest work.

"I wish I knew years ago how *easy* it is to make money. I'd never done those four 'bits' in prison."

"But you forget the 'dope' you used to take, Mickey," I reminded him. "You simply cannot do any work when your system is filled with drugs; and particularly 'hop' (opium). After you smoke all you have energy enough to do is sleep—until it is time to smoke again." He nodded his head in assent.

Then it happened! I had had a particularly trying night; my tooth ached horribly, and when I reached my office the next morning I had a headache along with my tired, sleepy feeling.

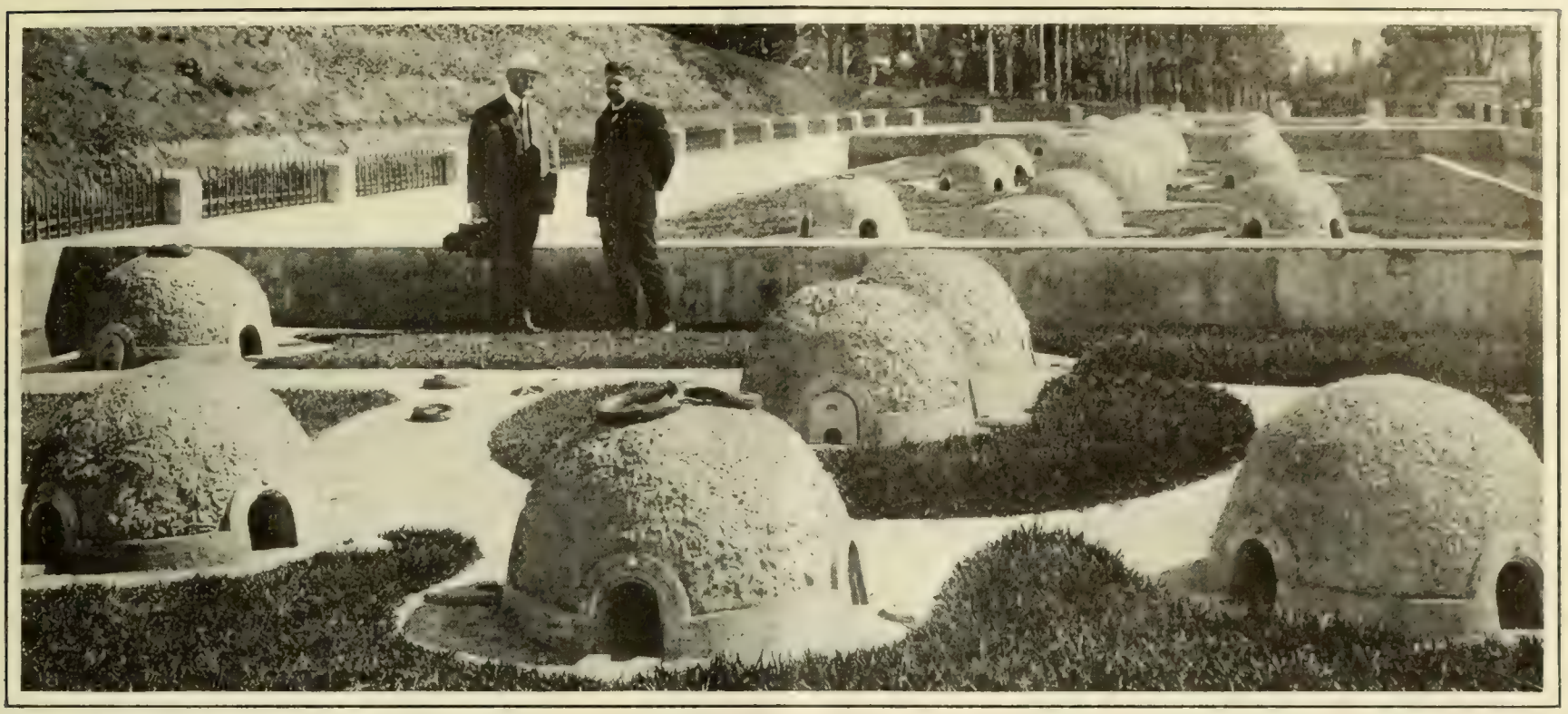
A few minutes after, Mickey strolled in. His "good morning" made me look up from my typewriter in surprize. There was a certain thickness in his tone that alarmed me. I thought at first it was liquor, but a glance at his eyes told me that he was again in the grim clutches of dope. Anger and disappointment struggled for the mastery. I knew that under the influence of the drug Mickey was capable of almost anything. The appetite that had lain dormant all these years had been aroused. I saw he was getting restless; a sign that the drug he had filled his system with the night before was dying away, and that his tortured nerves would soon be crying for more. I wheeled on him suddenly.

"LOOK here, Mickey, this is a raw deal you are handing me. For nearly three years you have not tasted this drug—any drug. You came in this office, went to work, turned your money over to your mother and you were happy. You had made good. Now see what you have done. You filled yourself with dope; you know that this was the cause of your being sent to prison so many times. You cannot work in this condition; you know any one who is filled with this stuff cannot enunciate his words clearly; how in blazes do you expect to be able to sell the machines?

"Then I ought to be considered, too. I have worked pretty hard the past few months. I have raked and scraped and saved every penny I could. I have denied myself many of the little things I wanted and needed, simply to get myself a start again. I have had no easy time of it. I have to be mighty careful; I must restore the confidence I forfeited and I must *work* honestly in order to prove my sincerity. You and I are in the same boat. You have to do the same amount of thinking as I, and you must work just as hard. We have a large, man-sized scrap on our hands and if we only half try, we are bound to win and win big.

"Suppose some one we knew came into the office and saw you in this condition? What would they think? Let's go out and get some black coffee; it will do you good and counteract the effects of the dope."

THE coffee braced him up somewhat and I sent him home to bed. Before going home to the office, I happened to remember that I needed some stamps; so I went to the post office and purchased seventy-five two cent ones. I was more or less worried the rest of the day. I felt genuinely sorry for Mickey, for I liked him immensely. About three o'clock, my tooth not getting any better, I closed up the office and went to a dentist. I remember distinctly putting the stamps, fifty-five of them, in the [*Continued on page 516*



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Dr. Vital Brazil looking over his snake colony in Sao Paulo. Each of these curious mounds is home to a whole family of snakes

DOWN ON THE SNAKE FARM

BY CHARLES D'EMERY

THERE is in Sao Paulo, Brazil, supported by the Brazilian Government, an immense snake farm. It is called by its director, Dr. Vital Brazil, the Institute of Serum-therapique, and here after many months of experiment Dr. Brazil has succeeded in perfecting an anti-toxin, made from the venom of the snakes themselves, to fight the many cases of death from snake bite that occurred every year in his country.

In order to manufacture this anti-toxin it is necessary to obtain venom from the various species of snakes. These snakes are sent to the institute from all over Brazil and the shipper in return for his trouble receives a little glass vial carefully packed, and all necessary instructions as to how to use it.

This is the anti-toxin for snake bites and it will enable him to save life, even tho the application is made several hours after the accident. In this way the institute keeps on hand about five thousand snakes of every species, both the venomous snakes and the non-venomous.

The venom is extracted from the serpent by grasping the snake firmly, just behind its head, and then squeezing the glands, just back of its jaws. A light oily liquid, almost clear, but with a slight greenish-yellow cast, drips slowly from the snake's jaws into a glass receptacle.

It is then placed in an incubator and slowly evaporated. A crystalline formation is left, varying in color according to the species of snake from which it was obtained.

The next stage in the process is the inoculation of healthy animals with this poison. The animals used are generally strong mules, cattle or even horses, and these animals are able to resist a small injection of the poison. As only a minute injection is made at a time, they have time to manufacture in their blood



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A death struggle between two of the big snakes. The Mussurana has a strangle hold on the poisonous snake and is crushing it

system an anti-toxin that counteracts the poison. After three weeks each animal, having been under constant observation, is relieved of some of its blood, usually from one to two quarts. This blood by a careful process is separated from the toxins that the animal has



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The first step in making anti-toxin. The venom is extracted from a serpent by grasping it firmly just behind its head and squeezing the oily liquid from the poison glands

manufactured, the extract being a clear, glycerine-like liquid.

Forty-five cubic centimeters of this toxin will cure the deadliest snake bite, the fluid being injected into the system just behind the shoulder-blade.

ANOTHER branch of the work carried on at the snake farm is the raising of Mussuranas, a non-venomous snake of the constrictor type and the deadly enemy of all venomous species. This snake is quite harmless and is being used extensively in Brazil for the extermination of rodents of all kinds as well as for a guard against the poisonous snake.

One of the photographs shows a Mussurana killing its prey, and altho it may be bitten it is immune from the poison. The deadly species depend upon their poison to kill, the Mussurana on its strength. In an instant there are four coils, sometimes more, about its victim, and these gradually contract, the contraction forming the loop seen in the photograph. The teeth of the Mussurana are in the neck of its victim from the start, the life being slowly crushed out in the vise-like grip of the coils. After a period of ten minutes or more the coils relax and the conqueror starts to make a meal out of the victim, by swallowing it head first. Sometimes after its meal it will go to sleep for several weeks.

A simple but effective method of telling the harmless from the venomous type of snake is thru the eyes, the venomous ones having a long, narrow pupil, while the non-venomous species have a round pupil.

A general observation of the ease with which the poisonous snakes are handled and their sluggishness when not annoyed goes to show that snake farming is not a dangerous occupation, and in the tropics it is a very useful and necessary one.

New York City

KEEP ABSORBINE, Jr.

IN YOUR FIRST-AID CABINET

It is a dependable preparation for the numerous household accidents—dependable because it combines efficiency with positive safety. Absorbine, Jr., is made of herbs, and cannot do harm no matter how carelessly used.

Applied to cuts, bruises and wounds, it makes the part aseptic, kills the germs and promotes rapid and healthy healing. Guard against infection by keeping Absorbine, Jr., handy for emergencies.

ABSORBINE JR
THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT
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For the muscle that has been strained, for the cut or laceration that runs a chance of infection, for the abrasion that pains and the limbs that are stiff and lame from overexertion—use Absorbine, Jr.

Used by athletes the world over as an invigorating antiseptic and soothing rub-down—keeps muscles right and prevents second-day stiffness and soreness.

A Boston physician writes:

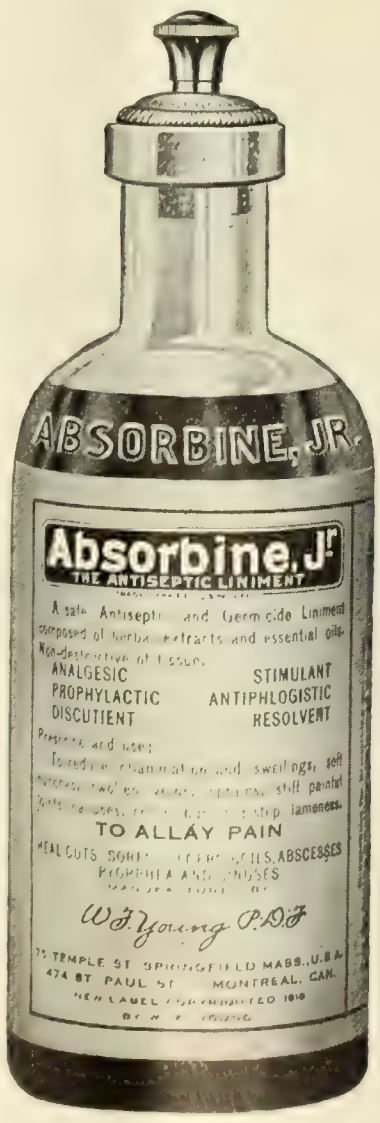
"I have used Absorbine, Jr. It is a pleasant remedy, safe and prompt—and does what is expected of a high-grade liniment. In fact, I know of no other liniment as good. It is a good remedy to have always in the house."

Absorbine, Jr., is concentrated and economical, as only a few drops are required at an application; has a pleasing odor and leaves no greasy residue.

$1.00 a bottle at druggists or postpaid

A Liberal Trial Bottle

will be sent to your address upon receipt of 10c in stamps. Send for trial bottle or procure regular size from your druggist today.



W. F. Young, P. D. F.,
283 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Pebbles

She—That poor beggar was deaf, dumb and blind."

He—Yes, but he had a sense of touch."—*Siren.*

Profiteering has been charged against the flag-makers.

Their "$tar $pangled Banner" begins, "Oh, $ay, can you $ee?"—*New York Tribune.*

Wu Ting Fang is at the head of the Chinese Foreign Office and you can't put much over on a man with as good a sense of humor as Dr. Wu. T. K. H. recalls his famous wheeze about the Chinaman who committed suicide by eating gold-leaf. "But I don't see how that killed him—how did it?" inquired an American woman. "I suppose," said Wu, seriously, "that it was the consciousness of inward gilt!"—*St. Louis Globe.*

"You must leave at once."

Her voice was tense, yet there was no response.

"Dinner will be served in a minute and he must not find you here," she exclaimed in anguish.

"You know how he hates you and all your kind," she went on, glancing nervously toward the door. "If you won't go I'll have to kill you!"

And she reached for the fly-swatter.—*Judge.*

The professor was showing a friend round his chemical laboratory. "What has become of Jim Fillbottle?" the friend asked. "Wasn't he studying with the class last year?"

"Ah, yes," replied the professor. "Fillbottle, poor fellow! A fine student, but absent-minded in the use of chemicals—very. That slight discoloration on the ceiling—notice it?"

"Yes."

"That's Fillbottle."—*Tit-Bits.*

On a road in Belgium a German officer met a boy leading a jackass, and addrest him in heavy jovial fashion as follows:

"That's a fine jackass you have, my son. What do you call it? . . . Albert, I bet!"

"Oh, no, officer," the boy replied quickly. "I think too highly of my King."

The German scowled and returned: "I hope you don't dare to call it William."

"Oh, no, officer. I think too highly of my jackass."—*Paris Liberté.*

They were discussing that joke about getting down off an elephant.

"How do you get down?" asked the jokesmith for the fourth time.

"You climb down."

"Wrong!"

"You grease his sides and slide down."

"Wrong!!"

"You take a ladder and get down."

"Wrong!!!"

"Well, you take the trunk line down."

"No, not quite. You don't get down off an elephant; you get it off a goose.—*Indianapolis News.*

The sun shines bright on my conservation flat;
'Tis summer, as none will gainsay.
We have cut out milk, and eliminated fat,
And our meals are only two a day.
The young folks dine on a conservation pie.
Bereft of potatoes and meat;
And our bread is made of the barley or the rye,
And nobody uses any wheat.

Wheat no more, my lady!—
Oh, wheat no more this year!
We will sing one song for our conservation flat,
Till we make the Germans disappear.
—*F. P. A. in the New York Tribune.*

FOOD FRIGHTFULNESS

(*Continued from page 504*)

You see one thing affects the others. People turned to rice when potatoes were so dear, so rice took a sudden jump. Sugar has gone up. The consumer got it for sixteen cents for three and a half pounds before the war. It is thirty-two cents now. Exporting probably makes the difference. It isn't as if all the exports got safely across. A lot is sunk where it does nobody any good. It has to be duplicated, and America is out so much more. On that very big steamship that was sunk about two years ago—I forget the name—Armour was sending 1,500,000 pounds of meats. How many more ships is he sending loaded like that? We have a big supply of foods, but it is not unlimited, and if we send it away we haven't got it, and of course the people here must expect to pay high prices for what remains. Then again some of the new laws have helped to send prices up. You can't keep eggs in storage warehouses more than six months now. Before that law was passed I don't think there was any limit. That helps to make eggs dear.

In a way, I suppose, the high prices are making people economize. I haven't noticed any great change, tho. Eggs, for instance, I only sell two cases of where I used to sell four. But we sell more bread now than ever before. That is because potatoes, cereals, rice, and all bread substitutes have gone so high. Bakers no longer take back the left over loaves, so we can't afford to carry more than we can sell, but bread is among our best sellers. Then there are a few new customers for oleomargarine. People who would be ashamed and afraid to buy oleo for fear their neighbors might find it out, are now eating it in place of butter. So it has risen from twenty and twenty-two to thirty-two and thirty-four cents a pound, and will soon take another rise. A lot of people made gardens this year and raised some stuff to eat, but I don't think it made much difference.

There are many articles that have always been five cents, and customers think they always will stay five cents. Take stove polish, for instance; we're out of pocket selling stove polish, because dealers now charge us fifty cents a gross and we can't sell a box for more than five cents. Customers blame us. With salt it is different. Salt has gone up and we still must sell at five cents a bag, but the dealers provided for that by making the bags smaller. A bag of salt selling at five cents used to contain four pounds. Now it holds only two and a half pounds. The customer doesn't notice the difference, a bag of salt is a bag of salt to him.

The green vegetables have all gone high because of the demand caused by the high prices of other foods. And so it goes. There is only one real cure. Stop the exports!

New York City

Mr. Tucker had unexpectedly come face to face with Mr. Cutting, from whom he had frequently borrowed money.

"Er—aw—what was the denomination of the bill you loaned me?" he asked nervously.

"Episcopalian, I guess," said Mr. Cutting. "At any rate, it keeps Lent very well."—*New York American.*

When Gen. Leonard Wood was a small boy he was called up in the grammar class. The teacher said: "Leonard, give me a sentence and we'll see if we can change it to the imperative mood."

"The horse draws the cart," said Leonard.

"Very good. Now change it to an imperative."

"Get up!" said young Wood.—*Exchange.*

James McCutcheon & Co.



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"The Linen Store" Fifth Avenue New York



Reg. Trade-Mark

Are abundantly supplied to meet every household linen need, notwithstanding all the difficulties of manufacture and transportation. Prices of necessity are continually advancing. They are undoubtedly lower now than they will be even a few months hence. It is, therefore, the part of wisdom and thrift to fill your linen requirements at this time, whether for your own use or for Holiday gifts.

Table Cloths and Napkins

2 x 2 yds. for tables 42 to 48 in. wide—$4.75, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, to 21.00.

2¼ x 2¼ yds. for tables 50 to 54 in. wide—$5.25, 6.50, 7.00, 8.00, to 30.00.

2½ x 2½ yds. for tables 60 to 66 in. wide—$6.75, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, to 40.00,

3 x 3 yds. for tables 72 to 84 in. wide—$19.50, 28.50, 32.50, 45.00 to 52.50.

Longer Cloths in proportion.

Napkins, all sizes from 16 to 31 in.—$3.25 per dozen up to 64.50 according to size, pattern and quality.

Fancy Table Linens

The infinite variety of this department prevents any adequate listing.

Madeira Embroidery

6-inch Doilies, $2.25 to 9.00 per doz.

8-inch Doilies, $3.25 to 13.50 per doz.

10-inch Doilies, $4.50 to 21.00 per doz.

24-inch Centerpieces, $1.75 to 10.50 each.

Tea Napkins, $5.50, 6.25, 6.75, 7.50 up.

Hemstitched Damask Cloths and Napkins

Napkins, $5.50, 6.75, 7.50 to 13.50 doz.

Cloths, 36 to 54 inches square, $1.75 to 8.50 each.

Luncheon and Dinner Sets, 2 to 4 yards long, $12.50 to 50.00 set.

A most interesting collection of Italian Needlework in Luncheon and Tea Sets, Tray Cloths, Scarfs, etc.

Write for our new Fall Catalogue.

FLY A SERVICE FLAG FROM YOUR HOME

Show the patriotism of your household by letting passersby see how many of its men are serving the country in Army, Navy, Marines, etc. Bill in Congress to make flag official. Size 36 x 24"; red border, white field, one blue star for every man in service; fast colors, durable bunting, well sewed. Sent postpaid for $2—any number of stars. U. S. SERVICE FLAG CO., 1246 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland, O.

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THE NEW BOOKS

A Hindoo Drama

THE CYCLE OF SPRING, by Rabindranath Tagore, is another half-lyrical play by one popularly termed "probably the greatest living poet." This time he deals with the coming again of Spring into the heart of Earth, and into the hearts of her children, human or animal, flower or bird, young or old. Tagore's greatly overestimated wit, wisdom, mysticism, pleasantness, cast again their glamor. Considered as a play *The Cycle* lacks, however, complicating forces, and, therefore, development, characterization, interest, climax. It is chaotic art. Considered as poetry its lyrical interludes are mostly imperfect, meaningless, or prosy. Here is not a tithe of the atmosphere of Maeterlinck's "Pelleas and Melisande," not a tithe of the vigor, message, dramatic intensity, say of the English Gibson or of our own too near Americans, Frost and Sandburg. Yeats and the thoroly underrated Francis Jammes have incomparably more intimacy with both humanity and nature than is here or elsewhere yet shown in Tagore. Still the world will always crown glamour, renunciation, the sentiments and the exotics.

The Cycle of Spring, by Rabindranath Tagore. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Statecraft and the War

FOR those who seek to know what the Entente Allies have officially to say to the United States, Francis Halsey's book, *Balfour, Viviani and Joffre*, will have a unique interest. It is based on the newspaper accounts of the visiting war commissions to America and gives the text of all the principal speeches made in this country by Mr. Balfour, Marshal Joffre, the Prince of Udine, Baron Moncheur of Belgium and Ambassador Bakhmetieff of Russia. At the end of the book is a chapter giving contemporary accounts of the arrival of the vanguard of the American expeditionary force in England and in France.

Official utterances at best seem trite, no matter with how much sincerity and earnestness they may be delivered, and many will prefer to read the purposes of the Allies in the words of a literary free lance of distinguished scholarship, unimpeachable integrity and much acuteness of reasoning; such a man as Gilbert Murray, whose *Faith, War and Policy* is one of the most persuasive defenses of British foreign policy ever written. The author's task is a very definite one, altho his work is a compilation of various addresses and articles covering a period of nearly three years. He undertakes to explain and defend the British Government before the bar of liberal and radical opinion, especially in neutral countries. He not only performs perfectly the easy task of showing the manifold fallacies of non-resistant pacifism but courageously ventures to discuss the most questionable phases of his case, such as the suppression of the Dublin revolt, British interference with neutral trade, and the secret diplomacy of the British Foreign Office. But his object thruout is not the making of a partizan case for England and against Germany; it is rather to promote a good understanding among the liberals of every nation so that they may not become the unconscious allies of German militarism thru mistaken and ill-timed quarrels with Germany's opponents. To persons who are not liberals Gilbert Murray attempts no appeal; he is as much opposed to British and American reactionaries and jingoes as to their more numerous kin in Germany.

The writings and addresses of an equally distinguished American scholar for the same fateful three years have also been collected. President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, in *A World in Ferment*, pleads for America to abandon the traditional isolation of the past and take its rightful position as a leader among the nations; not only in the sense of a military alliance but in the international confederation which he hopes will ensure a lasting peace when the war is ended. Like Gilbert Murray, President Butler is a pro-Ally because he is first of all a pacifist and an internationalist.

That there are Germans who take the same view of the world conflict is proved by Herman Fernau, whose book, *The Coming Democracy*, is a masterly arraignment of the policy of his nation's rulers. He shows by innumerable quotations from German politicians, historians and court professors how the masters of Germany indoctrinated the people with their ambitious dreams and unscrupulous theories of statecraft. For this reason he lays the whole blame for the war upon Germany's dynastic constitution, which not only placed supreme power in the hands of hereditary rulers but encouraged the people to take all their opinions from those set in authority over them, so that they might applaud rather than protest against the international plot which in no case did they have the power to prevent.

Balfour, Viviani and Joffre, by Francis W. Halsey. Funk & Wagnalls. $1.50. *Faith, War and Policy*, by Gilbert Murray. Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.25. *A World in Ferment*, by Nicholas Murray Butler. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25. *The Coming Democracy*, by Herman Fernau. E. P. Dutton. $2.



"Probably the greatest living poet"—Rabindranath Tagore

Soul Science and Mysticism

KANT suffered from gout, and succeeded in mitigating his suffering by diverting his attention to philosophical problems. With this and similar facts as a basis it is possible to build up a scientific analysis of consciousness and emotion; with the same foundation it is possible to build up confusion and mysticism.

The firmer path is chosen by the "psychoanalytic" school. *What Is Psychoanalysis?* by Dr. Isador H. Coriat, gives a clear and helpful explanation of the methods and principles of psychoanalysis in the form of a catechism for beginners of the study. *The History and Practise of Psychoanalysis*, by Dr. Paul Bjerre, is both critical and illuminating. It contains bits of philosophy as well as illustrative cases, and constantly emphasizes the prior claim of practical application as against interest in speculation. Dr. Ferenczi's *Contributions to Psycho-Analysis* consists of a dozen odd papers selected and translated by Dr. Ernest Jones. Some of the studies are almost uncanny in their searching insight into the represt thoughts and feelings of ordinary human beings, and they all reveal something that will interest those who are concerned with the more subtle and at the same time the most practical phases of psychology.

The Emmanuel Movement's contribution to "the moral and religious forces in healing" is ably and sincerely presented by Dr. Loring W. Batten in *The Relief of Pain by Mental Suggestion*. This is both empirical and eclectic, seeking to discriminate between various types of ill-health, and to utilize whatever science has to offer while adhering to the assurance that religion is a dynamic force of great potency.

Horatio W. Dresser's *Handbook of the New Thought* will, no doubt, be helpful to many readers—but it is a baffling attempt to show that

theories do not matter, so long as one has the right "point of view." Its logic is distressingly confusing to one who has been contaminated by materialist science; but there must be something in it, since Mr. Dresser's books—more than a dozen of them—are widely read by all sorts and conditions of men and women. *A Simple Study in Theosophy*, by Michael J. Whitty succeeds in its object of stating some portions of the theosophic theory without technical terminology. It is a useful book for those who would have some idea of the general scheme of this revival of ancient thought.

What Is Psychoanalysis? by I. H. Coriat. Moffat, Yard & Co. 75 cents. *History and Practise of Psychoanalysis*, by Paul Bjerre. *Contributions to Psychoanalysis*, by Dr. Ferenczi. R. G. Badger, Boston. $3 each. *The Relief of Pain by Mental Suggestion*, by L. W. Batten. Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25. *Handbook of New Thought*, by H. W. Dresser. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25. *Simple Study in Theosophy*, by M. J. Whitty. Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25.

War Flames

JUST now sensible people suffer so acutely in contemplation of the agony that is the reality of warfare that a book of shrewd realism describing that agony and its inner meanings can hardly be a book to give pleasure. But when our children's children look back upon this time of the world's terrible travail they will wish to know what it was really like and what it meant to the nations and to the men and women involved in it, whose lives were lost and forgotten that the race might win a new freedom and blessedness.

A book which may possibly live to give posterity that understanding of the great war is *War Flames*, by John Curtis Underwood. Only a Homer could swing such rich heroisms as the war has brought forth into an adequate rhythm; only a second Dante could constructively image this Inferno by using rhythmical forms; and to do it would be the work of years. But Mr. Underwood has not attempted these. He has made prose poems, each one a realistic picture or story of the meaning of the great war in individual lives. And he has grouped these poems by nationalities. They are very bravely and beautifully written, conceived with the utmost gravity and sincerity of spirit. No war book has seemed to me to possess a greater dignity. Altho the book must be read as a whole for the best that is in it, yet I like to quote the last passage of "Spring in Picardy":

Facing her is a huge shell hole and a crater, where her eyes are caught and lost in blackness again and again.
And she stares farther away into emptiness till her eyes creep inch by inch to two tiny violets
That have blossomed overnight at the very verge of the void, and she softly looses her husband's hold of her
And staggering like a little child she comes, and she falls and buries her face and her soul in the France that breathes from their fragrance.

War Flames, by J. C. Underwood. The Macmillan Company. $1.35.

Federated Protestantism

THE foremost movement in American church life has been the federation of the great branches of Protestantism thru the Federal Council of the Churches. This body has recently published a *Library of Christian Coöperation*, which sets forth in a painstaking and inspiring fashion the common platform of the churches on certain vital reform movements. Volume 1, *The Churches of Christ in Council*, is merely a report of meetings held and committees appointed. It is of interest to the expert only.

The second, third and fourth volumes, by Sidney L. Gulick and Charles S. Macfarland, deal with the questions of *The Church*

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Private securities (book value, $20,750,863.44), market value	20,750,863.44
Real estate owned	1,141,690.72
Mortgages owned	58,124.73
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral	122,754.66
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	63,158,229.08
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral	34,617,379.94
Overdrafts (secured)	487.06
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	45,334,486.02
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	9,798,248.78
Specie	12,713,747.71
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks	162,160.00
Federal Reserve notes	449,680.00
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)	1,250,000.00
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	880,197.80
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	141,722.64
Advances to trusts (secured)	48,698.95
Total	$209,953,374.73

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Undivided profits	2,548,452.85
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Preferred, as follows:	
Due New York State savings banks	1,452,367.01
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions	116.04
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	1,242,327.88
Not preferred, as follows:	
Deposits subject to check	158,494,577.67
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	6,301,329.28
Demand certificates of deposit	4,814,329.02
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	67,269.45
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	12,104,804.43
Total deposits	184,477,120.78
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit	1,250,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Reserve for taxes	252,195.00
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	1,090,834.04
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	114,488.88
Estimated unearned discounts	220,283.18
Total	$209,953,374.73

and International Relations, the fourth volume specializing on Japan. These contain a splendid summary of the peculiar problems facing the American Church because of the war in Europe, and are a thrilling call to the proclamation of the gospel of peace. The fifth volume, by Charles S. Macfarland, discusses *Christian Coöperation in World Redemption*. Its first part is a convincing and clear-cut summary of the church's attitude toward such problems in American life as prohibition, Sunday observance and divorce. The latter half deals with coöperation in home and foreign missions. Henry H. Meyer, in the sixth volume, *Coöperation in Christian Education*, splendidly sets forth the intricate problems involved in Sunday schools, missionary classes and theological seminaries. Together these books offer an enlightening and helpful addition to recent religious literature.

Library of Christian Coöperation. 6 vols. Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, New York. $5.

Stories of Several Sorts

A story of dual personality has a fascination lacking to an ordinary detective novel. *The Other Brown*, by Adele Luehrmann, adds to its psychological interest, a murder, a mine in Mexico and a love story ending in New York; sufficient material to interest for an idle hour. (The Century Company, $1.35.)

Day and Night Stories, by Algernon Blackwood, have the author's usual unusualness. No one else could write with the restrained art which always seems about to lift the curtain between man and the unseen, yet always leaves us with a sense of mystery and of Isis faintly guessed at thru many veils. (E. P. Dutton, $1.50.)

Understood Betsy, by Dorothy Canfield, is the story of a nervous child who has been fussed over by aunts suffering from enlarged conscience. Later, she is sent to Vermont where the wholesome life on a farm with quiet, simple people works a rest cure and develops a new and charming Betsy. Primarily a story for children, there is an underlying substratum of sensible lessons for parents on the way to train a child mostly by letting her alone. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.30.)

Real service has been rendered the historian of the novel by the publication of *The Life of Lazarrillo de Tormez* in an English translation by Louis How. The work is especially interesting because it is the earliest of the picaresque tales from which the modern novel has developed. The text is a scholarly and careful presentation of the original. It is accompanied by a full and erudite introduction and notes by Charles Philip Wagner. (Mitchell Kennerley, $1.50.)

If You Like Essays

Some Views Respecting a Future Life, by Samuel Waddington, the English poet and editor, are written in leisurely style with allusions and extended quotations from many ancient and modern writers on immortality. The author holds, with J. S. Mill, that if enlarging knowledge should lead to disbelief in individual, personal survival, the zest of life would still remain and ethical ideals would not lose their force and alluring power. (John Lane Company, $1.25.)

An unusual and interesting piece of criticism is that on *English Biography*, by Waldo H. Dunn. He does not agree with the usual thesis that biography is merely an easy form of the narrative and he analyzes the methods and manner of the great lives from Walton's to Allen's Phillips Brooks and defines the qualities that go to make such a work masterly and bring it truly into the realm of literature. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50.)

A book which will give the student a good idea of the every day life of the Greeks in the age of Pericles is *The Days of Alkibiades*, by Professor Robinson, of Winchester. This well done essay takes us to market, to the games, to feasts, to the mysteries of Eleusis, and even into the homes of Athenian gentlemen. (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.50.)

Many will remember the column essays by Louise Collier Willcox that made for years one of the worth while features of *Harper's Weekly*. One of the best known of these, *House in Order*, a sane little sermon for downhearted folk but as far as possible from the Pollyanna school, has been reprinted in pleasant booklet form. (E. P. Dutton & Co., 25 cents.)

Francis Thompson: Essays, a biographical sketch and other papers on the poet, by Benjamin Fisher, is now posthumously published. Of flowery and figurative language, this tiny book possesses real critical grasp, and has itself real beauties of phrase that make us curious to see that earlier work, "Life Harmonies," praised of Alice Meynell. (Franklin Publishing Company, Canton, Ohio, $1.)

During a series of years, Harry Lyman Koopman, Librarian of Brown University, has been writing of *The Booklover and His Books*. While under their spell, books have worked upon him, in their various aspects, and he has graphically registered bookish themes, from a variety of slants. His twenty-four essays, now assembled, make a direct appeal to bookish people. (The Boston Book Company, $2.)

Pictures and Plays

Schnitzler's *Comedies of Words* are well named. Words, words, words, to little interest and at times to little dramatic purpose! "The Big Scene." being twice as long as the others, took too much courage to tackle, but of those read, "His Helpmate" is the best, adding a new and more pessimistic twist to a play in the "Green Cockatoo" volume. (Stewart & Kidd Company, Cincinnati, $1.50.)

Mrs. Lorinda Munson Bryant's new volume, *American Pictures and Their Painters*, is an informative summary of the American school of art. The older and younger painters are critically considered and the author's appreciations are characterized by both fairness and interest. The 230 illustrations are chosen with discrimination and are characteristic of the painters. The book is an admirable survey of the field. (John Lane Company, $3.)

In his latest book, *Community Drama*, Percy MacKaye has an "address" no doubt highly acceptable to those who believe in the commanding and permanent place of the pageant as a great welding force in society. Rambling, etherial, idealistic, illogical, however, when weighed on the printed page, it takes into account few facts regarding ninety-nine plus per cent of humanity as humanity now is and is, sadly, long yet liable to be. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, 50 cents.)

The Art of Looking at Pictures, by Carl H. P. Thurston, "tells not merely *what* to look for in the work of a painter, but *where* to look, and *how*." One hundred and twenty artists, conservatively chosen, are treated by brief, interesting biographies, and illuminating quotations. Thirty-two illustrative prints (few genre or landscape), helpful introductory material and bibliography, chronological chart and indexes complete a useful guide. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

Three chapters are added to the new edition of Montrose J. Moses's *American Dramatist*. It is, all in all, an excellent book, yet it does not give enough attention to individual plays; gives too much attention to conventionalized ideas, and gives too little credit to "the movies," to the little theater and to those dramatists of excellent "moments," who by their very failures to construct model plays best exemplify the American drama's real trend. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, $1.75.)

A BETTER BERTH FOR JACK TAR

(*Continued from page 503*)

Dark Ages. It consisted chiefly of old horse, old hog and hard tack, shadow soup and humbug, with three quarts of water per day for cooking, washing and drinking.

When the seamen's bills were first submitted to Congress, the chief surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital Service came voluntarily forward and submitted a far more elaborate and varied scale of provisions than the seamen themselves had ever dared to demand. Speaking before a congressional committee in support of this improvement the doctor declared that a substantial improvement both in regard to the quantity and quality of food then granted to seamen was absolutely essential to their health and welfare and as a preventive of scurvy.

The learned doctor also joined unreservedly in our plea for better, safer and more sanitary living and sleeping quarters. According to statistics compiled and kept by the marine hospital boards during the previous century or so, he said, the average life of a seaman was only about thirty years, and the terrible mortality among them, excluding accidents, he attributed mainly to scorbutic diseases arising from poor food and lack of vegetable diet; and to consumption and other pulmonary diseases due to crowded quarters, lack of ventilation and enforced uncleanliness.

Prior to that time there never had been any real legislation either in regard to forecastles or food. The law only said there should be a "forecastle or sailors' house" in each vessel, leaving its size, location and appointments to the option of each individual shipowner. In some ships a dog hole in the forepeak could be made to answer for a forecastle because it was unavailable for cargo, and sailors could not rebel. In other cases a small compartment in the forward house, next the junk locker, would be partioned off for a forecastle and the venerable legend: "Certified to accommodate 'ten' seamen," indelibly carved over the door frame.

In these stifling, stinking, darksome dens merchant Jack was obliged by custom and usage to live and move and have his being without adequate ventilation in the tropics, or heat in the frigid zone. Here, too, he must keep all his clothing and personal effects. In stormy weather the forecastle had to be battened tight to keep out the water; thus often, for weeks at a time in certain latitudes, both light and air would be excluded from the sailors' quarters, leaving them to rest as best they might in their cramped and dismal dens.

But eventually pulmonary diseases among seamen increased to such an alarming extent that the United States Government was at length persuaded to act upon the urgent requirements of the case, and a sanitarium for consumptive seamen was established.

Then a forecastle space of not less than seventy-two cubic feet for each seaman was decreed by law. This space, 6x6x2 feet, has fittingly been referred to as being rather large for a coffin but too small for a grave. And any one who will take the trouble to measure it out on one side of a room and then try to live and keep house in it for a month or two will appreciate the justness of the gruesome simile.

The La Follette act makes a further increase in crew space to 120 cubic feet per man and extends the law to vessels of 100 tons and upward and likewise to fishing vessels, which had hitherto been exempted from compliance with legal provisions in this regard. The act also provides for adequate facilities for sleeping room, hospital quarters, fumigation and baths.

During the comparatively short time it has been in force the La Follette law has achieved amazing success in remedying these evil conditions. It is now considered a privilege and an honor to serve in the American merchant marine.

Old-time Yankee sailors, the best that ever grew, are coming home from all quarters of the globe asking to be repatriated and qualified to serve their country. Coincident with the vast increase in our merchant marine and the assurance of improved conditions guaranteed under the new laws, American young men have been entering the service during the past two years in great numbers and are eagerly aspiring for "A. B." certificates, while the clean, stalwart, English-speaking Scandinavian seamen, every one of them a sailor, have been flocking by thousands to the American colors, sailing in reformed American ships and proud of their American citizenship.

Today, thanks to Senator La Follette, there occurs no alarming dearth of loyal and competent American seamen or American sentiment to man our navy, our coast patrol, our army and supply transports or our merchant marine, and defend them either against Teuton pirate-fish or corsairs.

I believe this to be the silent prayer that rises triumphantly in the heart of every true sailor in times of danger: "The world has given us nothing to live for; may Heaven grant us something for which to die!" That is why he has always been so terrible in a fight, so reckless in a storm. A man before the mast in peace; behind the gun in war.

New York City

Pebbles

Germany has suffered from a bad drought. And still more from a bad reign. —*London Opinion.*

"The Kaiser's credit is certainly good."

"How's that?"

"Why, whenever he wants an advance he promptly receives a check."—*Puck.*

Annoyed because a waiter wouldn't attend to him a young man in a Strand restaurant broke a plate over his head. Well, well! "Youth will be served," as the saying goes.—*Passing Show.*

"Then this" asked rejected James, "is absolutely final?"

"Quite," was Dorothy's calm reply. "Shall I return your letters, James?"

"Yes, please," answered poor James. "There's some good material in them that I can use again."—*Augwan.*

A tired Tommy, burdened with about five tons of equipment, climbed wearily into a bus outside a London railway terminus. There were no vacant seats and no one offered the weary man a seat. He was dead tired and so resolved to get a seat by strategy. He flashed from his haversack a small bomb.

"This is one of the things we use out there, you know," he remarked to the interested passengers. "See this pin here? When I pull it out like this it should explode fifteen seconds later. They're pretty deadly, too. If I put it back again the thing's harmless." Then, beginning to search frantically, "Gosh! Where on earth did I put that pin?"

The passengers rose in a body and scrambled for the door, tumbling over one another to get off. Tommy watched them go. Then, putting the bomb back in his haversack, he stretched himself full length on the cushioned seats. —*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

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CLIMBING THE UP TRAIL

(*Continued from page 508*)

top draw of my desk before I went out. This was Thursday. I had my tooth extracted and two others treated and then went home. I felt considerably better next morning, and as I left for the office I began mentally to go over my plans for the day. I had two or three letters to answer, and after sealing them I opened my draw to get the necessary stamps—they were not there. I thought it strange, yet I looked thru every draw in the desk. Where on earth did those stamps go to? Just then the telephone rang. It was an inquiry for a machine for immediate delivery. I went to get the machine—then the blow struck home. *They were all gone!* Who could have taken them? Then I saw a stub of a cigaret on the floor—Mickey's favorite brand—then I knew!

Ruin stared me in the face unless I could locate Mickey and get some of my machines back. I had about seventeen dollars, and with this I started out. I fine-combed the city without success. Several people had seen him; two of them told me he had my machines. I was utterly discouraged. About six o'clock I learned definitely that he had gone to Boston. Without hesitancy, I bought a ticket. One of his pals must have notified him that I was on his trail, for I found that he was gone, but in his hurry he left three of the machines behind. These I sold before I came home, using the money to pay some bills.

. . . . . .

Years ago I read Emerson's essay of "Compensation." Today the full force of it struck home. I had only reaped what I had sown; I was getting a dose of my own bitter medicine. I sat in my office wondering what was going to happen. Here I was with one hundred and seventeen dollars in bills to meet and nothing with which to meet them. Worse than that, I was penniless. True, I could write, but I simply could not concentrate my mind on anything, much less write coherently. Perhaps I could sell some of my ideas to some of our popular writers—there, too, I met with failure. Then my board bill came due, and instead of going home I made myself comfortable in my office, or as nearly so as a hard seated swivel chair will permit. That night I came face to face with temptation. I knew where I could easily get from $800 to $1000, and *I knew the combination of the safe.* A titanic struggle took place; I was almost driven wild with the frenzy of despair—till the picture of a little girl arose: then the struggle passed. On the morrow I shall look for a job and start all over again. I've intelligence and a proportionate amount of initiative. There is a niche for me to fill and I *know* that I shall find it. Mickey? Some day he is coming back to me, because when he realizes that he has injured a friend—he will make amends. It wasn't Mickey—it was the dope he had taken. That is why I have faith in myself—and Mickey.

Customer—Which way to the hosiery department, please?

Shopwalker (an ex-soldier)—Right turn at the next aisle, sir, forward about twenty paces, left oblique, forward, left turn, halt, and it's there.—*Judge.*

"That 'ere Sammy's an educated toff from 'arvard," said Tommy Atkins, leaning on his spade. "I'm jolly well weary of 'is learnin', too, that I am. We're ordered to throw up trenches along the Marne, and as 'e picks up 'is spade, th' bloomin' college blighter says, says 'e: 'Well, Tommy, come on; it looks like we're infra dig!' And wot I says is: Blarst a college education, anyhow, eh?"—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

WORKING WITH THE JAPANESE

(*Continued from page 501*)

the inauguration of the Japanese labor organization to be held at Tokio next spring. The invitation was at once accepted by the convention and Mr. Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California Federation of Labor, has been agreed upon as California's delegate to Japan some time in 1918. After the Eureka convention Mr. Suzuki went to Baltimore, where he attended the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and extended to President Samuel Gompers the same invitation which he had extended to the California Federation of Labor. The invitation addrest by Mr. Suzuki to President Gompers is an interesting document, setting forth the reasons why his society desires Mr. Gompers' visit to Japan. It runs in part thus:

There are various reasons which prompt us to extend this invitation to you. In the first place, your presence on the occasion will prove a great encouragement to the working people of Japan who are just awakening to the importance of the part they are playing in the industrial advancement of the country.

In the second place, your visit to Japan will make most favorable impressions upon the conservative classes of the Japanese. Your constructive views with regard to relations between capital and labor will go a long way toward convincing the conservative elements of our country that the labor movement is nothing to be feared but something which must necessarily accompany industrial development, and which has to be fostered and guided in the right direction.

Last but not least, your visit to Japan will aid in the promotion of peace between the two countries. There is in our country a large number of people who really believe that the United States is determined to wage an aggressive war against Japan. They believe that America is expanding her army and navy with that aggressive campaign in view. We hope that you will carry to the masses of Japan a message of peace and friendship from the masses of your country. We believe that you will do a great service to the cause of humanity if you will cross the Pacific and assure the people of Japan that the common people of the United States have no desire to embroil the two countries in an armed conflict.

At the Eureka convention, which I have already mentioned, an important resolution was adopted to the effect that the executive committee of the California Federation of Labor look into the practicability of organizing Japanese workers in this country with a view to affiliating them with the American Federation of Labor. This is indeed a great stride toward the creation of better relations between the American and the Japanese workers. Another noteworthy aspect of the convention was that it did not recommend any fresh legislation for further restriction of the rights of the Japanese in California. Up to 1913 the successive conventions adopted resolutions or platforms urging the prohibition of ownership of land by the Japanese. When the anti-Japanese land law was finally adopted in 1913, the State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council put themselves on record as favoring the enactment of a more stringent land law, depriving the Japanese of the right to lease agricultural land. But the Eureka convention this year, contrary to the proceedings of the previous sessions, did not adopt any such measure. Nor did the platforms of the State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council, in the political campaign just ended, include any plank looking toward further restriction of the rights of Japanese in California. True, the Eureka convention, as previously, did adopt a resolution objecting to Oriental immigration; but the significant part of it was the divergent views the resolution called forth. "This sort of resolution gets us nowhere," declared Hugo Ernst, representing the culinary workers of San Francisco; "why can't we face the question more squarely and honestly and organize the Japanese workers in our midst, which is the only solution of the question?"

Now the question is: "What has brought about such a signal change of feeling on the part of California's working classes?" It is not easy to answer. Perhaps Japan's generous participation in the Panama Pacific International Exposition is one of the important factors. Undoubtedly the efforts of the intelligent classes of the Japanese in California to get into closer touch with Americans are another factor. The untiring efforts of the California Women's Peace Party and of the California branch of the American Peace Society have contributed considerably toward the betterment of the situation. The presence of Mr. Suzuki, the representative of the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, at the important labor meetings in California last year is unquestionably a fourth factor.

This last-named fact deserves more than a passing note. The idea of bringing Japanese labor delegates to American labor conventions was suggested to Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, of the Federation of the Churches of Christ in America, by Mr. Frederick K. Ely, labor editor of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, at the convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Philadelphia in November, 1914. Dr. Gulick, with Mr. Shailer Mathews, sailed for Japan in 1915, carrying a message of peace and friendship to the people of Japan. While in Tokio he met Japanese officials who welcomed his plan and as a result Suzuki came to America as the representative of the Laborer's Friendly Society of Japan.

With all these circumstances working toward the alleviation of the unhappy situation in California, the attitude of organized labor would not have changed so markedly in favor of the Japanese had it not been for the realization by the workers of California that, thanks to the "gentlemen's agreement," Japanese immigration had ceased to be a menace to their welfare. The barrier between the Japanese and the American working men is economic competition. Once that barrier is razed both are willing to stand face to face upon the plane of equality.

It is the realization of this fact which brought about the conciliatory attitude of California's labor toward the Japanese. If professional politicians and agitators will only let the matter alone, the question will solve itself in the due course of time. It would be the hight of unwisdom on the part of the California government or legislature to revive the Japanese question when Japan is glad enough to forget the controversy. It is beyond a doubt that the Japanese Government is willing to follow the same policy with regard to immigration that it has been following ever since the conclusion of the gentlemen's agreement. The danger that confronts America and Japan is not yellow immigration, but yellow politicians and yellow journals. If the latter will refrain from boiling the pot for a few years, the antagonism of the Pacific Coast toward the Japanese will have spent itself.

San Francisco, California

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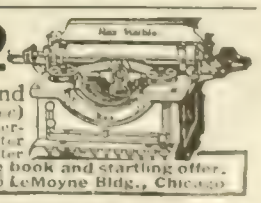
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The Independent-Harper's Weekly Efficiency Service
119 West Fortieth Street **New York City**

Independent Opinions

The following message was adopted by the Washington Street Congregational Church of Toledo, Ohio, Sunday morning, July 8, sent to all the negro churches of the city and, thru them, to 8000 negroes in Toledo:

To our Negro Brethren in Toledo:

In view of the recent "race riots" in East St. Louis, Illinois, we can well understand the discouragement and depression of spirit which have come to thoughtful Christian black people in the United States. We can realize that for them, as for us, the problems of living together under the same Government are not yet settled and that the utmost charity, patience and coöperation are still necessary.

To our brethren of the negro race in Toledo we send a word of good cheer! Their race has made splendid progress since slavery days. We believe they will take heart, even in the face of the present discouragement, and move forward to still finer things in education, character and efficiency. We believe they will thus rebuke their critics and lift up those among them who are cast down!

We send this message in no spirit of self-satisfaction, for without trying to assign the final blame for the tragedy at East St. Louis we realize that white men as well as black men must bear part of the responsibility and shame. Race riots are not one-sided evidences of defect and degeneracy in men and in social institutions! In the difficult task of readjustment and of uplift we pledge our sympathy, coöperation and service.

ERNEST BOURNER ALLEN, MINISTER
Toledo, Ohio

Thru membership in a local C. L. S. C., I have read The Independent carefully for two years, usually with much pleasure and profit. But your attitude toward the South on the negro question is uniformly unfair, just as is the attitude of many other Northern papers. If the race riots of July 1 to 3 had occurred in St. Louis, Missouri, they would have been the theme of many a Northern editorial, and offered a fine text for enlarging upon the lack of safety for the negro in the South. But they occurred in the Illinois town of East St. Louis. In speaking of this race war, The Independent brings in present labor conditions, and says the trouble was "due to economic jealousy rather than race hatred."

MAY BASKERVILLE KENT
Dublin, Virginia

We are surprized to find that one of our readers believes The Independent to condone mob murders in the North. We have always denounced in the strongest terms Northern as well as Southern lynchings. It is true we mentioned the local labor situation in East St. Louis, because all accounts agree that it was an important factor in the riots, but certainly with no idea of palliating crime. It is as wicked to kill a man because he works to support his family as to kill him because you don't like his race.

We quote with our fullest approval the following extract from a sermon delivered on the occasion of the East St. Louis massacre by the Reverend James W. Lee, of St. Louis:

There never was an anarchist among the negroes. They believe in observing the law,

and yet anarchists like Emma Goldman can stir up sedition, urge insurrection against the Government, and go practically unmolested, while the poor negroes in East St. Louis, for no other crime than that they wanted work, were pounced upon, many of them beaten to death, their houses burned, and they themselves driven from their homes by hyenas and tigers in human form.

My father was a slaveholder. I was brought up on a plantation near Atlanta, Georgia. When my father joined the Confederate army he left my mother and his children on the plantation with no other protection than such as the negroes could give. This was true with the families of slaveholders all over the South. And yet, while the soldiers of the Northern armies were fighting to free the negroes, and the negroes knew it, there has never been a case reported where the negroes failed to be loyal and true to the families of Southern soldiers.

In view of all this, it must be clear that what we need in the United States today is a new civilization, in which there must be the silent reassertion of the principle of authority, of an authority purged and purified by the rejection of all unworthy elements, an authority based on the reality and sacredness of life, that we have more or less lost in the past fifty years.

St. Louis

A Southern reader charges us with prejudice against his section of the country.

I herewith hand you two clippings taken from The Independent. When the first came out I preserved it for the express purpose of comparing it with your comment on the East St. Louis affair.

In one instance, one man was killed, wrongfully, and in your comment you saw fit to fasten the crime upon "The best citizens of a Southern state."

In the other case between 20 and 300 were slain. This you discovered was by the "white men of the city slums." I wish the author of these two articles would calmly and dispassionately search his own conscience and soul, and undertake to discover what motive prompted him to use the pages of a great magazine to so discriminate in his treatment of crime, when committed in different sections of this country. If he will be but honest with himself, no further comment will be necessary on the part of readers.

M. C. EDWARDS

Dawson, Georgia

The Independent condemned both crimes equally. The reference to the "best citizens" of Memphis who participated in the lynching there was in quotation marks and, of course, sarcastic. There were, indeed, according to the newspaper accounts of the time, some *prominent* citizens involved in the affair; but The Independent well knows that the true "best citizens," both North and South, are those who in any rank of life stand for law and justice and that in every part of the nation these are in the majority.

I want to remind you that a short time before the declaration of war, when Woodrow Wilson stated that the United States must get ready to "put down revolution here and abroad," or words to that effect, you protested emphatically that revolution was an American right and something she should not deny to other countries. Now you have completely changed front.

EMMA R. SINGER

Middletown, California

The Independent is as far as ever from any denial of the "right of revolution." We do not think, however, that a country like the United States, which is based upon the voted will of the people, needs any other kind of revolution than such as may be brought about by the orderly and legal process of legislative reform.

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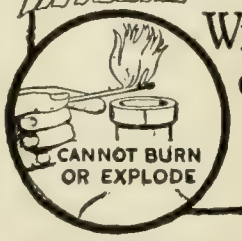
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DIVIDENDS

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, October 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, September 29, 1917.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Wells Fargo & Company will be held at 10:00 o'clock A. M. Thursday, October 11, 1917, in the office of the Company, No. 51 Broadway, New York City, for the purpose of electing directors to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3:00 o'clock P. M., September 29, 1917, and will remain closed until 10:00 o'clock A. M., October 13, 1917. C. H. GARDINER, Secretary.

New York, September 17, 1917.

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of $1½ per share upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable October 20th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 29th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

C. H. GARDINER, Secretary.

New York, September 18, 1917.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 12.

A meeting of the Board of Directors has been called for 12 o'clock noon, September 29, 1917, for the purpose of declaring a quarterly dividend (No. 12) at the rate of $1.25 per share upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable on October 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, September 29, 1917. Checks for the dividend will be mailed. The transfer books will not close, and owners desiring checks payable to themselves should have stock certificates issued in their own names on or before the last mentioned date.

D. H. FOOTE, Secretary of the
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
San Francisco, Cal., September 14, 1917.

OFFICE OF
THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO.
15 Broad St., New York, Sept. 18, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 18th day of September, 1917, a dividend of $2 per share was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th day of October, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1917.

F. L. LOVELACE, Secretary.

Community Interests

are likely to have your attention this Fall. When you need information on any special feature write to

THE COUNTRYSIDE SHOP

119 West 40th Street New York City

HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

THE INDEPENDENT LESSON PLANS

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. ORAL AND WRITTEN COMPOSITION.

The Story of the Week.

1. Write a single paragraph of detail in which you present the most important facts given in "The War for the Trident."
2. Write a full and conclusive paragraph based on the following topic sentence: "Premier Kerensky is one of the greatest men the war has produced."
3. Write a short exposition in which you explain why Haiti and other formerly neutral nations have joined the Allies in the war against Germany.
4. Give orally a clear explanation of the present situation in the Balkan lands. An outline map of the Balkan lands, placed on the blackboard, will aid you in making your statements clear and convincing.
5. Write a short newspaper item concerning the work of the Exports Administrative Board.
6. Imagine that you are a patriotic and honor-loving citizen of Sweden. Write for your local paper an editorial article concerning the Swedish revelations.
7. Imagine that you are a correspondence clerk for a bank in a small village. Write a letter to be sent to the patrons of the bank, explaining the issue of the Liberty Loan bonds.
8. Prepare a speech suitable to be given to strikers in shipyards during the war.

Editorial Articles.

1. Point out the elements of contrast that appear in "The Two Englands."
2. Explain orally why uniformity is essential in any work done on a large scale.
3. Read "Pioneers in Statesmanship." Prepare a speech appropriate for the unveiling of the Cheyenne tablet.

Down on the Snake Farm. By Charles D'Emery.

1. Point out the ways in which the article fulfils the requirements for a popular technical article.

Food Frightfulness. By Sydney Reid.

1. Show in what way the author of the article made his work original, interesting and emphatic.

The Up Trail. By a Recent Sing Sing Graduate.

1. Explain in full all the reasons that may have induced the editors of The Independent to accept the article as one that would appeal to their readers.

A Better Berth for Jack Tar. By James H. Williams.

1. Make a short précis, or summary, of the article, placing especial emphasis upon its principal thought.

Working with the Japanese. By Mildred Augusta Clarke.

1. Write a short criticism of the article, showing with what you agree, and with what you disagree, and giving your opinion of the article as a whole.

SECTION II. LITERATURE.

The King of Yellow Butterflies. By Vachel Lindsay.

1. Explain in full what is meant by "public verse."
2. What is the advantage gained by producing verse in the way suggested by Mr. Lindsay?
3. Point out and explain the figures of speech in the poem.
4. What characteristics make the poem unusually beautiful?
5. Join with the rest of your class in reading the poem in a way somewhat like that suggested by Mr. Lindsay.

The New Books.

1. Explain the following expressions: half-lyrical play; complicating forces; lyrical interludes; atmosphere; trite; technical terminology; picaresque tales; erudite introduction.
2. Rabindranath Tagore has been termed "probably the greatest living poet." Explain at some length your reasons for opposing or supporting that statement.
3. If you could have only one book from those reviewed in "Statecraft and the War," which would you buy, and why?

SECTION III. GRAMMAR.

May We See the Letters?

1. Give the syntax of the following: all the pronouns; all the words ending in "-ing"; all the prepositional phrases.

SECTION IV. WORD STUDY.

1. Give the meaning and the derivation of every one of the following words prominent in The Story of the Week: trident, conspirators, camouflage, de facto, de jure, revelations, convertible. fiscal, sedition, contingent.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. Our Food Supply—"Food Frightfulness," "The Food Fight," "The St. Paul Conference."

1. "These consumers now find that . . . their food now costs on an average nearly double the price of three and a half years ago." Why?
2. "Mr. Hoover has not been able to reduce prices of staple foods," etc. Why not?
3. "Stopping the war would give no immediate relief." Why not?
4. "It isn't the grocers who are making the big profits." Who is?
5. Discuss the various factors which have contributed to the rise of prices of meats, dairy products, cereals, eggs and other staple products.
6. What are the remedies which the St. Paul Conference proposed?

II. The Women's Suffrage Movement—"Pioneers in Statesmanship."

1. Many people would regard the language of this editorial as extravagant. Pick out some of the sentences which sound extravagant. Justify the statements if you can.
2. "Nineteen of our states have granted the franchise to women." Name as many of these states as you can.
3. Explain the reference to the state of Maine.
4. Interpret the last sentence in the editorial.

III. World Peace—"The Conflict of Peace Terms," "Peace and the Papacy," "The German Reply," "The Austrian Emperor's Reply."

1. Discuss the peace terms set forth by the Pope, by President Wilson, by the Allies and by Austria and Germany, pointing out the proposals that agree, the demands that might well be seriously considered, and the terms that seem irreconcilable.
2. What is the fundamental contrast in viewpoint between Germany and the Allies in their proposals for peace?
3. Sum up as many reasons as you can to support the statement "It all falls back upon what President Wilson has said, that the world cannot trust Germany."
4. "The German people must find some way of convincing us, not only of their sincerity, but also that they have the power to hold their Government to it." What seems to you the solution?

IV. The Government of England—"The Two Englands."

1. Under normal conditions how does public opinion react upon the Government of England? How has this been modified during the war?
2. "The Tories are furious," etc. Why?
3. "But America has always known that there are two Englands." What are the facts that prove this?

V. The Russian Revolution—"Russian Republic Established."

1. The Russian Revolution has already passed thru several stages. Many of these are similar to those in the French Revolution. Study the history of the two revolutions and make comparisons as follows: (a) Milukoff and Mirabeau; (b) the Duma and the Estates General; (c) Kerensky and Danton; (d) The riots in Petrograd and those in Paris; (e) the National Council and the National Convention; (f) the establishment of the republic in both countries.
2. "An exactly similar period of uncertainty existed in France immediately after the close of the Franco-Prussian War." Justify this comparison.

VI. The California Labor Market—"Working with the Japanese."

1. Review the history of the "anti-Japanese movement."
2. "The movement for Asiatic exclusion is based chiefly upon economic grounds." Explain.
3. Since then [November, 1915] events have happened, all tending to create . . . a sympathetic feeling toward the Japanese." What are these events?

VII. The American Merchant Marine—"A Better Berth for Jack Tar."

1. "It is Great Britain's naval supremacy today that has enabled her and her Allies to hold the colossal power of the Teutons in check," etc. Prove that this is so.
2. What is the La Follette law referred to in this article? What effect is the law having upon the development of our merchant marine?
3. Summarize the conditions which existed on board American merchant ships as described by the author. Compare these conditions with those which exist under the new law.

The Independent

VOLUME XCII

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER

1917

INDEPENDENT CORPORATION
NEW YORK

THE INDEPENDENT

Volume XCII (October, November, December 1917)

(Editorial, ed.; Story of the week, w.; Market place, m.; Verse, v.; Insurance, i.)

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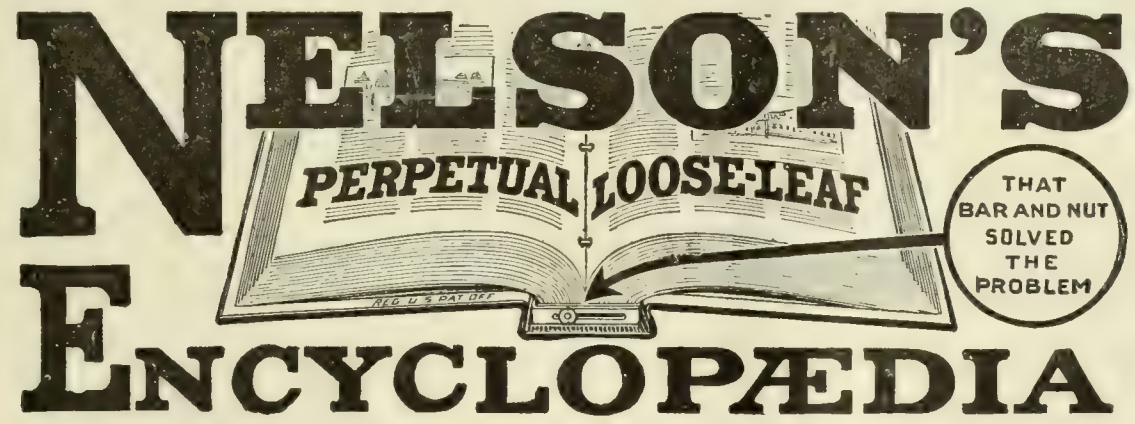
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REMARKABLE REMARKS

GERTRUDE ATHERTON—Authors are queer cattle.

CASPAR WHITNEY—There are no degrees of amateurism.

GUTZON BORGLUM—I believe there is no sex in an angel.

HERBERT HOOVER—The large question of the hour is prices.

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD—The war will not be easily won.

PRINCE ARTHUR—It is good to deepen our faith in the future.

SENATOR VARDAMAN—I never have anything to do with lobbyists.

W. J. BRYAN—The quickest way out of the war is straight thru.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—I do not care to engage in hair-splitting.

J. OGDEN ARMOUR—The hard thing is to overcome riches and be human.

SENATOR GRONNA—I don't know what I am. I used to be a Republican.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER—Boys nowadays take advice and then do as they please.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—The only peace is the peace of overwhelming victory.

ROY K. MOULTON—The most of the Long Island Sound comes from Oyster Bay.

FATHER H. B. TIERNEY—Get acquainted with your neighbor; you might like him.

GENERAL PERSHING—I try to do a good day's work, and when it is finished I go to bed.

ORVILLE WRIGHT—I find that a larger proportion of women make good flyers than men.

PRESIDENT JAMES A. B. SCHERER—Women do not take to the notion of wearing "Hooveralls."

HARVEY M. WILEY, M.D.—I have no more faith in tobacco-habit cures than in alcoholic-habit cures.

MARY PICKFORD—The only signs that I believe in are four leaf clovers and the wish at the new moon.

OTTO H. KAHN—The business man's slogan during the war should be "No panicky saving and no excessive profit."

EMPEROR WILHELM—German loyalty will bring to naught every attempt of separation between the German people and their Kaiser.

LINDSAY RUSSELL—Japan can be made one of the world's great playgrounds. It is but a day farther from the geographical center of the United States than Switzerland.

EX-PREMIER ASQUITH—Perhaps of all the men of this generation Alfred Littleton came nearest to the olden ideal of manhood which every father would like to see his son aspire to and, if possible, attain.

RUPERT BROOKE—In five things America excels more than England: fish, architecture, jokes, drinks and children's clothes.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE—I am one citizen in the United States who is ready to go against the wall to preserve democracy.

GENERAL VON HINDENBURG—By his attempt to create disunity, President Wilson has succeeded in uniting the German people.

BILLY SUNDAY—Pontius Pilate was a stand-pat, free-lunch pie-counter, pliable, lickspittle, tin-horn, peanut-grafting, ward-heeling, weasel-eyed, rat-hole of a whiskey-soaked God-forsaken politician.

THE FOOD FIGHT

Under this head, every week, The Independent will print some vital part of the information which is being circulated by the Department of Agriculture to aid American housekeepers in their patriotic and intensely necessary work of conserving food.

GRANDFATHER used to think he was not properly fed unless he had chops or steak for breakfast, a big rare roast for dinner and still another cooked meat for supper. But today Americans use much less meat than they did in grandfather's times. One reason is because the price has risen and most people can't afford to eat it so freely, and another is because people have come to realize that they are generally better in health if they eat less meat.

To turn the entire country into a non-meat-eating people is by no means desirable. But to stretch the supply of meat over the needs of the United States and the Allies is necessary, and quite possible without entailing any hardships.

In France, horses killed at the front are being shipped directly to Paris for sale in the public markets, and legislation has restricted not only the amount of meat purchasable, but also the days when it shall be purchased.

Under the stress of much want among our Allies, every American woman ought to do what she can to help. The Food Administration suggests the following economies:

In the first place limit the number of times you serve beef, mutton or veal and pork in roasts, steaks or chops to once a day.

Insist on having all the meat you pay for; that is taking home all trimmings of fat or bone and making use of them.

Do not throw away so much as an ounce of meat or fat.

If there is meat left over, serve it in some way for luncheon. Stews, goulashes, meat pies, and such combinations as a moderate service of meat with a liberal service of gravy for potatoes, rice and so on, make a most satisfactory luncheon dish or might even do for the family dinner. If the amount of meat left over is small, use it for flavoring rice, or vegetables, for making gravy, or seasoning vegetable soups.

The estimate below, published by the Connecticut Food Supply Committee, is an impressive argument for saving every particle of meat:

A two pound steak is calculated to serve four people.

If one ounce, or one-thirty-second of that steak, or any other kind of meat, is thrown away by each one of the 20,000,000 families in this country it will amount in a day to 1,250,000 pounds.

The average estimate of meat per pound is low at 25 cents. That 1,250,000 pounds a day at 25 cents a pound would amount in money to $312,500 a day.

Think of throwing away that much money or that much meat when our Allies are actually in need of food!

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HARPER'S WEEKLY



Kadel & Herbert

ABOVE THE BATTLE

AN AIRMAN'S PHOTOGRAPH OF ONE OF THE BIG GAS ATTACKS IN FLANDERS

COUNTING OUR BLESSINGS

THERE is no use in attempting to ignore the black cloud of depression which hangs over all of us as the result of thirty-eight months of war. Altho the United States is an eleventh hour belligerent, we were immersed in the war atmosphere during the months of our neutrality; we suffered with the sufferings of Europe and the anxieties of the men who fought for freedom were our own. We know so well what is wrong with the world that we are in danger of losing our sense of perspective and forgetting that while clouds may gather and then drift away the sky is always there.

On what may we congratulate ourselves or, to put things more modestly, for what should we be grateful? It will do us no harm to seek an answer to this question.

In the first place, the German Government has not only failed in its raid on civilization, but has confest its failure. Can any one believe that the Central Powers, who blocked disarmament at the Hague conferences and refused arbitration in the case of Serbia, would now be pleading for limitation of armament and compulsory arbitration if victory had perched on their banners? It may yet require months or even years to turn a peace based on compromise into a peace based on justice, but the peace that Germany desired to dictate in Paris in 1914 is forever impossible. The only danger now is of stalemate, not of checkmate.

In the second place, the Russian peril has vanished from the earth. Russia is still in danger for herself, but she is no longer a danger to others. The more powerful and wealthy the present liberal republic may become the better every one, except the military oligarchy of Central Europe, will be pleased. The nightmare of Europe and Asia ruled by the knout, which once drove England into a shameful alliance with the Turk and at a later time frightened the German liberals into submission to Prussian militarism as the less of two evils, has disappeared, as all bad dreams do, with the first rays of the morning sun.

In the third place, America has assumed her rightful leadership among the nations. President Wilson occupies a position of moral authority to which no other of the rulers of mankind can lay claim. The historic policies of the United States have become the maxims of the statesmen of Europe. It is to the people of this country that the free nations of the world are now looking, and not in vain, for men, ships, arms, supplies, food, medicine, invention and diplomatic guidance.

In the fourth place, we have now the assurance that the United States is a nation, not a mere population. Labor and capital have alike pledged life and work for their country's cause. A generation that has never known compulsory service has accepted it without resistance for a war thousands of miles from our shores. There is, indeed, a selfish minority that cannot see why we should concern ourselves about the freedom of the seas or the freedom of the European continent, but no one would have predicted before we entered the war that this minority would have been so small or so wholly without influence. Very little has gone into the melting pot that proved infusible.

In the fifth place, we have learned to know our neighbors. Argentina, for example, is no longer "one of those funny little countries where they are always having revolutions." We recognize it as a stable and prosperous commonwealth which is rapidly becoming one of the most important nations of the earth. England is no longer "our hereditary enemy." France is no longer to us a suburb of Paris. Belgium is not now a mere workshop or Italy a mere art gallery. The war has educated us.

Finally, we have been brought face to face with the realities of life. We have passed beyond the easy optimism that can shut its eyes to evil or the still easier pessimism that flies the white flag of surrender whenever misfortune appears. We believe that God is immortal and that the soul is immortal, that daybreak follows every night, and that, while we may now and then lose a battle with the forces of evil, a battle is only an incident in the great campaign. Christians have always believed this, but many of them have only lately realized the significance of their creed. Is it nothing to be grateful for that in the hour of trial millions of human beings have found the basic truth of the religion which formerly seemed to them too good to be true?

A BILL FOR THE PROMOTION OF SECTIONALISM

BLOOD is thicker than water—but there is something thicker than blood, and that is printer's ink. This country, peopled by all the races of the earth, is one of the most unified of nations. Why? Because the people read the same newspapers, magazines and books.

It was not the Constitution that united the United States. It was the railroads and the uniform postal rate.

Any one familiar with present political conditions will realize that the country is threatened by a new sectionalism arising from conflicting interests and temperaments. There is danger of another Mason and Dixon line dividing the East from the West. There is only one way of preventing such a disaster; that is to keep the people reading together and so thinking together. Congress should promote this, not prevent it.

The proposed zone rate for periodicals may prove to be as great a blow to the Union as the passage of the Secession act by the Legislature of South Carolina in 1860. The zone tariff was adopted not as a measure of economy, but for the protection of the villag store against the mail order house, and the local farmer against his distant rival. To include books in it was a great mistake because it imposed a tax upon the Western reader without benefiting anybody. But to impose such a restriction upon periodicals is much worse because more people read them and because they deal with current events and questions. There is here no question of protection to local industries, for books and periodicals can only be published in a few places in the country. Local periodicals, however well edited and printed, can never take the place of the national weekly or monthly in its unique public service of keeping the minds of the American people in touch with one another. It would be far better as a measure of public welfare and national security to carry all written and printed matter free of cost than to penalize and prevent the circulation of national periodicals by the proposed zone system. Would the American people have presented so united a front to Germany as they do if for the last three years the people of California had read only San Francisco literature and the people of Illinois only Chicago literature and the people of Massachusetts only Boston literature?

The German Government under the same circumstances has taken exactly the opposite course from that contemplated in the American Congress. The German newspapers and magazines have been harder hit by the war than those of any other country. The rise in the cost of paper, of machinery, of labor, of everything connected with the printing business has seriously crippled the publishers of Germany and has caused the suspension of many periodicals. Of course it is the better class of periodicals, those that are

run for a higher purpose than money-making, that have suffered most.

The German Government, realizing that the suspension of such periodicals would destroy the greatest educational and moral agency of the country at the time when it was most needed, has taken the radical step of relieving them from the burden of postage altogether! That is, the German Government, which is in desperate need of money and is taxing everything it can lay its hands on, has deliberately relinquished a part of its postal revenue because it interfered with the spread of literature among the people. *Fas est et ab hoste doceri.* It is meet to learn even from an enemy.

The American periodicals are unrivalled by any other country in numbers, variety, popularity, attractiveness, literary merit, beauty of illustration, independence of thought, moral purpose and political power. To restrict the range of their influence and to narrow their field would be to inflict irreparable injury upon the nation.

THE FIRST STEP

If the world is to be made safe for democracy it must be made unsafe for autocracy.

THE CULT OF THE BAD BOY

THE last forty or fifty years have witnessed a strange revolution in the boy hero of the story books. We remember what he used to be like. Groomed with exquisite neatness; gifted with the manners of a French dancing master of the age of Louis XIV and the morals of New England's first generation; eschewing tobacco, profanity and bad grammar with equal zeal; as thrifty and industrious as if he had stepped out of "Poor Richard's Almanac"; such was the lad held up for admiration and, if possible, for imitation. Imitators he rarely found, but admirers he must have had or he would not have remained for so many decades the ideal of all those who wrote edifying fiction.

In the busy generation that followed our Civil War the public grew (somewhat excusably) tired of Timothy Trusty and his Addisonian English. Boys were permitted to be a little mischievous, even within the covers of a book. But these changes were at first made gradually and with some apology.

When Aldrich's "Bad Boy" or Hughes's "Tom Brown" got into a fight their authors had to stop and explain to the reader for a page or so that an exchange of fisticuffs on the playground is not necessarily a deadly sin. Such a delay would not now be tolerated; the reader is anxious to see the scrap and asks no apologies from the author in his capacity as referee.

Finding that the public did not remonstrate, the authors grew bolder. They dropt their purpose or pretense of edification and gave straightforward realistic stories of boy life in which nothing was extenuated and naught set down in malice.

Scores of excellent stories, from "Tom Sawyer" to "Penrod," became possible. It is hard to imagine any one producing such fiction in the days of "Sandford and Merton" when the tale was only an excuse for the moral.

But this beneficent revolution went too far. The writers of fiction were not content to let the "good boy" and the "bad boy" dwell together in a common tolerance like the lion and the lamb in the prophet's vision of the millennium. They began to take sides with the bad boy and extol his mischievous deeds as signs of grace. Toward the conventional good boy they showed an increasing intolerance and they pelted him with hard names such as "prig," "grind" or "goody good." Again they wrote books with a purpose, but the purpose was the exact opposite of what it had been to an earlier generation of novelists. Stealing watermelons was no longer a misdeed, or even an excusable outbreak of animal spirits; it was a positive duty. The boy who did *not* steal watermelons, the fictionists darkly hinted, was fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils. Fighting became almost a ritual. Covering the teacher's chair with fresh mucilage was a part of the life of every "normal boy." The boy to whom baseball was the greatest thing in life marched amid the applause of authors, publishers and educational theorists into the full limelight of publicity, while the youngster who was fond of his schoolbooks slunk into the shadows to escape the finger of scorn which every one pointed at him. Nietzsche's dream, the transvaluation of all values, had been achieved.

We do not protest against the promotion of Deadshot Dick, the Boy Bandit, from the forbidden pages of the penny dreadful to the dollar-and-fifty-cents novel of schoolboy life reposing respectably on the parlor table. We object only to those writers who make a convention out of naughtiness.

For one thing, boys are not all of a pattern. There is no need to cry shame on the lad who reads Tennyson instead of Alger or who helps his sister wash dishes instead of mixing green paint with her hair tonic. Happiness is attained in various ways, and a child has as much right to seek it in quiet channels as in boisterous ones.

And in the second place, it is almost sure to take all the fun out of mischief to regard it as a duty. When a boy takes a day off from school and goes fishing without previous notice to parent or teacher the thrill in his adventure comes from the fact that he is doing what is forbidden and punishable. How can the modern educator have the heart to spoil his fun by stopping at the river bank to say: "That's right, my boy; every manly man played hookey when he was a youngster. Now if you are good—I mean bad—and will help me set fire to Farmer Brown's haystack I will show you how you can crawl into the circus tent without getting caught"?

PAYING FOR THE WAR

NOT many years ago the country was scandalized by the idea of "a billion dollar Congress." Last week Congress passed by a unanimous vote a special deficiency bill appropriating nearly eight billion dollars. This time there is little disposition in the country at large to criticize Congress for extravagance, but the unprecedented expenditure has aroused serious consideration and widespread alarm. It is indeed necessary that we should seriously consider the distribution of the burden of these vast sums and how to reduce our personal expenses to meet them, but the alarm over the future is largely founded on a financial fallacy from which a little clear thinking will relieve us.

The popular apprehension commonly takes the form of such expressions as these: "The world is going bankrupt. We are spending the wealth of the past and of the future. How can we ever pay the enormous bills that will be thrust upon us when the war closes? They will put an unbearable burden upon our children's children."

These are all false alarms. We can answer the points in the same crude fashion: "The world cannot go bankrupt because it cannot borrow from the other planets. We cannot spend much of the wealth of the past because it is not suitable for warfare. We cannot spend any of the wealth of the future because it is not in existence. There will be no unpaid bills at the close of the war. Our children's children will be poorer than they might have been had there been no war, but they will not owe us anything because we shall all be dead by that time. At the moment the peace treaty is signed all of the damages, all of the expenses, will have been paid for—by somebody."

To simplify the problem let us consider a single isolated country, Germany. People sometimes wonder why Germany has not gone into bankruptcy since it has been virtually shut off from the outside world. The answer is that Germany has not gone into bankruptcy just because it has been shut off from the outside world. If Germany had been free to buy and borrow from other countries her financial credit would have sunk very low if not altogether collapsed. But as it is the German Government has met its vast expenditure mostly by taxation and borrowing from its own people. This means essentially that most of the able-bodied men of Germany have been in the employ of the Government for the last three years and working at war instead of working at more profitable and agreeable industries. They have had lower wages, but in some cases better food and clothes than formerly. The economic effect is the same as if the courtiers and capitalists of Germany had increased their personal expenditure to the same amount as by giving ten thousand dollar dinners every night and smashing up an automobile every day. The German people have lost most of their labor for three years, but they have not lost a large part of the property they had at the beginning of the war. The land is still there, tho its fertility has not been kept up, the cities are intact, the libraries and museums are safe, the mines are in existence, altho they have been robbed of part of their treasures.

But, generally speaking, Germany has paid for the war day by day, and as a whole will owe little at the end of the war. The German Government has already accumulated a war debt of $5,000,000,000, but in so far as this is owing to its own citizens it would not make any difference to the amount of money in the country whether it is ever paid or not. Suppose the Government should repudiate its internal loans or all its creditors should burn up their bonds. The former would be an economic crime and the second would be an unparalleled act of patriotism, but either course would wipe out in an instant the war debt that looms so large in our imaginations, yet Germany would be not a pfennig richer or poorer.

WHAT has been said of Germany applies to the belligerents as a whole. This is practically a world-wide war. Now the earth, as Wells has said, imports nothing but meteorites and exports nothing at all. All of the great capitalistic nations, that is all that have accumulated any considerable amount of available wealth, are now numbered among the belligerents, so it is impossible for them as a whole to acquire a heavy external burden of debt. Within each group of belligerents there have been extensive transfers of wealth. Great Britain, France and the United States have made gigantic loans to their weaker allies, Russia, Belgium, Serbia, Italy and Rumania. Germany has furnished funds to Bulgaria and Turkey. Japan, which has been making munitions instead of fighting for the past two years and a half, is getting relatively richer. Such neutrals as Norway and Sweden and the remoter belligerents, such as Canada and Australia, have been obtaining good prices for their products, but probably no nation, neutral or belligerent, is as well off as it would have been if there had been no war. All have suffered, tho not in the same degree.

As we have said, all the bills have been paid by somebody. But the party who has paid for the depredations of the war and the expense of carrying it on ought in many cases, to be relieved of the burden. When the Austrians burned down a Serbian cottage or the Germans blew up a Belgian factory it was the owner who stood for the loss. He should be recompensed at the cost of the invader. The military expenditures have been largely borne by those patriotic citizens who voluntarily contributed their savings to the government for national defense. They should be reimbursed at the expense of the nation as a whole. The country also owes it to those who have risked their lives in its defense that they or their dependents should never suffer want. The financial obligations of these loans and pensions may extend to the end of the twentieth century or longer, and this is really what people mean when they speak of the burden laid by the war upon future generations. The point we are making is that this is not a new burden to be imposed but merely a readjustment in the name of justice and mercy of losses already sustained. We, the people now living, have paid in full for this war in blood and gold and all that can be done about it is to see that those who have suffered least or even profited by it individually shall share with those who have had to suffer most.

All nations, even the richest of them, live from hand to mouth. If all the people should stop working they would all speedily starve. There is barely enough food in the best of times to last from one harvest to another. The food the soldiers are living on was produced within the last twelvemonth and the same is true of most of the things they are consuming. Shoes, rifles, clothes last only a few weeks. The submarines, aeroplanes and most of the big guns now in action have been built since the war began. All the belligerents ran short of ammunition within a month after they began to fight. But the production has been continuously increased, so if the war were to stop today the world would be richer in all kinds of military supplies than it ever was before. That is to say, there has been a net gain in that form of wealth which has been most extravagantly consumed.

THE total cost of the war for the first three years is estimated at $100,000,000,000. The material damage is somewhere about $5,000,000,000. If we take this latter figure to represent the civilian property existing in 1914, but since destroyed, such as railroads, bridges, machinery, ships and buildings, it appears that the current military expenses of the war are already some twenty times greater than its material damage. At the present rate of expenditure, about $150,000,000 a day, either party could better afford to stand its own losses rather than to continue the war a month longer, even tho by that time it could force the enemy to assume the whole bill for damages. Before the war the countries now at war were spending over $2,000,000,000 a year on their armies and navies. If the war results in a peace so stable that this amount could be saved the cost of the war could be largely paid for in the next fifty years without the burden being any heavier than was borne in 1914.

It has in part been met already by individual economy, by more efficient management, by harder and more profitable work, and by drafting into service the idle rich and idle poor. If these practises could be continued after the war it might be possible within a single generation to bring the world to the same stage of prosperity that it would likely have reached if it had gone on in the same old way without the set-back of the war.

There are of course certain irreparable losses. The forests that have been depleted for timbering the trenches can be grown again in the course of many years, but the reservoirs of petroleum drained to furnish fuel for aeroplanes, ships and motor cars will never be refilled. The coal and the copper, the iron and platinum will be for all future time scarcer and dearer because of this reckless waste. In this respect we may be said to have been robbing posterity. Most serious of all the permanent losses is the loss of life. There will be as many people in Europe after the war as there were before, but they will be of inferior quality, for ten million picked men have been killed. Among them may have been some scientist whose discoveries would have been worth millions a year, some genius who would have reorganized industry, some artist who would have created a thing of beauty to last forever, some preacher who would have inspired nations to a nobler life. Such losses as these are as irreparable as they are inestimable.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

War Tax Bill Reported

The conferees from the House of Representatives and the Senate have concluded their deliberations and reported a measure which represents a compromise between the views of the two branches of Congress. As revised, the War Taxation bill is expected to raise about $2,700,000,000, in addition to the annual Federal revenue of about $1,333,000,000 obtainable under existing laws. Few changes were made in conference in the two most important schedules, the income tax and the excess profits tax, but the increase in some minor taxes and the restoration of others approved by the House but abandoned in the Senate increased the total expected yield of the measure by some $275,000,000.

Some of the most important changes introduced in conference relate to postal rates. First class mail matter, except drop letters, will pay an extra cent for each ounce above the present rate. Second class mail matter, including periodical publications, is made subject to a modification of the zone system of the utmost imaginable complexity. Beginning with next July the portion of such publications not devoted to advertisements will pay an extra postal rate of a quarter of a cent a pound, and a year later of half a cent a pound. The portion of such publications devoted to advertisements is subject to the zone system, increasing in cost with the distance to which the periodical is sent. These increases are imposed gradually and do not come into full effect until July 1, 1922. By that time the postal rates will vary from two to ten cents a pound according to distance, in addition to the flat rate on the portion of the periodical containing no advertisements.

While the conferees were considering the War Taxation bill the Senate approved military appropriations amounting to nearly $8,000,000,000. This represents an increase of $850,000,000 over the expenditures authorized by the House of Representatives. The Senate, excusably concerned over the size of the war budget, agreed to a limitation of the funds set aside for registering and drafting men for the army, providing that the money should only be used for the enlistment of recruits for whom the Government has provided uniforms and equipment.

Angry Argentina

The German Government has repudiated in formal and explicit terms the policy of treacherous warfare against Argentine shipping advocated by Ambassador von Luxburg. This disavowal did not, however, content the Argentine public. The Government ordered the mobilization of the navy and took steps to put the army in readiness. A general strike affecting eleven railroad lines was made the excuse for this partial mobilization of the military strength of the republic, but everyone knew that the possibility of a break with Germany had been taken into consideration. On September 25, the Chamber of Deputies of Argentina sustained the action already taken by the Senate and voted to sever diplomatic relations with the German Government. The vote in favor of a break was 53 to 18. But in spite of the action taken by the Argentine Congress, President Irigoyen delayed the formal announcement of a break with Germany, perhaps for the purpose of investigating German diplomatic intrigues more completely and finding fresh justification for such a step. More than four hundred cable messages sent or received by the Swedish legation as intermediary between the German Government and the diplomatic representatives of Germany abroad are now being examined for evidence of German conspiracy against neutral nations.

Sentiment in other parts of Spanish America does not lag behind that of Argentina. The Costa Rica Congress has approved the action of the national Government in breaking with Germany, Peru has sent an ultimatum demanding that within eight days Germany give satisfaction for the sinking of the "Lorton." Both Paraguay and Uruguay are considering the question of severing relations with Germany, and members of the Uruguayan Congress marched in a procession of anti-German demonstrators thru the streets of Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina. German intrigues and atrocities have nearly achieved the creation of a solid South America.

THE GREAT WAR

September 24—Fifteen British ships lost during the previous week. Air raid on London. Argentina mobilizes navy.

September 25—Senate votes military appropriations. Argentina Chamber of Deputies favors break with Germany.

September 26—British attack on six mile front in Flanders. Peru sends ultimatum to Germany.

September 27—British repel German counter-attacks before Ypres. Foreign Minister Terestchenko resigns from Russian ministry.

September 28—German Chancellor refuses to state peace terms. Russian Democratic Congress opens sessions.

September 29—Artillery duel on the Ypres front. War tax bill adopted by Congress conferees.

September 30—British defeat Turkish army in Mesopotamia. Italians take prisoner 1400 Austrians.



International Film

BASEBALL OVERSEAS

It takes more than a world war to blot out American interest in the national game. These sailors stationed in British waters got permission to go ashore for a "big game"—real players with their old-time uniforms and real fans with plenty of pep. It was a brand-new experience for the English

Peace and the Central Powers

Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, in addressing a committee of the Reichstag again refused to state the German terms of peace. Certain conditions, such as international disarmament and compulsory arbitration, were indicated in the reply of the Central Powers to the Pope's peace message, but the German demands in the matter of territory and indemnity are still veiled in the profoundest mystery. The Chancellor's stated reason for refusing to make terms public to the world is the fear that to do so would "bind the hands of our negotiators."

The noncommittal attitude of the two Kaisers and their chosen spokesmen encourages the freest speculation as to peace prospects in Germany and Austria-Hungary. At one extreme a newspaper attached to the Hungarian Independence Party declares that "Wilson, by the courage of his answer, deserves the thanks of every honest believer in peace." Maximilian Harden, the most famous of German free lance journalists, urges President Wilson to call an armistice at once on the ground that the tone of the German reply to the Pope opened the way to an immediate peace. At the other extreme of opinion stands the so-called National Liberal Party. The central committee of this party adopted a resolution demanding "ample war indemnities," opposing any consideration of the Alsace-Lorraine question, denouncing the Reichstag majority for disclaiming conquests and objecting to the introduction of parlia-



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THE SPOKESMAN OF JAPANESE GOOD-WILL

Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese mission to the United States, has done much to foster the growing cordiality of the two nations. For several weeks the mission has been making a tour of our big cities—New York capped the climax with a spectacular fête last week

mentary government in the German Empire. There is much discussion of the future status of Belgium, and it is rumored that Germany is willing to abandon the idea of annexing Belgium provided that it is given economic control of the country and that the Flemish parts of Belgium are separated politically from the Walloon provinces. Nothing certain is known about the matter, however, nor can anything be known so long as the German Chancellor maintains his policy of silence.

German Air Raids Renewed

Southeastern England has again been the victim of repeated German raids. On September 24 hostile airplanes appeared over London and before they were driven off by the British anti-aircraft guns they dropt several bombs, killing fifteen persons and injuring seventy but doing little other damage. During the same night Zeppelins visited the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire coasts but were repulsed by gunfire. On the following night German airplanes reached London by way of Kent and Essex. Seven persons were killed and twenty-six injured. On September 29 German airplanes bombarded London for the third time during the week but no casualties were reported.

The British have very greatly improved their home defenses by multiplying the number of anti-aircraft guns in London and at various points on the coast and by keeping airplanes in readiness to engage the raiders. Warning is always given in the case of a raid so that people may take cover, but the warning signal not infrequently has the result of calling a few reckless sightseers into the open to watch the battle between British and German aircraft. The enormous range of the modern airplane was strikingly illustrated by the recent trip of Captain Laureati of the Italian army from Turin to London. The distance traveled, about 656 miles, was covered in a little more than seven hours and no stops were made on the way.

The Flanders Front

The only important action on the western front during the week was a British attack on the German lines east of Ypres. There have also been rather more than the usual number of artillery duels, trench raids, counterattacks on recently occupied positions and aerial combats, but these were not in themselves important and it is hard to say how far they are significant for the future. The action of the Allied censorship in holding up for a short time communications from British and American war correspondents has provoked much speculation as to what offensive might be in preparation or what redistribution of troops in progress.

East of Ypres the British attacked at daybreak on September 26 along a six-mile front and advanced at some points about two-thirds of a mile. The advancing army reached the village of Zonnebeke, passed thru Polygon Wood and approached close to Gheluvelt. Less ground was gained than in the attack of the previous week, but the British military authorities claim to have taken all the positions which it was their intention to occupy. German counterattacks did not succeed in regaining the conquered entrenchments. Apparently it is the intention of the British to drive a broad wedge into the German front before Ypres by numerous small attacks until the Germans are forced to straighten out their line by a general retreat. This repeats the strategy of the Somme campaign of last year, when the bending in of one small sector of the German line compelled a strategic retreat and the abandonment of a considerable part of the German conquests in France.

The Russian Democratic Congress

The eastern front has been comparatively quiet ever since the fall of Riga; the Germans preferring to concentrate their attention on the critical situation in France and Flanders, the Austrians collecting all their available army corps to stem the Italian drive, and the Russians devoting their energy to internal politics. Both Germans and Russians have made small local gains along the Dvina River and the Rumanians are still holding the line in Moldavia.

Russia's greatest danger is within. The radical parties are now holding a great convention in Petrograd, the so-called Democratic Congress. It is an informal political organization, similar in type to the recent Moscow Conference, but very different in its composition. At the Moscow Conference the moderate Republicans, or Constitutional Democrats, were strongly represented. Kerensky was compelled to defend his administration from the attacks of the military commanders who accused him of tolerating lax military discipline and of befriending the extreme radicals. At the Democratic Congress, on the contrary, Kerensky has been accused of opposing peace, aiming at a dictatorship and compromising with the capitalists. The Democratic Congress is divided into two main factions: the "Bolsheviki," whose platform might be summarized as an immediate and general peace, the establishment of socialism without delay and the formation of a government containing only radical revolutionists, and the Socialists who support the policies of Kerensky. The Constitutional Democrats and the other non-Socialist parties have refused to take part in the Democratic Congress (where, to be sure, they would hardly be welcomed) or to recognize it as having any authority. On the other hand, the Bolsheviki seem to desire to turn the Democratic Congress into a governing body as a substitute for the Duma, which, in their view, is not really representative of the Russian people.

Russia is much interested in the revelations brought out in connection with two state trials of first importance. It is still uncertain what penalty will be meted out to General Korniloff for his military rebellion. The Bolsheviki accuse Kerensky of secretly favoring Korniloff in order to put Russia under a military dictatorship, and they demand the punishment of the rebel general as a guarantee of the good faith of the provisional government. Others, however, defend Korniloff's conduct and lay the blame upon Vladimir Lvoff, a member of the Duma, who is said to have misrepresented the demands of General Korniloff in reporting them to Premier Kerensky. The other political trial has been concluded. General Soukhomlinoff, Minister of War under the monarchy, has been sentenced to life imprisonment for treason.

Balkan Campaign Renewed

The campaign in Macedonia has been practically suspended for months past, so far as the public has been permitted to know, and the recent indications that it has been renewed are therefore of exceptional interest. Greece has added its national forces to those of the other nations represented in the Salonica army and has joined battle with Bulgaria in northern Greece. The French have penetrated the mountainous region west of Monastir. Still further to the west the Italians are driving back the Bulgarian lines in Albania. Italy has a small contingent on the Macedonian front, but the main Italian army in the Balkans, estimated at more than half a million men, is located in Albania between the Adriatic and the Serbian frontier. This army has seen comparatively little active fighting, remaining content to occupy and police central and southern Albania. The report comes from Athens that Greece and Italy have reached an agreement by which the southern extremity of Albania, which contains a numerous Greek population, has been evacuated by the Italians and handed over to Greece.

U-Boats and U. S. Boats

The week ending September 23 showed the lowest number of total losses of British shipping recorded in any week since unrestricted submarine warfare began. Thirteen ships of more than 1600 tons were destroyed and two of smaller tonnage. The number of large ships sunk was greater than in the week preceding, tho far below the average, but this was more than counterbalanced by the good luck of the little ships. The Germans were not without some success in the Mediterranean. Seven large and five small French vessels fell victims to submarine and mine within the week and the Italians lost one steamship and six small sailing vessels. The British Government admits the recent loss of a destroyer, sunk in the English Channel by a German U-boat. Fifty of the crew were saved.

The American Government has now in its service 458 vessels with an aggregate of 2,871,359 tons. This sum does not include the 117 German and Austrian ships requisitioned since our entrance into the Great War. The Government is now constructing 353 wooden cargo ships, 58 of composite construction, and 225 of steel. When the whole construction program is completed the United States will have at its disposal, barring losses from mine or submarine attack, some 2100 ships aggregating about 14,500,000 tons. It will be more than two years before all this has been accomplished, but a very considerable part of the vessels now building will take to water within the next few months; that is to say, before the shipping shortage of the Entente Allies begins to injure their military efficiency by depriving them of needed imports.

The Shipping Board has published an estimate of the available tonnage of the world as it was early in the month of September. Great Britain is credited with Atlantic liners of 4,860,000 tons aggregate, and "tramps" totaling 8,540,000 tons. The British have also over a million tons afloat on the Pacific. The total world's tonnage now in use on Atlantic highways is placed at 25,500,000, and in the Pacific 5,500,000 tons. This does not take account of the coastwise or inland shipping of the Allied and neutral nations nor of the 5,000,000 tons, more or less, in the harbors of the Central Powers.

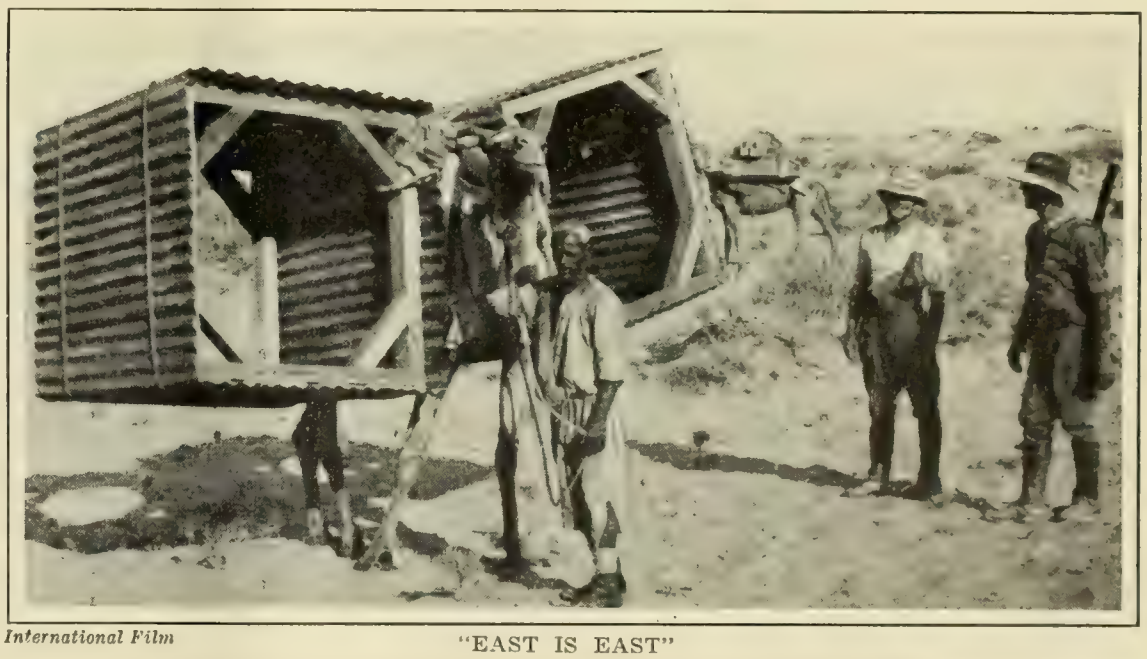
The American Government has effected considerable reductions in shipping rates for war material. The rates determined on range from $8 to $13 a ton for Atlantic cargoes, a decrease of from 65 to 75 per cent from current rates.

Irish Convention Reassembles

The Irish Convention reassembled in Cork on September 25 after a long adjournment. The city administration entertained the members of the convention as guests and the people gave them a very favorable reception in spite of the fact that the Sinn Fein, who refused to take any part in the convention, are very strong in Cork and the surrounding country. Sir Horace Plunkett presided over the sessions of the convention, which were attended by about ninety delegates. The convention unanimously resolved to hold a few days' general discussion on suggested alterations of the Irish constitution and then to adjourn. A grand committee will be chosen to consider the various plans submitted for the future government of Ireland and to prepare a compromise scheme which will come as near as possible to satisfying the exprest desires of the different factions and parties represented in the convention. This plan will then be laid before the convention for its consideration. If adopted it will, no doubt, be made the basis for a new Home Rule bill in Parliament.

Militant China

China has offered to send 300,000 soldiers to France if the Entente Allies and the United States would help the nation equip and transport them. It is understood that Japan and also the European



International Film

"EAST IS EAST"

The Tommies in Palestine find a camel carrier highly amusing



"AND WEST IS WEST"

Arabs have a good bit of difficulty understanding "the strange English [illegible] by machinery and carries a man

Allies have approved the plan. As a first step, a trial division of 24,000 men is expected to arrive on the western front by the beginning of next year, unless a shipping shortage should make the long journey an unprofitable venture for the Allies. If the plan is carried out, the French front will be a very cosmopolitan one within the next few months, with French, British, Belgians, Americans, Portuguese, Chinese, Russians and natives from French Africa on the firing line, not to mention the motley group of nationalities represented in the French Foreign Legion or possible contingents from Italy, the Balkan States or Latin America. The Chinese soldiers are already trained and drilled, but they will be used as a second line force until they are practised in the new methods of warfare developt in the course of the present Great War. China has always been considered the least warlike of nations, but those who know the Chinese best insist that the military weakness of the nation is due to obsolete methods, inefficient organization and inferior equipment rather than to any inborn defect of the national character.

The Rumanian Plot Secretary of State Lansing has made public documentary evidence that the German embassy in Rumania had laid in a supply of explosives and disease germs at the legation grounds in Bucharest and had not removed them even after the United States had taken over the German legation as a consequence of the break between Germany and Rumania. Rumanian and American officials unearthed the explosives, phials of disease germs and incriminating documents. The germ cultures discovered were those of anthrax and glanders and directions accompanying the phials show that they were designed to destroy horses and cattle. Of course, the conduct of the German Government was in violation of international law in several different respects; by plotting against the lives and property of Rumanian citizens at a time when Rumania was still at peace, by introducing prohibited and atrocious methods of warfare, and by abusing the protection of the American embassy while the United States was a neutral nation in charge of German interests in Rumania. The evidence for the whole affair is detailed, abundant and unquestionable.

Copperheads and German Gold Representative Heflin of Alabama recently stirred his colleagues in the House of Representatives to anger by suggesting that there were a number of persons in the House and in the Senate whose actions indicated that they might have been beneficiaries of the corruption fund which Ambassador von Bernstorff requested to have spent in influencing Congress to keep peace with Germany. Representatives Norton and Fordney introduced resolutions of inquiry, demanding that Representative Heflin prove his accusations. From all parts of the House



Kirby in New York World
STRANGLING HIM

came indignant protests and "dares" to name congressmen who were suspected of serving their own pockets by serving Germany, but the names were not given.

The remarkable series of revelations by Secretary Lansing of the extent of German intrigues and bribery in the United States has completely discredited every anti-war organization and activity. The pacifist members of Congress are probably innocent of any direct participation in corruption funds, but those who have acted as apologists for Germany are consciously on the defensive. A number of prominent citizens, including ex-President Roosevelt and President Butler of Columbia University, have demanded the expulsion from Congress of Senator La Follette and others alleged to be pro-German. Every day the law is being more and more invoked against the soap box orator and the anti-American periodical, and large numbers of alien suspects have been interned as the result of secret service investigations.

The strangest plot was unearthed in an investigation at Enid, Oklahoma. A number of farmers' and laborers' organizations, including the Industrial Workers of the World, the Working Class Union and the Farmers' and Laborers' Protective Organization of Texas, planned a national uprising involving the burning of cities, the destruction of bridges and telegraph lines and attacks on the army and police. The agitators told their dupes that two million men would join the uprising, but the whole affair petered out into very local anti-draft demonstrations. Federal officers have arrested many I. W. W. leaders in Chicago and elsewhere.

A Wide Open Loan Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury announces that the second Liberty Loan will not be restricted to any definite sum. The loan is expected to reach at least $3,000,000,000; but this is only a minimum and the Treasury Department reserves the right to allot bonds in excess of this sum to the extent of not over one-half of the sum by which the total subscriptions received exceed the minimum. To give an illustration, if five billion dollars are subscribed the Government will distribute among all who subscribed three billions in bonds and may also distribute in a similar fashion as much as one billion more. Of course bonds would not be issued in excess of the total amount authorized by Congress, but there is little probability that the subscriptions for the second loan will be so great as to make further loans for the coming year unnecessary. The first Liberty Loan was oversubscribed, but subscriptions were not accepted in excess of a definite sum, so the present "wide open" loan is a new departure.

Secretary McAdoo made plain also many other details of the new bond issue. The bonds will bear interest at four per cent, beginning with November 15, 1917, and the interest will be payable on the fifteenth of May and November in each year. The bonds are due in 1942 and may be redeemed at the option of the Government at par and accrued interest at any time after November 15, 1927. The bonds are exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxes except inheritance taxes, unless they are held by one person in excess of $5000, in which case they are subject also to the supertax on incomes and war profits taxes. If further loans are made during the war at a higher rate of interest the bonds issued for the present loan are convertible into bonds carrying the higher rate.

Only One Lump, Please Food Administrator Hoover advises the United States to reduce its consumption of sugar. The French have requested us to export 100,000 tons of sugar for the coming month. This can only be done by reducing the amount of sugar sold within the United States, as there will not be enough to export if the usual amount is consumed here. The American public uses nearly four ounces of sugar a day for each person, whereas the French have to content themselves with less than one ounce. The English and the Italians are only a little better off in this respect than the French. The needs of the French can be supplied if the consumption of sugar in the United States can be reduced by one-third. With the first of next January the new West Indies crop becomes available and the danger of a sugar famine in France will diminish. Mr. Hoover states that the amount of sugar used in preserving fruit should not be much decreased, since the conservation of our fruit supply is a matter of importance, but in other respects the use of sweets should be curtailed. The beet sugar producers, in conference with the Food Administration, unanimously agreed to sell to wholesalers at Eastern refining points for seven and one-quarter cents a pound. The retail price will, on the average, be about eight cents a pound. An international committee of five has been named to arrange for the purchase and distribution of the sugar supply needed by the United States and by the Entente Allies, and, as it will control a large part of the world's output, the European neutrals are watching the operations of the committee with much interest and some anxiety.

Strikes and the Government The coal miners of the central field, including the mines of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, have presented demands to the operators for extensive wage increases. For different classes of labor the desired increases vary from twenty to as much as eighty per cent, and this in spite of the fact that several large increases in pay have already been granted within the last few months. The operators bluntly refused all these new demands on the ground that they violated former agreements and would tend to wipe out all of the owners' profits now that coal prices have been adjusted by agreement with the Government. The representatives of the miners said that they had no desire to set aside existing agreements, but the rising cost of living and the attraction of higher pay in factories were making it impossible to keep men at work in the mines unless wage schedules were readjusted. If the Government agrees to an increase in coal prices the operators may agree in turn to a raise in wages.

The strike of 30,000 iron workers on the Pacific Coast was settled on a basis of compromise by representatives of the President. This enables the shipyards to go ahead with delayed construction valued at no less than $150,000,000. The Administration is investigating the whole labor situation in the states of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast regions where strikes have recently been unpleasantly frequent.

Texas Governor Ousted Governor James E. Ferguson, of Texas, was impeached by the State Senate of Texas on September 22. Three days later the Senate formally pronounced judgment and declared him removed from office and disqualified from holding any office within the state of Texas thereafter. Governor Ferguson anticipated his removal by resigning a few hours before the Senate had acted, but he announced that he would be again a candidate for the governorship at some future election. Lieutenant-Governor William P. Hobby is now chief executive.

Of the twenty-one charges preferred against Governor Ferguson by the Texas House of Representatives, ten were sustained by the Senate. Most of these related to misuse of trust funds and public money to favor banks in which he had a personal interest. He was also convicted of various unlawful attempts to coerce the Board of Regents of the University of Texas. The Independent has dealt with earlier phases of the conflict between the Governor and the legislature in its issues of July 7, August 11 and September 15.

Mayor Held on Murder Charge Philadelphia is stirred by the great investigation which has been begun as a sequel to the primary election riots of September 19, in which policeman George A. Eppley was murdered; James A. Carey, a local politician, seriously wounded, and several other persons assaulted. Warrants were issued, based on an affidavit of Isidore Stern, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, accusing Mayor Thomas B. Smith, Police Lieutenant Bennett and Councilman Isaac Deutsch, a political rival of Mr. Carey, of conspiracy to commit assault and battery and murder. The actual killing was done by "gunmen," presumably in the pay of politicians "higher up." The two gunmen who were arrested have criminal records well known to the New York police.

The trouble arose from a factional contest within the Republican party, which is all powerful in Philadelphia; both Carey and Deutsch aspiring to the leadership of the Fifth Ward. Both fraud and intimidation have been freely used in such struggles to the disgrace of American municipal politics, but matters have rarely come to the point of the official employment of thugs and assassins, even in the case of the most corrupt civic administration, and Philadelphia is hoping that the result of the investigation may clear her trusted public officials of the charges brought against them.

Suffrage Progress Altho the advocates of Federal woman suffrage have not yet succeeded in persuading President Wilson or the leaders of Congress to include the suffrage amendment in this session's program of war emergency legislation, it is not improbable that Congress may have an opportunity to consider the question this winter. On September 13, the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage favorably reported the constitutional amendment giving the franchise without restriction to all the women of the United States. This means that the amendment will take its place on the calendar of congressional business for the December session. At the same time, the Senate unanimously approved Senator Shafroth's bill authorizing the Hawaiian Legislature to confer limited suffrage on women and to submit to the people of the territory the question of unrestricted suffrage.

On September 24, the House of Representatives established a special Committee on Woman Suffrage. Hitherto bills or constitutional amendments relating to the question have been handled by the Judiciary Committee. The vote, 181 to 107, was to some extent a test of suffrage strength in the House, since most of the anti-suffragists opposed the creation of a special committee and some declared that its establishment was a surrender to the militant pickets who have been badgering the President to put thru Congress the suffrage amendment. Congresswoman



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MORE RUSSIAN PRISONERS COME TO DENMARK

One of the first photographs to show the results of the German advance. The problem of taking care of war prisoners is growing [illegible] for all the nations as the war goes on. Denmark and Holland have big internment camps for both Germans and [illegible]

Rankin made one of the principal speeches in the debate. She pointed out that some state constitutions were almost unamendable and that Federal action was therefore necessary to enfranchise the women in those states.

Record Liquor Year The recently published report of Commissioner Osborn of the Internal Revenue, covering the year ending June 30, shows an appalling increase in the expenditures for luxuries indulged in by the American people. The use of distilled spirits for the year amounted to more than 164,000,000 gallons, representing an increase over last year's production of 26,000,000 gallons. This would give to the average American family more than a gallon of liquor during 1916-17 over and above the amount used in the previous year, and this in spite of the increase in prohibition territory. Beer production also exceeded that of last year, tho it was less than in 1914-15. Last year America smoked over 9,200,000,000 cigars, used more than 30,000,000,000 cigarets, chewed or smoked in pipes above 445,000,000 pounds of tobacco and took 35,000,000 pounds of snuff. All of these represent very considerable increases during the year; cigaret production alone increased by some forty per cent in a single twelvemonth. Internal revenue officers ascribe this excessive expenditure on drink and tobacco to "war prosperity."

Copper and Steel The Administration has entered into an agreement with the copper producers whereby the Government, the Entente Allies and the American public will all obtain copper at twenty-three and one-half cents a pound, taking the New York market price as basis. The price was about three cents below the prevailing market rates at the time the price was established. The Administration may commandeer for its use the mines and plants of producers who refuse to abide by the agreement. The copper producers are also bound to observe certain conditions, not to reduce prevailing wages, not to let speculators buy up the copper to manipulate prices, and to keep production at its maximum. Of course, the agreement will end with the war and it is subject at any time to revision after the existing rates have been given a four months' trial. The United States is now producing more than three-fifths of the world's copper, and yet we import more copper than any other nation in the world. The United States is not the ultimate consumer of all the copper that is imported or mined in the country, for a great deal of it is exported after being smelted and refined in American plants. The copper production of the country in 1916 was 1,928,000,000 pounds, according to the recent estimate of the United States Geological Survey.

The question of price fixing for the steel industry has awakened even wider interest. The prices announced by the War Industries Board, after conference with the steel producers, operative until the first of next January, represent a heavy decrease from prevailing market rates. Only iron ore remains at the old price, $5.05 a gross ton. Pig iron will hereafter sell at $33 a gross ton, a reduction of over forty-three per cent, and steel bars, shapes and plates are affected even more greatly by the change in prices. In the case of steel plates the price reduction is over seventy per cent. Coke also is made cheaper. The new rates apply to purchases by the Government, the public and the Allies, but they do not affect existing contracts with the navy.



Trade With Our Latin Sisters The commerce of the United States with the republics of Latin America has nearly doubled in two years, according to a statement made public by the National City Bank in New York. For the fiscal year 1914-15 exports from the United States were $252,000,000, while two years later they were valued at $592,000,000. During the same period our imports from Latin America increased from $558,000,000 to $962,000,000.

Argentina stands at the head of South American countries in the volume of trade done with the United States. The increase in trade with Argentina was due largely to the increased importation of wool into the United States. From 1915 to 1917 the value of wool imports from Argentina increased from $18,000,000 to $78,000,000. But during the same two years the importation of beef decreased enormously, from more than 130,000,000 pounds to but little over two millions; or, in other words, the South American nation has practically ceased to be a source of our beef supply.

With Chile and Bolivia we have developed an important trade in metals. Copper imports from Chile increased from 58,000,000 tc 138,000,000 pounds in a single year, and imports of tin ore from Bolivia for the last fiscal year came to nearly $3,000,000, altho in previous years this trade had been insignificant. Of course, the war conditions which interrupted the normal currents of trade between the European countries and the two Americas (the increase of trade with Europe was very largely in war commodities) have played a large part in developing inter-American commerce.



RED CROSS CANTEENS CHEER THE TRIP TO CAMP

And they're a big help to the soldier boys who are making the difficult transition from home pantry to army grub. The women volunteers serve hot coffee and good "eats"; they collect the letters home, too, and "mother" the men generally

THE PARADOX OF PRUSSIAN PEACE

BY NORMAN ANGELL

AUTHOR OF "THE WORLD'S HIGHWAY"

IT will be safe to assume that the passionate attachment to disarmament and arbitration displayed in the recent notes of the Central Powers is hypocritical and insincere; that it is in large part a maneuver or trap. It should be the business of the Allies, therefore, to see that they do not fall into the trap. This they will certainly do if they allow the discussion with the Central Empires—for that is what the exchange of notes with the Pope now in political reality amounts to—to end at the present stage. The advantage in political and diplomatic strategy would then undoubtedly be with the Central Powers. They would have stiffened the morale of their own peoples and have checked a certain internal disintegration which has become quite obvious of late in both Germany and Austria, particularly the latter; they will have lessened certain difficulties of their own and added to certain difficulties of ours.

It is obviously worth while to realize how this would be the case.

IT is plain that in a war of attrition, which this has now become, the point of collapse will be very largely determined by the amount of suffering which the civil population is prepared to stand. If, for instance—to make the point clear by putting the case in its extreme form—a nation is prepared to see all its children and all its old men and women starve to death in order to allow ample supplies to reach the army, it will be able to maintain its resistance long beyond the point at which otherwise it would break down. It is mere ignorance of patent realities to argue that in an autocracy the attitude of the mass does not matter, that the government will impose its authority by sheer physical force. Whose physical force? There is none available except that of the very people—the common soldier, and, just as importantly, the common workman in the factory—against whom the physical force is used. Two per cent of a population cannot impose its will upon the remaining ninety-eight by sheer weight of muscle. There must be at least moral acquiescence or submission on the part of the mass or it becomes impossible for the minority to use the force which that mass represents. There need not be rebellion in the ordinary sense to make this use of the mass impracticable. In a war in which the factory, the mine and the railroad are as important as the army, mere fatigue and a sense of grievance greatly affects output and efficiency. With the growth of that sense of grievance or weariness we get a tendency for industrial quarrels over small matters, strikes of both men and women, collisions between soldiery and workers, soldiers refusing to fire, "sabotage," defective work on shells and ammunition, delays, confusion; the government less certain how to act, making wrong decisions, alienating support, provoking more ministerial changes, and finally the whole thing affecting the trenches, with increasing tendency to surrender.



MR. ANGELL

If that sort of thing is possible in Germany—and it is one of the paradoxes of the war that the autocratic German Government has been more obviously afraid of its own public opinion and at greater pains to placate it than has any democratic government among the Allies—the disintegration in Austria with its rival national factions might well become explosive. More than once paralyzing disorganization has threatened Austria (in one case half a million men actually deserted to the Russians) and would probably have occurred if certain advances made by Czechs and Slavs to the Allied governments had been encouraged. And if Austria "cracks," the whole edifice crumbles. One must, in our day, apply to the whole nation the adage which in Napoleonic days was applied to armies: the foundation of success is morale. Because the nation—farmer, factory hand, miner, railwayman—has become an integral part of the army in a sense which it never was before.

NOW the governments of the Central Powers have realized that they can make the morale of their people almost impregnable and be immune from any danger of this disintegration, if they can create a "defense psychosis." That is to say, if they can persuade their people that they are fighting really to protect the Fatherland, to insure its security and rights in the world, German morale will never be undermined. For all history shows that any people, savage or civilized, good, bad or indifferent, will fight to the last against what they believe to be national annihilation. To bolster that belief on the part of the German people is today the prime need of the German autocracy.

And in that task the German and Austrian governments have been greatly helped by the political and diplomatic strategy sometimes adopted by the Allied governments.

Those governments proclaimed at the beginning of the war that their major object was the destruction of Prussian militarism, and the aggression and wickedness for which it stood. That was and remains the highest object of our arms. But we failed to make known to the German and Austrian peoples how their national rights and interests were to be respected when Prussian militarism had gone. What did it mean, the "destruction" of German militarism? Did it mean that in future Germany and Austria were to have no armies? Were they to be so popular that no nation would quarrel with them and take an unfair view of its claims upon them? How were they to protect themselves and insure respect of their rights? On that point there was no declaration (there is still no declaration). And this silence has enabled the enemy governments to say to their peoples: "This talk of the destruction of German militarism really means that you are in future to be at the mercy of your enemies, and to be deprived of any means of defending your Fatherland, its rights and interests."

SO that our failure to give to the justly destructive aim of our policy also its constructive complement converts this war for the German people, however aggressive its origins, into a war of defense. It does not suffice that we have declared that we have no intention of destroying the German nation or of putting it at a disadvantage. No virile people—and especially a people with elements of savagery and barbarism in its composition—will accept the mere general declaration of its enemies as sufficient basis of its security and the defense of its rights. Mr. H. G. Wells—who will certainly not be accused of pro-Germanism—wrote recently of this situation:

"This is the argument that holds the German people stiffly united. For most men in most countries it would be a convincing argument, strong enough to override considerations of right and wrong. I find that I myself am of this way of thinking, that whether England has done right or wrong in the past—and I have sometimes criticized my country very bitterly—I will not endure the prospect of seeing her at the foot of some victorious nation. Neither will any German who matters. Very few people would respect a German who would."

Now the thing which would make it possible for such Germans as Mr. Wells has in mind to repudiate German militarism and turn against the present German

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WITH THE BOYS IN CAMP

FIRST ARTICLE FROM HILTON HOWELL RAILEY

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT COMMISSION ON TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES.
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT IN ITS MORALITY SURVEY OF THE WAR CAMPS

THIS subject is so profound, so broad in its scope, that it is almost impossible to tell it in a limited space and preserve the proper sequence of thought. More especially does this fact become salient as I sit here in my tent in the very heart of training camp activities. Soldiers are passing up and down the Battery Street upon which my "rag shanty" is pitched. Night has fallen all around us. I can see the rays of lanterns in far off tents; I can see young soldiers writing letters to their mothers, fathers, friends and sweethearts. I can almost divine their thoughts, read the descriptive narratives which, imbued with an illimitable enthusiasm, tell those at home what "soldiering" is like. My heart is with them. From each tent there comes a voice, unexpressed, unformulated, yet forever emphatic and insistent—calling upon me to tell more about their lives and less about the grim battle I must wage to preserve their health, their morals, their efficiency. I cannot, I will not resist it!

A month ago I went into the hills of Arkansas to watch men prepare to fight for more than man has ever fought for before. Somewhere among the yellow buttes of Pulaski County a great cantonment, a monster machine of men and wood, was building for the development of 40,000 drafted youths of the nation into a National Army. As I crost the Arkansas River, sluggish with red mud, and passed thru Argenta into the forest beyond, I drew a mental picture of the scene that was soon to unfold before my eyes. But my visionary powers were too limited to sense the enormity of the scale upon which the United States is preparing to give battle.

After journeying eight miles thru cl uds of dust, blown from a hastily c nstructed military road, the driver stopped his car at the foot of a low hill and pointed out the way to Camp Pike, the cantonment I am about to describe. Before I had advanced many steps the clear and resonant call of the bugle fell upon my ears. Somewhere beyond the hill upon which I stood, the Call to the Colors was signaling "Retreat."

I climbed the crest of the hill—and behold! a veritable city of low wooden barracks was laid out before me. Well-used, well-oiled streets divided them into squares with a precision peculiar to the military way of doing things. They covered an area too broad, too long to be included in a fixed focus of the naked eye. Two hundred yards to my left a large body of sunburned troops had just paid homage to the emblem that is to lead them into battle and on to victory. Hundreds of sturdy young men in khaki hurried to the performance of certain duties. Others stood around in small groups and laughed, and joked, and talked. All thru the great field of never-ceasing activity freight engines labored heavily over new roadbeds, carrying lumber, steel, tanks and what not to some central point. Clouds of black smoke poured from their stacks and darkened the fresh pine boards of the new buildings. Pack trains could be seen in the distance. A corral filled with horses and mules, heavy trucks and other necessary parts of a great army's equipment lay near by. Scores of blacksmiths hammered away beneath a rambling shed. The ring of steel dealing blow on blow upon many forges added to the bedlam of noise, which was to me the grandest symphony ever played by the tools of man. An afternoon paper informed me that the barracks which I was viewing represented the use of 30,000,000 feet of lumber. And I had been told by my guide that this site had, a month ago, been a wilderness of pines! As the sun slipt beneath the horizon of the distant hills, radiating its last magnificent colors against a sky which beggars description—my heart thrilled with the mighty and grim significance of it all.

I had been sent from Washington to represent the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities. Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, the chairman, had appointed me to the post. My duties had been clearly defined by him and by other Government officials, who wisely deemed after war was declared, that prostitution and venereal diseases, liquor and gambling, should not imperil the health, morals and efficiency of the National Army, for the responsibility of the nation to its drafted youth is indeed very great. So I came to see to it that the evil men and women do should not contaminate those who are being called to arms from every walk of life and mobilized into great fighting machines which are to be used to cure Hohenzollern paranoia with blood and iron. And night, creeping in from the west, crept across my soul as the weight of this responsibility prest upon my mind.

A two minute walk brought me to the headquarters of Colonel C. D. James, the commanding officer of the First Arkansas Infantry, the National Guardsmen and border-tried soldiers who were temporarily policing the construction of Camp Pike. Upon reading my credentials he courteously invited me to

discuss the ramifications of my charge. As the story was unfolding he became grave—for he knew, and I knew, that it is a matter of history that prostitution follows all armies; and he knew, and I knew, that in spite of the efforts of Governor Charles H. Brough, of Arkansas, Mayor Charles E. Taylor, of Little Rock (which is located seven and one-half miles from the camp), and in spite of all our combined efforts, with the coming of a great and heterogeneous body of men, there would arise many grave and complex problems. He was not very optimistic as we discussed the wisdom of the Government's policy of repression, but when I departed I knew by the grip he gave my hand that I had won a friend, and that the fight was on!

When I approached Governor Brough of Arkansas upon the subject of appointing a State Vice Commission, he acted immediately, and within twenty-four hours the commission, composed of fifteen representative business men, became a reality.

LITTLE ROCK'S close connection with Camp Pike compelled her, involuntarily, to present the battlefield for our war against the prostitute. Mayor Taylor's attitude toward the enforcement of law and order is widely known. He has been a constant, persistent and dangerous enemy of vice, and because of his fair and firm dealing with the liquor question, there have been few violations of the liquor laws during his administration. He has been elected to office for four consecutive terms upon a well kept platform pledge and policy of repression. When I called upon Mayor Taylor he instantly placed at my disposal the police force of Little Rock, one of the cleanest and most efficient of its size in the country.

But a few days after my arrival in Little Rock I learned that the wisdom of the existing policy of repression had been sorely tried. A certain number of lewd women—in sufficient strength to be reckoned with—had defied the law, taken root, and others followed their example.

Because I know the prostitute, her methods, her haunts, her tendencies, because I know that she follows the line of least resistance—I decided, after analyzing the situation, to fight her with that all-powerful and invincible weapon, public opinion. This valuable ally could not be won in a day, it could not be won in a week, nor even a month; but when the seed was sown in a soil so well tilled and full of promise—it took root overnight.

The Rotary Club of Little Rock was the first organization to place itself on record as favoring the policy I outlined. They had requested me to give them "a straight from the shoulder" talk, and my subject was "The Problem of the Red Light District." When I had told them that the old theory of segregation had been exploded because segregation never segregates; when I explained to them that medical inspection of the prostitute is inevitably inadequate because, first of all, there is no way of inspecting the man, and because physicians are tempted to issue false health certificates in return for substantial fees; when I exposed the commercialized vice interests and told how they secure inflated rentals from the miserable creatures who operate in their hovels; when I proved to their satisfaction that a segregated district is a continuous advertisement of vice, a source of mystery to the uninitiated—and when I told them with all the force I could put behind it that no community can afford to recognize a segregated district and not, at the same time, tolerate other violations of the law without contributing to the retrogression of the whole people—their faces became grave. Finally, after analyzing civic morality, I sat down in their midst and awaited their action. It came swiftly. The whole body of men, some of whom had never given the subject a serious thought, a few of whom believed segregation to be the only solution of the problem, gave me an enthusiastic, sweeping vote of endorsement and confidence. So was the first mold of public opinion fashioned.

THEY told me when I came here that the soldier was to be my greatest problem. But he became my greatest asset. No one alive is blest with more of the milk of human kindness than the American soldier. Nor is he difficult of access or approach. There are many ways of doing the things we mortals have to do, but there is only one real way—the right way. So when several commanding officers said to me, "For God's sake, Mr. Railey, explain the Government's policy to the men; get out among them and talk man to man," I knew I had found the key, and I straightway placed it in the lock. The result may prove interesting. But before I tell the story, keep before you, my reader, the fact that ninety-nine per cent of the thousands of men I have talked and lectured to were, thru custom and ignorance, hostile to the policy of their Government in regard to prostitution. They were willing to listen, but they thought I could never convince them. Here is how I did it!

LATE one Sunday evening I walked into the camp of the First Arkansas Infantry and asked permission of the commanding officer "to lecture to the men upon the subject of their morals." I particularly requested that, in announcing my presence to the men, they should be told that attendance at the lecture was not compulsory. For this I had two reasons: First, I know the men were hostile to a discussion of any moral question, because most of them believed they were the best judges of that side of their lives. Second, I wanted to see just how many men would assemble voluntarily to hear me speak. The psychology of a mass of undisciplined men (undisciplined in the sense that no military formality was to be observed, and that they would dictate their own conduct) interested me above everything else. An hour later a "top sergeant" announced to me that there would not be more than fifteen men present for the lecture. I smiled and said I would speak if only one man appeared. But my heart sank nevertheless.

At the appointed hour I placed a box under a tree in the clearing south of the camp, set a lamp upon it in order that they might see me clearly, and waited for results. More than two hundred and fifty men surged across the opening in the woods and sat down in a huge circle around me! There was then no way out of it. I was caught in their very midst and simply had to make good.

A great, golden, mellow moon rose from the east and cast mysterious shadows thru the pines. Looking over the heads of the men I could see their tents in the distance. I was almost dreaming when the murmur of many voices brought me back to earth.

"MEN!"

I gave the word as a command. Silence ensued almost before it reached the edge of the immense human circle.

"If you have come prepared to hear a sentimental discussion of a moral question," I began, "you are to be sorely disappointed." I let that sink in for a moment, and then

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Mr. Railey's Question Box

Mr. Railey will devote his time, probably for the duration of the war, to a thoro study of training camp activities and the moral conditions which will surround American youths as they prepare to become a part of the new army. He will be glad to put the results of this first-hand investigation at the service of mothers or fathers of boys in camp. A letter addrest confidentially to The Independent Question Box for Soldiers' Mothers will be answered in the fullest possible detail in accordance with his intimate knowledge of the situation.

To the Mothers of America

Your boy, no matter where he may be in training, is kept busy all hours of the day. At the close of his period on duty the Government offers him every form of recreation known to be wholesome and effective. He has easy access to the Y. M. C. A.'s which are located in every cantonment. There will also be football games, boxing matches, wrestling matches, fencing and athletic contests of all kinds and make-up at his disposal. He will be amused at night by moving pictures and singing under the direction of a Government song leader, by theatrical performances and educational classes. Unless he is weak minded or a moral imbecile there is no justifiable reason why he should not improve spiritually, morally, mentally and physically. His is the highest of all callings. Rest your minds. All that can be done for your soldier boy is being done by the Government on a scale never equaled in the history of any nation's preparation for war.

MAKING MY PEN BEHAVE

BY BURGES JOHNSON



He practises what he preaches and he practises it first. Which is only one of the reasons why Burges Johnson is preëminently fitted to speak with authority on "Making My Pen Behave." The good behavior of his own pen began some twenty years ago when Mr. Johnson was a reporter on the "New York Evening Post." Subsequently he has been an editor, a publisher and a professor of English, and between times he has written a dozen books, among them "Bashful Ballads," "A Yearbook of Humor" and "A Private Code."—THE EDITOR.

SOCIETY has bridled my tongue. It is not free to utter what it will, however uncontrolled may be the mind and disposition behind it. Man-made laws control it. It must not lie about my neighbor to his injury, nor bear any false witness against him. It may not scatter noisome phrases or ideas; and society asks that it shall not become a trouble maker thru mere malice, or habitually decry others, or unduly vaunt myself or my deeds.

It may not steal; yet I fear this commandment rules the tongue in feeble fashion, leaving judgment to a public opinion which does not yet determine distinctions between my tongue's grand larceny, its petty thievery and its mere umbrella borrowing.

The control that society exercizes over my tongue is unquestioned, yet with it I may break all social rules, even all moral laws with a certain impunity, for the very simple reason that the record of its misdeeds is graven on the imperfect and perishable tablets of a hearer's memory. It is not so with my pen. All of these restrictions control it with doubled force. What is written is written. My pen is its own incontrovertible and coldly relentless accuser.

The misdeeds of my tongue may be extenuated by the expression on my face or the tone of my voice. My pen has no such defenders, and each petty misdeed is magnified by very reason of their absence. The stinging phrase, sheathed in a smile or a friendly tone, may be flourished harmlessly and theatrically with fine effect; and then its wielder, seeking similar effects with his pen and carelessly forgetting that it lacks such a scabbard, finds to his surprize that he has cut and jabbed and now faces a pack of righteously angry enemies.

IN seeking for some recognized code of behavior among the gentlefolk of the pen, I find myself turning first to journalism, that field where writing is a commodity that is daily bought and sold. If here we should find a recognized code of ethics, perhaps we might utilize it as a framework in formulating a code for the individual.

The ethics of newspaperdom! Surely there is such a code, whether or not any single sheet daily abides by it; and I believe that when one has comprest all of its commandments into a few comprehensive ones, you would recognize rules that govern the conduct of decent folk in any walk of life.

First of all, *the respectable newspaper as a purveyor of certain literary commodities recognizes that it should not sell its goods under false labels.* Facts should not be adulterated by opinion, advertising should not appear as unprejudiced news, editorials should not be for sale to the highest bidder. No competent newspaper man will deny this first principle of my code.

Secondly, *that commodity which the newspaper offers for sale should be gotten honestly.* Theft, bribery, breach of confidence—none of these may escape condemnation under any such alias as "newspaper hustle," "up-to-date journalism," or the like. The editor who allows his reporter to steal private letters from an office waste basket, or knowing that they are so stolen publishes them; the editor who permits a reporter to secure documents by bribery; or one who publishes statements given to him or his reporters in confidence; such men are the pariahs of journalism, lepers who walk abroad constantly tinkling their own little bells of warning.

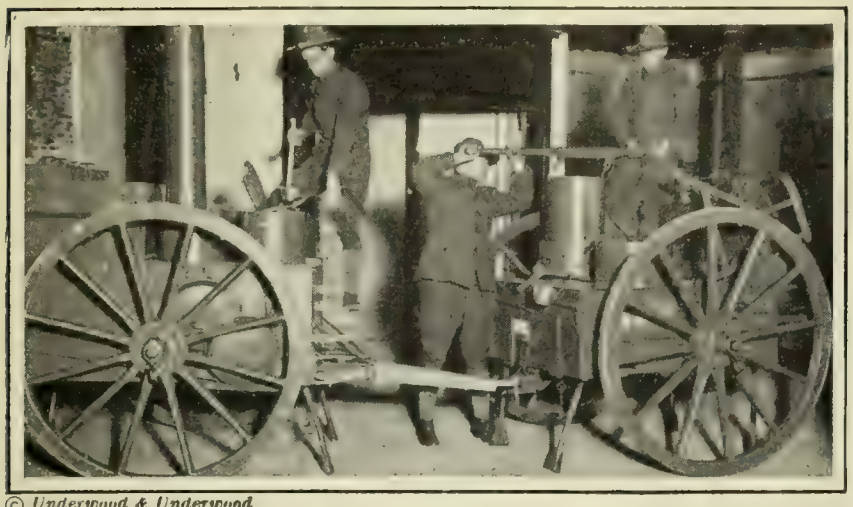
Please do not think of me as dreaming, in my remote and comfortable chair, of some fanciful Park Row establishment where St. Peter has become city editor and Gabriel goes abroad crying his papers. The graduate of a very earthly and sinful Park Row tells us of how he went forth as a reporter to get an advance statement of the Hughes Insurance Committee which was to be given out the following day. The committee had adjourned, but a friendly attaché let fall the hint that a stack of the coveted reports lay ready printed in the locked committee room. Five dollars to a scrubwoman ought to get you one, he added. The reporter carried the suggestion to his chief. "The man who turned that trick would get fired," said the city editor. "There is enough news that can be gotten honestly. Let the rest go." It is safe to assert that a majority of real newspapers would be content to have this emblazoned in their city rooms. As for the others—they only prove the rule.

These two commandments, then, sum up certain fundamental requirements of clean journalism. Your own pen, free from the jurisdiction of any office, nevertheless finds much of this same code imposed upon it by accepted social standards and your own ethical sense. For, firstly, it may not exploit its writings under false labels. It may not, for instance, write salaciously under the pretense of sermonizing, but actually impelled by a desire to win the attention of the prurient. Another common example of false labeling is furnished by the writer who sells his pen, whether it be to a breakfast food or a foreign government, and then denies, by every method of implication, that his product is hired propaganda. There is no law against any of these things—just as there was for years no law against bottling bad whisky and labeling it "nerve tonic." But the public conscience has an increasingly clear sense of their impropriety.

ON the whole, I think it amounts to this: your reader is entitled to know your motive in writing. You may write to amuse, to entertain, to preach, to teach, or to combine them all; you may sometimes ask him to guess. But you may not deceive him by *asserting* one motive while you harbor another.

Secondly, what my pen has to offer it must secure honestly. Greatly have I dreaded the approach of this assertion. It has shimmered before me as I wrote, like a distant sea of unknown depth; and now I am upon its brink, brought here by some faint hope that I might wade across! Breach of confidence, bribery, theft—committed in the struggle to get good copy—these were the sins that violated our journalistic code, and they have their parallels in the behavior of an individual writer. Using your friends and acquaintances as "copy" in ways [*Continued on page 48*

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL





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FEEDING A MILLION MEN

Up-to-date Government cook wagons furnish a good hot stew *Every camp has its "spud squad"—the cook has plenty of helpers*



© American Press

PART OF THE AUXILIARY MOBILIZATION

These far-reaching piles of crates and boxes are just a sample of the shipments that Uncle Sam is making to insure good and sufficient food for the men in the training camps thruout the country. More stores are going over, too, to take care of the food problem for the American troops in France



Kadel & Herbert

PIES THAT MOTHER COULDN'T MAKE

The American soldier eats more than any other in the world—pies such as these would seem to prove that there's a reason for it! Even the cook here can't help beaming with righteous pride; he gets the best of modern equipment and material to work with—"Uncle Sam supplies the dough"



French official photograph from Paul Thompson *Central News*

"H. M. S. SAUSAGE"—THE BRITISH NAVY IN THE AIR

Kite-balloons—otherwise known as "sausages"—are used all along the battle line to spot the enemy positions and to direct artillery fire. The bustle-like arrangement at the end holds the balloon steady. The lower photograph shows a dirigible guarding the coast



© *Underwood & Underwood*

GOOD-BYE BROADWAY! HELLO FRANCE!

Another contingent off to the troopships—the city skyline almost out of sight. You can learn a good bit about the soldier's psychology from this photograph of waving hats and forward-looking determination



Pictorial Press

FRANCE'S GREATEST AVIATOR

"The King of Aces," Captain Guynemer, who alone has brought down over fifty German warplanes. He is now reported missing



Central News

CHAPLAIN OF THE AMAZONS

When the Battalion of Death goes forward their chaplain goes too: Mother Maria Michailovna has been in heavy fighting



© *International Film*

THE FATHER OF BRITISH TANKS

Colonel Serenton, to whom the Allies owe one of their most successful [illegible] tions. He recently visited Washington

THE WOMEN BEHIND THE GUNS

BY JANET PAYNE WHITNEY

At the outbreak of the war Mrs. Whitney was one of the organizers of a bureau for women's service in London, which acted as a clearing-house for women's activities, gave free advice on all new and old openings for women's work, paid and voluntary, and endeavored to open new channels for women and to safeguard them from exploitation in untried fields. The bureau was in touch with the British War Office, the Red Cross, and centers of commercial, professional and agricultural opportunity.—THE EDITOR.

THE war burst upon England when the woman's movement in that country was at the hight of its struggle for the emancipation and enfranchisement of women. The papers were full every day of the sensational doings of the militant suffragets —their attacking of West End London shop-windows with hammers, their attempts to enter the House of Commons, their burning of empty houses, and struggles with policemen, their sufferings in prison; tucked away in inconspicuous places, as not such good "copy," were little paragraphs recording the meetings and processions of the constitutional suffragists; and the Anti-Suffrage League stormed in many a headline about "the unsexing of women" and how "woman's place was the home." That good old war-cry! How often one met it, from men and women up and down the country of the healthy old conservative English type, who really believed that a woman's charm depended upon her being sheltered and protected from the rough and tumble of the world, and refused to look the facts of the labor market in the face! But one never hears it now. War shatters men and cities, shatters life itself, but it shatters illusions too. May it shatter them so effectually that the cataclysm may never need to be repeated, because all the lessons it can teach have been burned into the heart of humanity for ever!

THE shock of the war was like a sudden, overwhelming silence in a noisy place. It brought women and men of every party and class shoulder to shoulder in a common interest, a common sorrow, a common effort. The old party cries died away. That passionate love of country which lies so deep in the English nature burst forth like a hidden volcano, and bore rich and poor, old and young, conservative and progressive alike on one ardent torrent of desire for service.

At first that torrent met every kind of barrier that red-tape and slow-moving English habits of thought could place in its way. I had occasion, early



Press Illustrating

The British army uses women inspectors



Press Illustrating

Munition works were opened to women first

in the war, to do a great deal of interviewing at a bureau which was opened by the London Society for Women's Suffrage to give free advice to every kind and class of woman who wanted to find her right outlet in service. Particulars of all kinds of work, paid and voluntary, and of all courses of training, open to women, were obtained and filed, and we did our best to sort out the right woman for the right work. It was astonishing to find at first how far women were ahead of the opportunities open to them. They poured in full of original ideas. "Look here, I've done no end of hunting—ridden ever since I could walk, almost!—know all there is to know about a horse, sick or well. Can't I help with remount work?" Or—"Please 'm, I've been a cook, fifteen years' experience, good references. Can't I get a place to cook for the soldiers in some o' them camps?" Or—"I was born and brought up on a farm, and I'd like to get back to the country. I'm twenty-five years old, and very strong. I'd like to quit domestic service and work on the land. Won't they be wanting women for that?"

AND one regarded the athletic-looking young sportswoman and the motherly old cook, and the bonny, buxom housemaid and thought them well suited for the work they asked for, and was sorrowful to tell them—"We will keep your particulars for reference, but none of that work is open to women at present. No doubt it will be presently—or ought to be!—but not yet!" Clerical work, trained and untrained, there was abundance of; and some dairy work, and a little gardening, and of course, munition work.

The first detachments of the Women's Volunteer Reserve Corps, who went in for more or less military drill, and paraded the streets of London in khaki uniform, with slouch hats, and skirts to the knee, were covered with ridicule in many quarters. The "average man" was very much annoyed at the sight of them. "What on earth are these women up to?" he remarked. "Do they want to do the bally fightin'? It's those wretched militants again on another stunt. They only want to be stared at!"

WHEN I left England a few weeks ago there were fifteen thousand women, members of this corps and others, working behind the lines in France, and more were going. Every hoarding bore an appeal for "10,000 more women to work on the land." Women were in remount work and doing magnificently. Corps of women cooks were being organized for work in the military concentration camps up and down the country. Women were acting as van drivers, railway porters, bus conductors, commissionaires, postmen, booking clerks, ticket collectors, window cleaners, street cleaners, chauffeuses—even for heavy motor-lorries—house painters and decorators, carpenters, farm laborers and bank clerks. In all except law-protected professions such as that of the chartered accountant and the barrister-at-law, it is no longer an answer to make to an applicant—"You can't take this job because you are a woman!" She is likely to reply—"Oh, but let me try!" —and to gain her point, because the harassed employer can find no good enough reason, in the topsy-turvy England of 1917, for *not* letting her try! And when given a trial, she generally makes good.

This sudden opening to women of innumerable careers hitherto monopolized by men has caused a great revolution in women's working attire. In the early days, an enterprizing employer in a big



© *International Film*

An English depot—the porters are all women



Press Illustrating

More chauffeurs for trucks are needed

West End store decided to have women instead of men to work the lifts and for safety and efficiency he required them to wear a neat suit of knickerbockers and a tunic to the knee. Some of the girls he was intending to put onto this work at once resigned, much offended at being asked to do anything so shocking and unmaidenly as to wear this uniform!

But this squeamishness is dying a natural death at a rate which would bring our great-grandmothers to tears, and must nearly kill with bottled anguish the pre-war advocate of the subjection of women. Suitability of costume to work is the law of the period. Where skirts are suitable, trust a woman to wear the more graceful garment! But where skirts only serve to collect dirt and impede movement, even to be a source of positive danger, the combined common sense of men and women who are out for efficiency has availed to abolish skirts during working hours, or to abbreviate them to a minimum length. The woman railway-carriage cleaner, in loose coat and trousers, and the farm lass in blouse and breeches and heavy boots, excite now no particular attention or comment; much less the bus conductor, in her workmanlike dark blue uniform, with skirt barely to the knee and long, dark gaiters to meet it. One wonders why the "women postman" does not don masculine attire, with its greater freedom for walking, and its infinitely superior qualities in wet and muddy weather. But if she has come to stay, no doubt even the Post Office will move with the times, and use its red tape to adorn necessity!

ONE of the problems of the hour is—*has* the woman-worker in these various fields come to stay? And if so, what will be the effect on the labor market, and on that apparently secondary consideration to hurried governments—the future generations?

There is at present a wave of exultation running over the women of England, a kind of intoxication of opportunity. The joy of adventure and experiment is theirs, and the delight of being *wanted—needed.* They no longer need to knock, doors are opening wide to them on every hand. They are indeed, in the expressive vernacular, having "the time of their lives." And in young women of the rougher sort—and some others, too!—it has roused something blindly iconoclastic, something that desires to kick over all the traces of accepted conventional rules for women's behavior, just for the fun of feeling and testing the new freedom that is theirs. Do clothes affect character? Watch the young carriage cleaners on an English railway station in their loose masculine suits, or a gang of young munition makers in theirs. They kick high in the sheer joy of unimpeded physical movement; they play leap-frog; they wrestle with each other like boys. The men porters joke with them in camaraderie, or give them a wide berth. It is not good to offend them. They will take their chance to mob and bully the man who does like a gang of young hooligans.

And yet of what good stuff these same rough girls are made! They will come thru radiantly and womanly triumphant if rightly handled at this difficult transition time between the old age and the new. Liberty, equality—watchwords of war; and then—Fraternity!—the banner of eternal peace.

I traveled in a railway train with one of these girls not long ago, the daughter of simple fisher-folk, going home to her people at Grimsby, "invalided out" of munition work, stricken with the dread "T.N.T." poisoning. She told her story very simply—how her brother went into the navy, and how she had wanted to "do her bit," and had



© *Underwood & Underwood*

Women ambulance drivers at the front

registered at the Labor Exchange for munition work; how she had been drafted to work at Woolwich, tho there were munition works much nearer her home, and had gone up alone to London; and how she had loyally volunteered to do her turn at the "danger shops." "What were they like?" I asked. "Oh, they were just little huts, all lined with white, like a hospital," she said, "and just two girls worked in each hut. They let you choose who you would go with. It was so shining white and clean you could eat off the floor! We worked at little white tables, putting the yellow powder into the cases. We had to keep the door and the window open all the time, and clean up every speck of the powder when we had done. The first day I was in there I fainted twice."



Press Illustrating

Red Cross nurses sew for soldiers too

"Couldn't you stop then?" I said.

"Oh, yes," she said, "the doctor advised me not to go again after I'd fainted the second time. There's always a doctor somewhere on the place for you to be taken to. But when I told the girls in my hostel at night they said—'Well, *I* wouldn't be a funk! I would finish out my week!' You only work at the danger-shops one week in four. So I went back and finished my week, and got the poisoning. You see, I thought our boys at the front were running risks, and why shouldn't I? I wanted to do my bit. But the pain was dreadful at first, and I went quite yellow all over. I was ill like that for weeks and weeks. But that's over now, and I've come pretty nearly ordinary looking again, except my hair. That's still yellow, you see. It was brown before."

"Will you soon be all right?" I said, "*quite* all right?" "Oh, no, miss!" she said, simply, "the doctor said I might never be able to work again. I can't sleep and I can't eat properly."

"Then have you been pensioned by the Government?"

"Oh no, miss." But she was not resentful. It was all in the day's work. She had volunteered for the danger-shops and she had had bad luck. She had no medal and no pension. She was going back to br ezy, fishy Grimsby a physical and nervous wreck, this rough daughter of the people, but she was apparently unregretful. She had done her bit.

That she would have done a much better bit for England by becoming a healthy and happy wife and mother is just one of the ironies of self-sacrifice—especially in war-time!

It is an indisputable fact that many more English women will be denied the rich experiences of marriage and motherhood after this war than was the case before it, owing to the increased disparity of numbers between men and women, and also owing to the increasingly high standard of marriage which is a result of the greater freedom and wider experience of women. When a woman demands of a possible husband not only that he shall be "in love" with her, but that he shall be equal to being her friend and comrade for life, she may well choose to go thru life unwed rather than descend to any second-best. These two

[*Continued on page 40*



Photograph by M. E. Hewitt

INSIDE THE HOUSE LIVABLE

A HALL AND STAIRWAY THAT MANAGE ADMIRABLY THEIR RESPONSIBILITY OF CREATING A FAVORABLE FIRST IMPRESSION

The Countryside

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO SENSIBLE AND EFFICIENT COUNTRYSIDE LIVING : BETTER HOUSES : BETTER ROOMS : BETTER GARDENS : BETTER ROADS AND BETTER TOWNS FOR THOSE WHOSE INTERESTS LIE BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE FARM

RUG BEAUTY IN THE SMALL HOUSE

BY CHURCHILL RIPLEY

A wave of enthusiastic determination to make the humblest home attractive is sweeping over the country. Whether it is because the war is filling their minds with such serious thoughts that for relief women are turning to the peaceful arts and taking thought of each detail in the house, it is definitely true that thought is fastened at the moment on beauty as well as war.

Woman's clubs are largely responsible for rounding out the interests of women, by awakening them to an intelligent comprehension of all that is meant by home economics and household betterment. While willing to serve in every possible way, and to be useful, they are determined as well to make useful things beautiful.

Among other questions that have been asked those who are endeavoring to guide the popular taste is one that appeals to many, "How can rug beauty exist in the small house?"

With every department store in the country offering rugs and carpets for sale, the modern small house is apt to become filled with incongruous floor coverings spread about for utility with no thought of harmonious effect.

If one were not restricted in any way it might be desirable to use Oriental handmade rugs thruout a small as well as a large house, as they wear longer and are beautiful as long as they last. But there are many small houses in which ornate Oriental rugs would be as much out of place as a large oil painting in a massive gold frame. Moreover, it is an expensive thing to cover the floors of a house with even the cheapest rugs and an Oriental one would be quite out of the question for a young housekeeper of small means.



A good rug for the living room—the Persian floral design in both field and border

How then may taste be used in the selection of what the market offers? Is there any way in which better results may be attained than is generally the case? A hopeless situation sometimes offers the best opportunity for individual experiment, and so in this matter the solution rests with the ingenious housewife. Why not think out some way of making use of modern domestic rugs that will at least show that a plan was followed in placing them, for rugs may be selected and arranged in such a way that one room will look quite unlike another, and different from the rooms in the house next door.

Suppose, for example, you confine yourself to what the stores offer as "art squares." These, if they are bought indiscriminately, will have a far less attractive look than if some thought is followed in their selection. Suppose you confine yourself to floral designs and do not allow any geometric patterns to appear in the house. Or admitting geometric, exclude all floral designs. The effect of repose is noticeable at once. It is possible to obtain very good copies of Persian rugs in the modern domestic machine-made product. You will find the so called palm leaf design as well as others of historic interest in these rugs that carry Oriental names, made in soft rich colors that will give quality and unity to the furnishing of living room, dining room and hall, for the modern manufacturer is alive to the needs of the moment and is making carpet rugs in shapes and sizes to fit any space with designs alike. The soft shades of rich red of Serebend rugs is reproduced very creditably in domestic rugs with flecks of blue, green and yellow in the repeat design of palm leaves. When floral designs have been used on the ground floor it might not be amiss to use geometric patterns upstairs.

The Caucasian rugs of the Orient give a never failing supply of ideas to manufacturers. and good results are obtained. Ask for Daghestan, Cahistan and Shirvan patterns. They are often copied correctly and are much better than mongrel use of motifs by designers who know nothing of originals. Knowledge of Oriental rugs costs nothing, and is of immense assistance to one selecting copies of the varied designs that make them beautiful.

When there is a plain self-colored rug on the floor patterns may be used in the curtaining and furniture covering. It is amazing, however, to see how much a rug with elaborate design is helped by using



Don't combine floral and geometric patterns in the same room



Caucasian designs like this can be found in machine-made rugs

plain colored materials for furnishings. This is the A B C of success in selection of objects for adornment of the home.

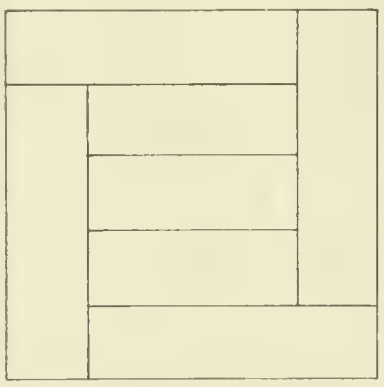
Holding to a single general tone in the rugs as in the Serebund plan, the hangings might be either of some soft shade of red that will harmonize, or of either one of the colors in the design.

Bokhara and Afghan patterns are prevalent in domestic rugs as they have been most successfully reproduced. The rich tones and shades of red and brown are easily handled. With the floor stained a deep old Indian red, almost black, these Turcoman designs are most effective. There are so many dark tones in the rugs that they subdue the bright crimson red and the entire ground floor of a house is rendered attractive and livable by holding to this single style.



Several domestic reproductions of Samarkand rugs. They prove to be very satisfactory

If it is impossible to procure even domestic copies of Oriental rugs, there are still ways of covering the floor that will prove satisfactory and novel. Let no one be discouraged while matting exists. Its charms have yet to be sounded. An idea may be taken from the *mats* used in Japan, and in modest homes in America matting may be handled in an attractive way. When it is used the floor need not be stained and so expense is saved.



An ingenious way to lay floor matting — Diagram A

In diagram A the single width of matting is carried entirely around the room and not laid in strips as has been the custom in American homes. Short lengths are then fitted into the middle space inside the border width.

In diagram B the matting is carried across the ends of the room, and shorter lengths are fitted at the sides between the top and bottom or end widths. The central space is filled with widths placed at right angles from the side widths of the matting.

Never make a miter joining of matting or single breadths of carpet out of which a thrifty housewife sometimes endeavors to make her own carpet rug. Learn from the borders of old Oriental rugs to let the borders extend in frank fashion along the sides as far as necessary and then finish the ends across from side to side.

The possibilities of cocoa matting have not yet been exhausted. Even in an ambitious house a rug made of breadths of brown cocoa matting laced together with heavy brown cord lacings would not be amiss. In a cottage dining room such a rug would be very appropriate, and when the room is embellished with brown sacking curtains laced with the brown cord, and various bits of brown pottery and old brass the effect is good. The distinctive air about such a room defies all attempt to discern the details of the decorative scheme.

Sometimes the addition of a single feature will give an entirely original effect even to a product that is in itself commonplace. For example, the "hit or miss" rag rugs that may be bought for very little money can be made unique and attractive by binding them all around with a solid color drilling or Canton flannel. The flimsy fringe which is generally of thin unsubstantial cotton is thus confined and full value is given to the colors in the rug by thus controlling them with solid color. Orientals have much to teach us in the use of bindings. They use them to protect the edges of fabrics, and at times they are most ornately attached with ornamental and very beautiful stitches to the fabrics they bind.

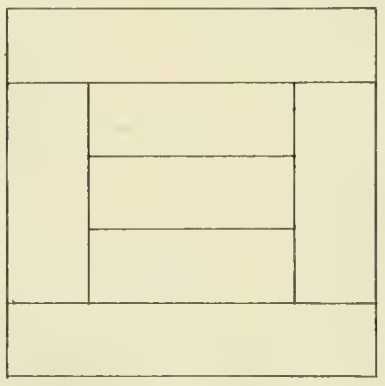


Diagram B—another good pattern for handling matting

It is somewhat the vogue at present to use dull colored linoleum on the entire floor of a small house, in tile effects of deep rich red, blue or green alternating with black squares. Mats of black sheepskin thrown here and there combine with the tile effect in giving a somewhat Italian appearance. In homes where there are growing children running in and out with sandy shoes it is both a practical and sanitary method of covering the floor.

There are many different sorts of machine made rugs good in themselves. There are all wool Wilton rugs which have a pile surface. Competing with them is an ordinary product made of cotton which is not durable. The Body Brussels rug is generally reliable as the colors in the design are woven of dyed yarn, while in Tapestry Brussels the design is simply stamped or printed in colors on the surface.

Chenille rugs are made without seams and are reversible. They are soft and pliable and in solid colors sometimes lend themselves to a scheme, as hard surface rugs do not. Jute rugs are made by the Japanese who are at present catering to the public taste for Chinese designs. Jute rugs are perishable, but give a most artistic effect when properly placed.



Well-distributed geometric designs—this style of rug is much copied



Two rugs are better than one in this case—the designs are similar

MOVING INTO WINTER QUARTERS

BY HUGH FINDLAY



A tomato vine with fruit, pruned and ready for packing in straw. You can keep tomatoes this way thru most of the winter

A WISE gardener is not satisfied to have a supply of fresh vegetables during the summer months and then depend on canned foodstuffs during the winter; he plans to have fresh vegetables practically all the year round. This can be done if only the essential principles are observed in regulating temperature, moisture and ventilation.

If the vegetables are stored in a storage building, root cellar or outdoor pit, the temperature should be about 32° to 34° F. Some vegetables, like cabbage, can stand 25° above zero and even lower, but for general purposes the temperature should be a little above freezing. If the temperature goes much above 35°, decay may set in. If the air is too dry the vegetables shrink and become useless, but if kept moist they retain their plumpness. When root crops, such as turnips or carrots, get wet and the temperature goes up decay is sure to make its appearance and it spreads rapidly.

No part of storing is so important as ventilation. The air must be fresh, cool and clear. After a severe cold night or several days and nights of bad weather, open the ventilator a crack the first chance you get in order to let out the foul air and admit fresh. There is considerable heat in vegetables and steam may be seen escaping from the ventilator early in the morning especially if the storehouse has been closed for several days. This is an indication of proper circulation.

Roots should be fully grown before storing and all badly bruised roots should be thrown out. The taps should be cut off about an inch above the root. Do not expose the roots to the air too long before storing them. Never wash the soil from the root crops or cut the roots from cabbage or celery.

There is no better way to store vegetables than in the soil out of doors and this method of storing may be practised successfully where the winter temperature does not go too low. Where the temperature frequently drops to 20° below zero do not attempt to store the pithy vegetables. Such crops as turnips, parsnips, salsify, beets, carrots, cabbage and potatoes may be kept until late spring if stored in a well-drained strip of soil.



1. The wrong way to cut the top. The wounded flesh of the root usually decays. 2. Beets that are too small to store. 3. Beets with the tops properly cut; the right size

THE OUTDOOR STORAGE PIT

WHERE the soil is more or less level, dig two trenches eight inches deep on each side of the mound-base, which should be about six feet wide and long enough so that the vegetables may be piled four feet deep. Place on the surface of the ridge about six inches of clean straw. Make a ventilator of six inch boards, like the one shown in the illustration, and place one of these shafts along every five feet after the vegetables have reached a hight of 12 inches over the floor of the pit. If the pit is only 5 feet long place a ventilator in the center. Pile the vegetables around the ventilator to a hight of 4 feet and cover the mound shaped pile with 6 to 8 inches of straw. As the weather grows colder cover the mound with sufficient soil to keep out the frost.

It is not a bad idea to throw a strip of canvas over the mound early in the fall to keep out the rain until sufficient soil is added to shed the water. Open the pit at one end, and stuff the hole with sufficient straw to keep the frost out after the desired vegetables have been removed. Cabbage may be buried three tiers high by standing the cabbage head down in the straw. Cabbage should be the last crop to store for it decays quickly in warm weather. Remove only the partly decayed leaves and do not disturb the root.

THE VEGETABLE CELLAR

THE great difficulty with most cellars is that there has been no forethought for a vegetable storeroom and the furnace and pipes are so placed that it is a problem to construct the proper type of storage room. Select a part of the cellar under a window and construct your pit with boards on the inside and wall board on the outside (a non-conductor of heat and cold). While the shape may not be ideal, yet it will answer the purpose. Bins may be constructed to divide off the potatoes from the roots. Onions may be stored with other vegetables if placed in crates. Shelves may be constructed on the walls for winter squash, pumpkins and fruit. Roots and potatoes keep better if covered with burlap and if the room is kept dark and cool. Such a vegetable cellar must be ventilated carefully, for one night's neglect in closing the window may mean the loss of the entire winter supply. A pail of water placed in the center of the room will supply sufficient moisture. Keep a good thermometer hanging from the ceiling in the center of the room. Keep water in the furnace and a pail of water near so as to absorb the gas. Never allow the furnace gases to get into the root cellar.

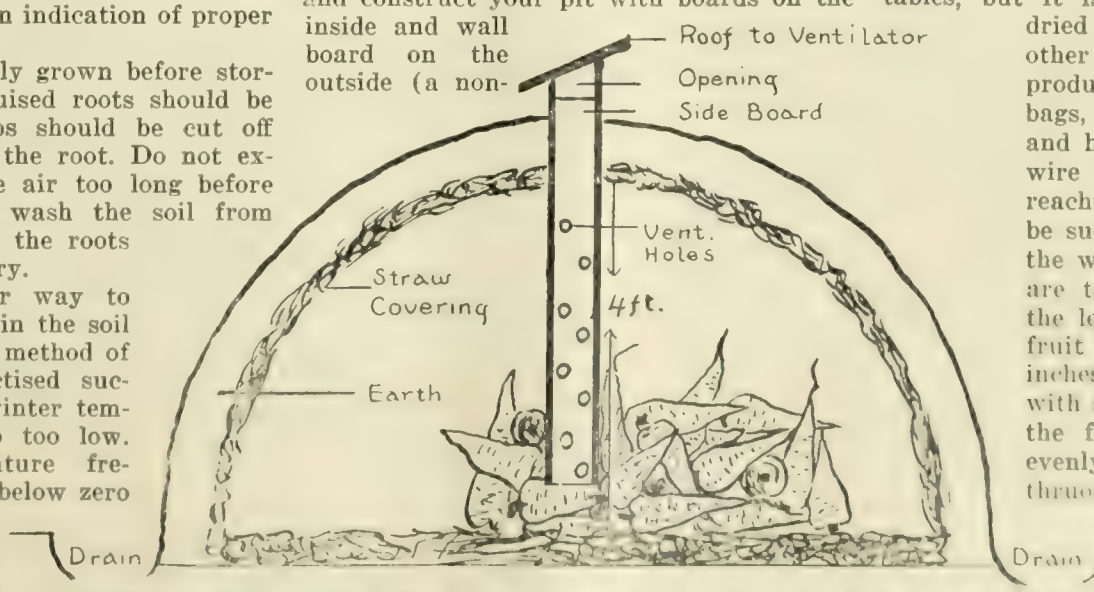


A ventilator placed on the ground before the cabbage is packed around it. The roots are just as they were pulled from the soil

If you have room for only a few large boxes line the outside of each with wall board, place a ventilator in the center, fill in the roots and cover them with five inches of soil. Place the box as far from the furnace as possible. Place two strips of boards for the box to rest on so that the air can circulate under it.

THE VEGETABLE ATTIC

FOR general purposes the attic is too cold and dry in winter to store vegetables, but it is just the place to store dried corn, beans, peas and other dried foodstuffs. The dried produce should be put in strong bags, tied tightly about the top, and hung from the ceiling by a wire to prevent mice from reaching them. Tomatoes may be successfully kept for most of the winter if the fruit and vine are taken before frost, part of the leaves cut off, the vine and fruit carefully placed in six inches of straw and covered with sufficient straw to keep out the frost. The tomatoes ripen evenly and at various times thruout the winter. If covered, they retain their plumpness. But remember that the tomatoes should never be picked from the vine.



Diagrap of a vegetable pit. It should run east and west and the mouth of the ventilator should slant north. Have eight inches of straw at the base of the pit. As the weather grows colder add more earth, as indicated, to keep out the frost



These tiny broché and diaper effects are the safest patterns for all-over papering. They combine well with a stenciled frieze

THE ALL-IMPORTANT WALL PAPER

A PLEA FOR GENTLENESS IN ITS USE

BY GEORGE LELAND HUNTER

WALL papers are the most universal form of domestic ornament. At a minimum of expense they gratify the American love of novelty and change. Landlords even supply them free at the beginning of leases, thus encouraging new tenants to express their decorative personality on the walls that are to encage them.

Fearlessly the responsibility is assumed. Furniture and rugs demand prayerful consideration because of their high cost. But wall papers are so cheap that in selecting them even the poorest do not hesitate to use their own judgment.

Yet wall papers are the dominant decorative feature of most homes. As far as there is any style, it is the style of the paper covered walls. The wall papers overshadow the other furnishings so completely that a new wall paper means practically a new room.

Unfortunately sample books of wall paper or even sample rolls, mean little to the layman. They seldom give him the slightest idea of how the papers will look when hung. So he usually chooses them without much consideration of where they are to go, just as if he were pulling them blindly out of a grab bag.

Fifteen years ago the result was worse than it is today. At that time American wall paper manufacturers in the constant search for "originality," made necessary by the annual production of "new lines," were exploiting the sinuous and asymmetrical shapes of Art Nouveau. Of course these shapes didn't go with the other furnishings, but nobody bothered about that. The decorative penny-a-lines announced that Art Nouveau papers were "all the rage this season"; and the salesmen whose livelihood depended on disposing of the goods, cheerfully confirmed the announcement.

A large percentage of the very cheap papers are still distinctly bad. This is due not only to inferior materials and execution but also to ugly combinations of color, and patterns that echo crudely and brokenly those from which they are copied. Some of them are merely stupid and vague because of lack of character; others are noisy caricatures.



Number 19, a hand blocked reproduction. These examples of good wall papers at moderate prices were selected by Mr. Hunter

I do not propose in this short article to waste much space on bad papers. All of those I have illustrated are well printed on good paper in excellent designs, and range in price from 40 cents to $1.25 a roll, except number 19 which is hand blocked and consequently dearer.

Colonial is not only the patriotic and popular, but also a safe and sane style to follow and develop. Largely English before 1800, and French after (provided we are allowed to continue to use the name Colonial during the first part of the nineteenth century), it possesses such infinite variety that every room in the house may be different and yet represent our American forbears truly.

Wall papers being a development of the eighteenth century, the majority of our Colonial papers are Georgian Rococo or Georgian Classic. In both the Chinese influence often manifests itself, not only in pattern papers like those illustrated, but also in picture and scenic papers like those so delightfully portrayed in Miss Sanborn's "Old Time Wall Papers." One of the most effective of these Chinese papers is "The Canton" (number 8), resurrected from the walls of the Lee mansion in Marblehead. Other historic Colonial papers are those from the Stanwood-Mansfield house in Gloucester, Massachusetts, number 10, and from the Stoddard house in Ithaca, New York, number 15. Another interesting Chinese paper with floral stripes and quaint Chinese buildings simply presented is number 11. Distinctly later in style are number 1 with its Greek refinements; "The Pastoral," number 7, which betrays its French origin; "The Quincy," number 16, a Swiss lace effect; number 2 with its large grayed roses. Distinctly earlier in style are the English needlework effects of number 14 and number 6, as well as the pomegranate patterns of number 17 and number 3. Number 9 has a border in crewels.

The question of borders is one that should be seriously considered in papering a room. While many of the appliqué borders and friezes are often terribly misused



Verdures, ancient and modern: Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4. The pomegranate pattern of 3 is a particularly pleasing grayed effect

to create overheavy panel and crown effects, a simple border is sometimes indispensable, especially where the woodwork is negligible. It is, of course, easier for the paperhanger to paste the walls completely over with a solid pattern, but the result is frequently displeasing, particularly if the motif is strong enough to seem to stand out in relief against the background.

The patterns safest to use in all-over papering are tiny broché and diaper effects like those illustrated at the head of the article. Such patterns are also safest with the stenciled picture friezes that are made in both England and the United States, and that lessen appreciably the apparent hight of a room that is too high for its other dimensions.



A half dozen Colonial patterns which show Chinese, French, Swiss and English influences. Reading from the top to the right: Numbers 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

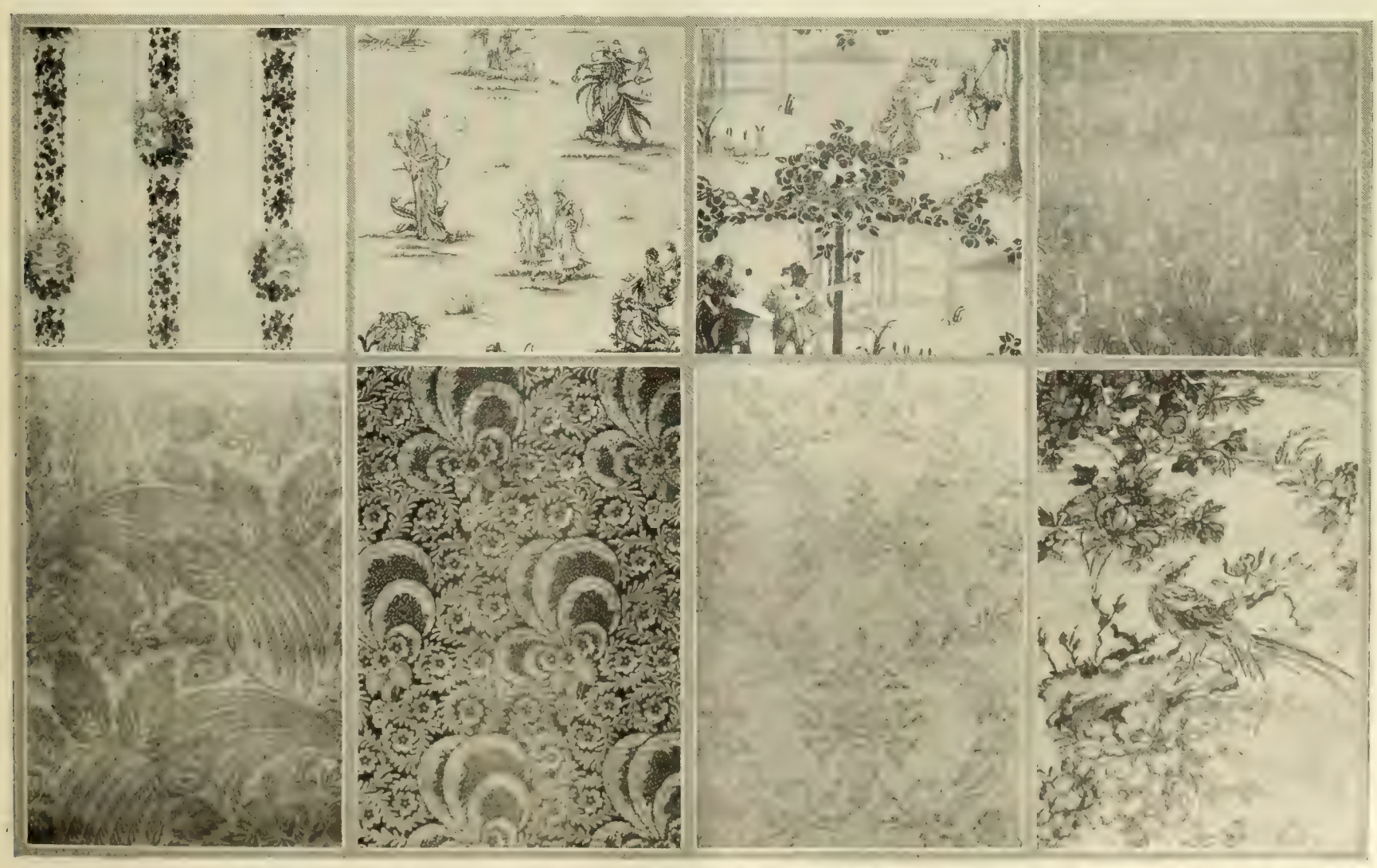
Fortunately the texture or almost absence of texture of wall papers is such as to render their effects less pronounced than those of other wall hangings. The lines and stipplings simulate only faintly the surface of tapestry and needlework and burlap and grasscloth. The designs that come from the loom accentuated by contrasting threads in color and in relief are in roller-printed wall papers so toned down by the process as to give little offense.

Many of the worst wall papers are printed in strong and solid colors. Avoid them. Nothing could be worse than some of the cartridge papers and heavy stripes. The genius of wall papers is gentleness, and the best makers appreciate this by their choice and blending of colors, using soft grays such as predominate in the papers illustrated, or graying down the bright colors by printing them homeopathically.

With the expensive hand-blocked scenic papers the dangers of repetition do not exist. Scenic papers open out the walls wonderfully. With them the danger is quite the contrary. Too often hung around a room without any repeat, they lack balance and symmetry and seem to "travel" unceasingly.

Above all do not use dark and gloomy papers such as were once so popular for Mission and rustic interiors and for dining rooms. It is part of the genius of wall papers that they reflect light generously, and every advantage should be taken of their natural tendency.

The William Morris inspiration is illustrated in Walter Crane's "Flora," number 12, and in "Troubadour," number 13, which owes its charm to Kate Greenaway.



American wall papers of quality in patterns and coloring. Numbers 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, reading from the top to the right

The House Livable

SIXTH ARTICLE IN THE SERIES



A brick house of excellent proportions is the Gregory residence at Hartford, Connecticut. Smith and Bassett, architects

OF late there is an increasing tendency to build country houses of fireproof construction, and a house which is fireproof thruout is unquestionably the most satisfactory, even aside from the point of its being non-inflammable. Masonry walls do not shake; plaster applied to masonry walls does not crack, and while the cost is still somewhere above that of wood construction, the difference between them is, with the increasing cost of wood, steadily becoming less; some of the new methods of constructing fireproof floors by means of terra cotta and concrete arches, reinforced with iron, are very little in excess of the cost of wood, even today. The main difference between the cost of a wood house and a fireproof house is not so much in the actual construction as in the added cost of attaching wooden trim, doors, floors, etc. to the masonry work, a factor which will probably not be disposed of soon, since there are few masonry floors as pleasant to walk upon, or as satisfactory as wood, and the cost of metal trim and doors in the average country house is almost prohibitive.

The only fireproof material used at all in its natural state is stone; all others are either manufactured or artificially colored and, while stone is rarely used without some cutting, its effect is dependent less upon artificial treatment than is the case with any other material. Most varieties are extremely durable and fairly waterproof, altho some sorts are porous and liable to make the interior of a house damp unless it is waterproofed either inside or out. Probably no other material requires so much intelligence in its use; a stone wall can be either the most beautiful or the ugliest of all exterior surfaces, in accordance with the way it is cut and laid to conform to the general style of the house. Tho no hard and fast rule can be made as to how to cut it, it may be said in general that the individual pieces of stone should be small and the mortar joints not too narrow. One requisite of good stonework is that the wall should not appear to be held together by the mortar; or, to say it another way, the stones in the walls should be so laid that they would retain their positions without mortar. A wall which has this characteristic will usually be handsome in itself, whether or not it is appropriate to the design of the house of which it forms a part. Walls built of bulging cobblestones for instance, look as if they would roll apart were it not for the mortar, and walls made of stones with the joints fitted together at all sorts of angles, like mosaic, are also inappropriate. The basis of artistic success is sound structure. Many things which please us, do so primarily because they are structurally correct and only secondarily because of their decorative qualities. Thus the stonework in the old house at Hackensack is well shaped and laid and has a comfortable sense of fitness, regardless of its color or texture.

It is not necessary, however, for stone to be cut into regular blocks to make it appear stable. In fact, to build a wall of as regular stonework as in the old Hackensack house and not produce an effect of chilling formality is something of an achievement. Country houses in general need a freer and less obviously labored treatment of stone. We know that most of the stone walls around farm fields stand up pretty well, and any house wall in which the stone is laid as in these field



Stone and brick were used together in this house designed for the Amsterdam Building Company by Frederick Strener, architect

stone walls will be satisfactory, but do not forget that where mortar is used it must not be concealed. A house wall of fieldstone with the mortar kept far back of the surface or colored like the stone in an attempt to hide it is instantly, tho sometimes subconsciously, recognized as tricky construction, and the mind resents deception of every kind. Therefore, when a wall is built of small, rough fragments of stone the mortar must be used in the most natural way, wide or narrow, as the interstices between the various stones require, and finished practically flush with the surface of the stone. Nowhere has work of this variety been better done than in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, where the stone naturally splits into long, narrow pieces and, when laid with the beds horizontal and wide white mortar joints, is most attractive.

THE surface of stone will, of course, vary with the design. The house with a profusion of delicate detail demands a negative surface to set it off, while a house in which the detail is bold and rough will require a treatment of its wall surfaces of corresponding vigor. The texture of the wall as a whole is dependent upon two separate qualities, color and relief, and both the stone and mortar joint influence these things. It must not be forgotten that from a distance the colors of the stone and the mortar blend together, fuse in the eye like an impressionistic painting, so care must be taken to secure two colors which are mutually harmonious. The combination of deprest mortar joints with smooth stone will give a wall of generally rough character, and, conversely, rough stone may be brought into harmony with dainty detail by the use of plenty of smooth mortar.

The worst feature about the use of stone for exterior walls is its cost, which, even where stone is plentiful, is greater than that of any other kind of wall. This is mainly because all work upon it must be done by hand (except in the case of limestone and marble) because of the great quantity of cement required to completely fill all joints.

THE commonest objection to stone walls on the part of the public, however, is not the cost but the alleged dampness of stone houses. This attitude of mind is doubtless a legacy of old times when mortar—even lime-mortar—was too costly to be used except for outside finish, and the walls were laid up in clay or mud, so that much water did undoubtedly penetrate the walls. Also, these old houses were plastered directly on the back of the stonework, and as all building materials except wood are somewhat absorbent, the inside of the walls invariably contained some moisture. Nowadays stone walls are laid in cement mortar thruout; their backs are painted with some sort of tar product to keep out dampness and the plaster work, instead of being applied directly to the stone, is done on lath nailed to vertical strips of wood secured to the wall, thus leaving an air-space between the plaster and the wall so that there will be some circulation of air to dry out any



A brick house of the Philadelphia type. Residence of Dr. Fischer, Englewood, New Jersey. Aymar Embury II, architect

Brick and Stone

BY AYMAR EMBURY II



Stone with stucco. Residence of Mr. G. H. Culvert, Hampton Township, Pennsylvania. Janssen and Abbott, architects

dampness which may penetrate the stone. As to the particular type of house to which stone is best suited, it need be said only that it is suited equally well to all. It is a material which is found everywhere and has been in consequence universally used, altho with different methods of jointing and cutting. In Italy, in England and in the United States it was a common material in the times to which we look for precedent, and was employed with freedom and vigorous design. It has, moreover, one quality peculiar to itself: where native stone is used it automatically helps to tie the house to the surroundings. No one will dispute the assertion that a house should look native, and it seems to be a fact that the use of local materials, and especially local stone, assists the design in conveying that impression.

Terra cotta as an exterior finish for walls is of two kinds: the first where a block is burned and then glazed with a superficial finish of any desired color and texture; the second where the unglazed block, made for use under some other material, is employed as a finish. For country work neither has much advantage. The glazed variety is economical only when there is sufficient repetition of a single pattern to pay for the cost of molding the pattern, which in country houses makes it cost more than the stone it pretends to imitate. Further, there are grave doubts as to its permanence, since any fault in, or crack thru, the glaze admits water to the porous interior block and the frost then destroys the surface.

The unglazed kind is much cheaper, but is made in a very few fixed sizes only, and as the unit is not so small as brick, one constantly encounters ugly cuts or the necessity of using small pieces to fill out between windows.

Brick is unquestionably in many respects the best of all building materials for exterior walls. It is strong, fireproof, easily handled and made in a wide range of colors and textures. It is the most durable of all walls, needing no painting or even renewing of the mortar joints (called pointing) because it offers so excellent a surface for mortar to cling to that it seldom falls out as it sometimes does in stone walls. Windows and doors are easily built into brick walls and can readily be made weather-proof. The walls themselves do not transmit much moisture if the exterior face brick is fairly dense but sufficient dampness will strike thru the mortar-joints to cause trouble if no circulation of air is allowed between the brick and the plaster.



This seventeenth century Dutch farmhouse at Hackensack, New Jersey, shows a simple but effective use of cut stone



Brickwork in Flemish bond. Residence of Mr. William H. Davidge, Westport, Connecticut. Murphy and Dana, architects

Brick is suited to practically all architectural styles and blends readily with almost all varieties of landscape, altho when a house is built in a bleak, barren setting, brick looks worse than anything else. A brick wall ought not to be used without a judicious admixture of other materials in the cornices. sills and lintels of the windows and piazzas or porches, for the uniformity of its color and the monotony of its surface, due to the repetition of small elements of uniform size, demand relief.

There is probably no other material in which the processes of manufacture and the artistic excellence of the product have been so greatly improved during the past few years. Even ten years ago there were but two kinds of brick available: one the soft, permeable common brick and the other the so-called "pressed brick" of hard outline, smooth surface and uniform color. The common brick is too soft for exterior use; it absorbs water, making a damp house in summer, and, when cold weather comes, the water in the brick freezes and the surface peels off. The prest brick, on the other hand, was mechanically excellent but its uniformity robbed the surface of all textural interest.

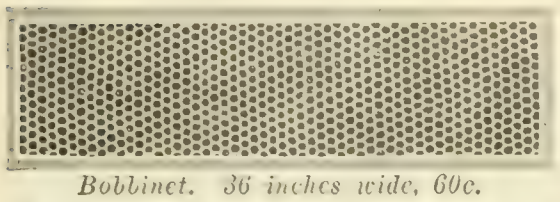
In the new products no attempt has been made to get the color uniform. Bricks of various shades of red, brown and buff are built into the same wall, so that from a little distance they mingle together in a soft, quiet hue which is not that of any individual brick but rather a mean between them all. The effect has in general the same pleasant quality which we associate with old work, and which architects had despaired of ever producing in new work, believing that the softening hand of time alone could work such miracles of coloring, tho how they expected the hard, smooth prest brick ever to change to the soft surface of old English or Colonial brickwork one cannot guess.

As with stone, the method of laying has much to do with the appearance of a brick wall, and the size, shape and color of the mortar-joint should be considered before deciding how it is to be laid. The outside layer of bricks is, of course, the only one that shows, but this must be connected into the backing-up brick if the wall is to be substantial. This is accomplished in various ways which considerably alter the appearance of the surface. Bricks are generally two inches high. four inches wide and eight inches long, and are laid lengthwise of the wall, so that the exposed surface is two inches by eight inches. Now if all the outside brick were laid in this way there would be no "bond" (or connection) between the face brick and the rest of the wall, except by the adhesion of the mortar, and the wall would act as two independent elements, two thin walls built side by side. To unite them some of the face brick are run crosswise into the wall, so that their ends only show. The general practise in rough brickwork in this country is to make each sixth course a "header" course. This course is different from the others and often forms a sort of decorative line calling attention to the wrong points. When every second row of bricks is laid endwise (which is called "English bond") the repetition becomes constant and does not attract attention. and a somewhat greater variety of surface is obtained.

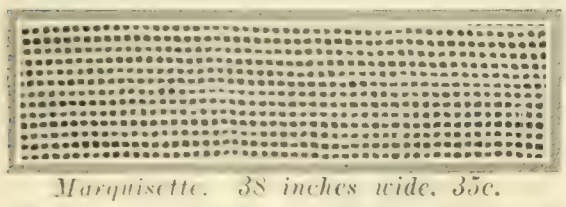
As said before, the color of the bricks themselves only partially determines the color of the wall in which they are used. the mortar does the rest. If dark red bricks with a wide white mortar-joint, are used. the whole wall will be a light pinkish color; with gray mortar in joints of the normal size (about three-eighths of an inch) the wall will be a rich purplish red; with black joints it will appear a rather oppressive brown; so the color of the mortar is important. In choosing the color of the brick, the color of the trim and roof must be considered so that the parti colored house will blend into a harmonious whole.

GOOD CURTAINS AND ECONOMY

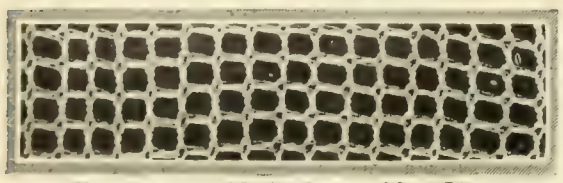
BY ABBOT McCLURE AND HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN



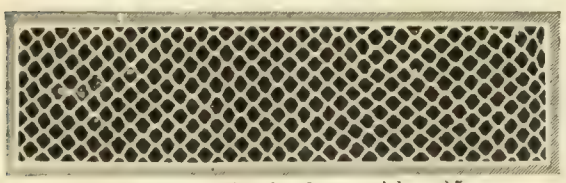
Bobbinet. 36 inches wide, 60c.



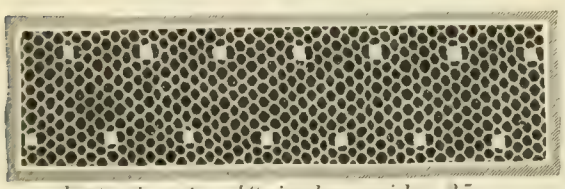
Marquisette. 38 inches wide, 35c.



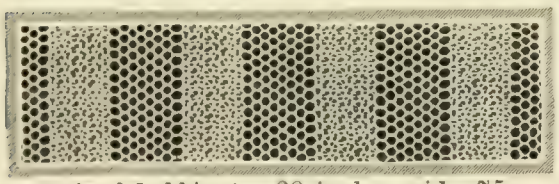
Filet net. 45 inches wide, 50c.



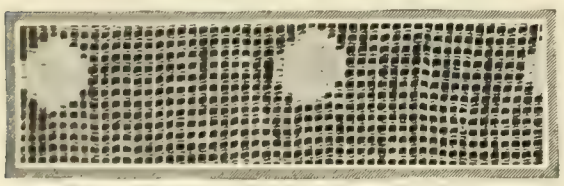
Bobbinet. 36 inches wide, 35c.



Dotted net. 40 inches wide, 35c.



Striped bobbinet. 38 inches wide, 75c.



Dotted net. 45 inches wide, 75c.



Cotton gimp, 8c. Black and white, 10c.



Cotton gimp, 10c. Cotton edging, 3c.



Scrim. 38 inches wide, 30c.



Fine scrim. 38 inches wide, 25c.

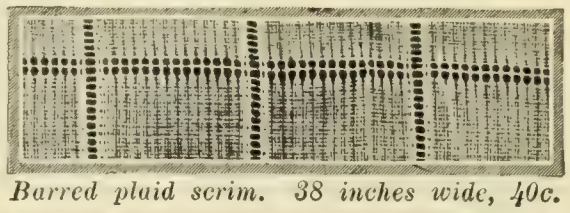
THE practise of economy is just now a patriotic duty and one that seems to be getting pretty general and consistent observance. But practising economy does not mean letting things gradually run down in condition and go without attention until they are ready to drop to pieces. It is not economy, but sheer shiftlessness, to withhold a pair of shoes from the cobbler until the heels are all worn down and their unevenness has spoiled the set of the whole shoe which, when finally repaired, will probably avenge the neglect by developing a disconcerting squeak. If the heels are kept in proper shape, the shoe lasts longer. In quite the same way, it is invariably more economical in the end to keep everything else in good condition and prolong its usefulness by a moderate and timely expenditure. Economy means good management, keeping things up to the scratch, efficiency and saving in the long run.

Curtains, like shoes, are conspicuous by their very position and neglected or worn-out curtains will create as unfavorable an impression of the aspect of a room as neglected footwear will of an individual. And the mere *impression* is not the only thing; bad physical surroundings exert a real and actively mischievous effect upon the psychological attitude. That is one reason why military and naval regulations require everything to be kept scrupulously trim and neat and cheerful. In view, therefore, of the reduction in personal efficiency proceeding from depressing surroundings, it is not a piece of unpatriotic extravagance but rather an evidence of patriotic thrift—to see that windows in need of attention are not further neglected but freshly curtained with inexpensive but appropriate materials, for no single feature in the equipment of a room can contribute more than curtains to an atmosphere of cheer and genuinely active and wholesome inspiration.

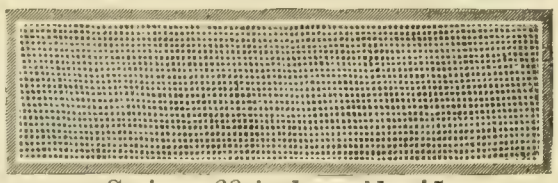
AT first thought, perhaps, it may not seem especially inspiring to run thru a list comprizing cheesecloth (more euphoniously called *Euclid batiste*), scrim, bobbinette, swiss, cotton crepe, unbleached muslin, carriage-makers' scrim and a few other kindred materials, but when one stops to consider that many of the so-called "smart" decorators constantly resort to them and that more than half the battle is in the way the curtains are made and hung, the matter takes on a different complexion, especially as so much can be accomplished at a trifling cost.

Cheesecloth—call it *Euclid batiste*, if you must—costs from 12½ to 18 cents a yard and comes both white and cream colored or unbleached in 24, 27 and 36 inch widths. It is frequently doubled to give it more body and make it hang better. The bottom hems should be two and a half to three inches wide and weighted at the corners or else all the way across with lead tape; side hems may be of the same or less width. If one wishes the relief of color, an edging of cotton gimp in several colors, or in black and white, may be used, in which case the hems at bottom and sides should be a little less than the width of the gimp and the fringe of the gimp should show free of the edge of the hem. Such gimps cost from 5 to 15 cents a yard. When using it, weight the bottom hems with narrow lead tape. Instead of gimp, colored borders of sateen, two and a half or three inches wide, may be sewed on.

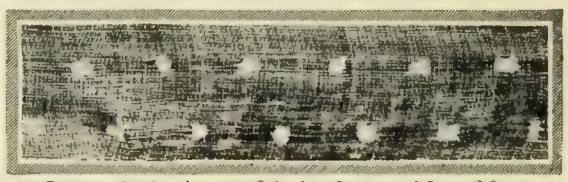
Scrim comes in [*Continued on page 54*



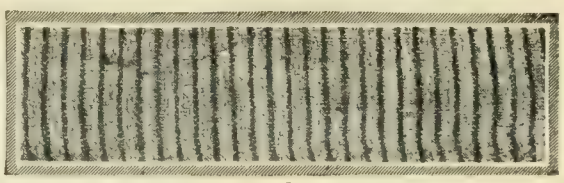
Barred plaid scrim. 38 inches wide, 40c.



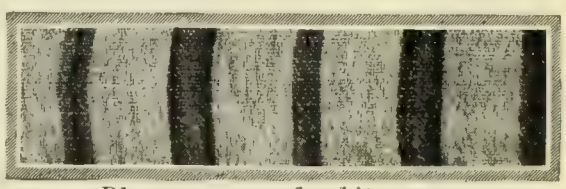
Scrim. 38 inches wide, 45c.



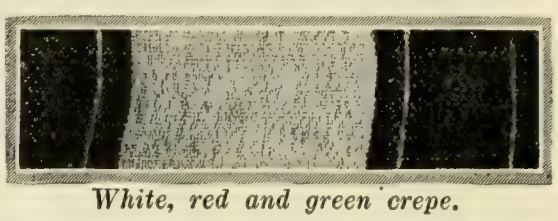
Dotted Swiss. 36 inches wide, 30c.



Japanese crepe—all 30 inches wide, 35c.



Blue, green and white crepe.



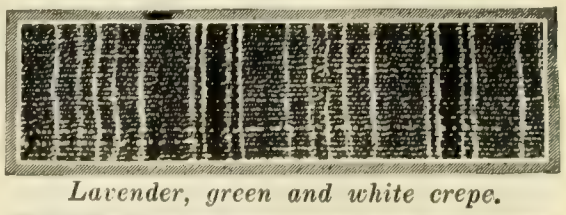
White, red and green crepe.



Blue, white and black crepe.



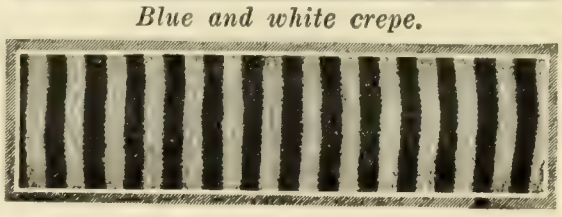
Blue and white crepe.



Lavender, green and white crepe.



Blue and white crepe.



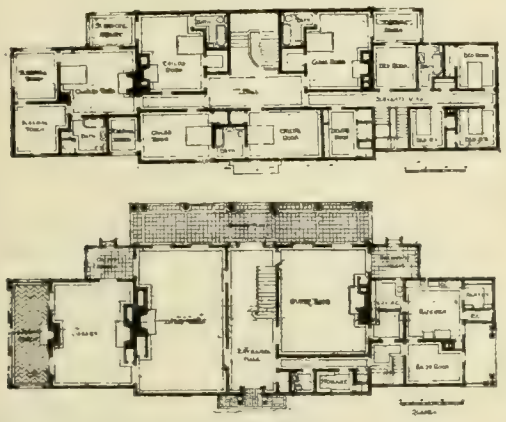
Blue and white crepe.

Pennsylvania Stone and Washington Pine

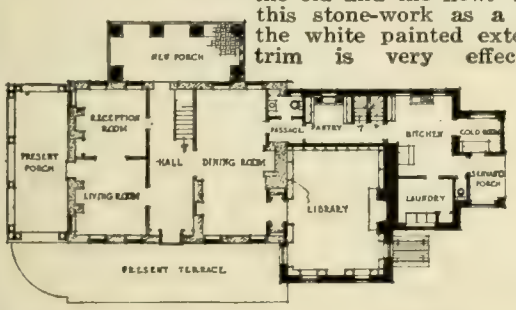


RESIDENCE OF MR. L. D. LEWIS, THE HIGHLANDS, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.
W. R. B. WILCOX, ARCHITECT.

Tho it is designed along the lines of a Virginia plantation of ante-bellum days the Lewis house is perfectly adapted to its very different from Virginia setting, two hundred feet above the shore of Puget Sound with a background of hills and primeval pines. A broad curving road leads from the main highway to the side of the house which faces the garden and the grove. The entrance has a white Doric pillar and a trellis on each side. The reception hall, in cream color, has an open stairway with a landing nearly at the top, where windows cast light into the room. Thru French doors at the right is the dining room; at the left, the living room, dark blue and mahogany, with an entrance onto the big pillared porch and lawn. The library is paneled with woodwork of San Domingo mahogany in the natural color. French doors lead out on the broad porch facing the Sound. The sun room at the extreme south end is used as the children's playroom. Above are two large sleeping porches opening from the owner's room. in the north wing are the servants' quarters. All the rooms on the second floor are finished in white. On the third floor is a large ballroom in pure white running the full width of the house. At each end is a huge gray fireplace in monastery style.



Part of this Pennsylvania house was built a century ago, part of it very recently, but so skilfully have the modern improvements and additions been made that none of the original character and charm has been lost. The walls were made of gray local stone, probably from necessity rather than intent but with the happy result—always produced by an intelligent use of local material—of making the house seem to belong in its particular location and nowhere else. The gray stone is irregular in size but laid in a generally horizontal manner, with strongly marked, wide, raked-out, white joints that give to each individual stone a distinct color value and to each wall surface a wealth of texture. The same material was used for the addition that there might be perfect continuity between the old and the new. With this stone-work as a foil, the white painted exterior trim is very effective.

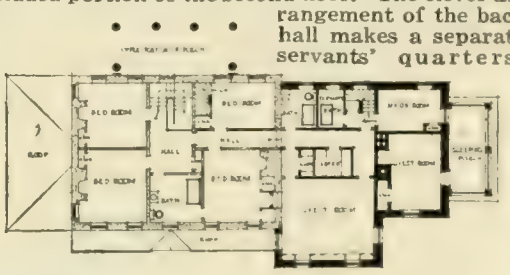




Material and color-scheme are both essentially of the Pennsylvania type of Colonial architecture, and so is the Germantown hood, which partially shadows the brick-paved terrace in front of the house.



The darker portions of the plans indicate the new work. The house was not so much made over as added to. Tho it was virtually doubled, the old partitions were not touched and the old rooms remain practically intact. The arrangement of the rooms in the new portion of the house is particularly admirable. The built-in features are well placed, and the exposures did not simply happen but were carefully planned. This is particularly evident in the Jacobean library, which is not only blessedly and unusually isolated from the conversational part of the house, but is lighted from three sides. The walls are lined with built-in bookcases. Guests are favored with a secluded portion of the second floor. The clever arrangement of the back hall makes a separate servants' quarters.







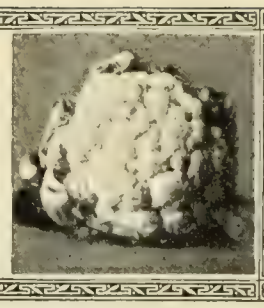
RESIDENCE OF JUDGE JOHN M. PATTERSON, LANGHORNE, PENNSYLVANIA. HARRY GORDON McMURTRIE, ARCHITECT.



What To Do In October

A GARDEN GUIDE BY HUGH FINDLAY

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURE IN SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE



IN THE GREENHOUSE

Roses Keep a close watch for mildew this month. Dust the foliage and paint the heating pipes with sulfur. Fumigate by burning tobacco stems to keep in check the green aphides. Spray on bright days to destroy the red spider. If the temperature is kept even and the plants healthy by keeping the insects and disease under control, you will not be troubled much with these pests during the following winter months.

A watering of liquid cow manure about once each week is very beneficial. Also a little bone meal and sheep manure worked into the surface of the soil every two or three weeks is advisable.

Late Bulbs For a late bloom, bulbs of hyacinths, tulips, etc., may be potted the last of the month and stored for the necessary period of from six to eight weeks, so they may develop a strong root system before bringing them to light.

Chrysanthemums After cutting the late varieties, select the best clumps for stock plants and plant them in a cool house in flats or in a ground-bench. Give these plants several weeks' rest before encouraging growth so that cuttings may be taken. Label each variety carefully. Do not trust to memory.

Plants for Christmas This is the month to pot cyclamens, primulas, fancy ferns and other plants used for Christmas. Cinerarias for early spring bloom should have their first shift of pot. Apply a little dried blood to each pot of poinsettia. Stir this into the surface of the soil and water freely. The foliage will be greener and the bloom redder if this is done every two weeks until the holidays.

Spring Pansies Sow the seed now. transplant the seedling into flats about 2 inches apart each way. When they grow large enough, transfer to the permanent bed. Scatter a few tobacco stems between the plants to keep the green aphides in check. Dust them with tobacco dust. Keep them growing slowly all winter, and very early in the spring they will gain an abundance of bloom.

Vegetables If cucumbers or tomatoes are started in the back of a bench close to the glass, 6 inch pots of beans may be placed in the front. All three of these plants do well in a warm house. Lettuce, radish, Swiss chard, parsley, and beets require a cool house. Radishes may be grown between rows of lettuce. A few choice vegetables are sometimes grown in the same house with flowers.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN

Wild Flowers Just as soon as the autumn leaves begin to fall it is time to gather the roots of wild flowers. First prepare the soil in your home garden by using a foot of wood earth so that the plants may have their natural environment as near as possible. Such plants as trillium, violets, hepatica, and ferns should be moved after the first light frost but before the ground is frozen.

Roses Cut out the three year old canes of the rambler roses. If the rose bush is exposed to the north winds and the climatic conditions are changeable. it is safe to protect the plant over winter. If the rambler is on a lawn, cut the grass in front of it and remove it. Place about 6 inches of excelsior on the ground, bring the rose down and peg the canes close to the excelsior. Then place 8-12 inches of excelsior on the bush and add straw or leaves as a covering as the winter advances.

All tender varieties of roses should be protected by wrapping the plant in excelsior and inverting a peach basket over it. Peg the peach basket close to the ground so that the wind does not shift it. Excelsior is recommended because mice do not favor it so much in making their nests in early spring, and so there is less danger of these vermin eating the bark.

Hardy Perennials This is the last call for mulching canterbury bells, columbine, foxglove, hollyhock, pyrethium, gaillordia, and hardy chrysanthemums. The freezing and thawing of both October and November may mean death to many of these plants if they are not protected.

Bulbs If the soil is not yet frozen and properly prepared, such bulbs as the golden jonquils, snowdrops, blue scilla, Spanish iris, crocus, narcissi, Darwin tulips, grape hyacinths and anemones may be set out. Protect the bed with straw manure. The bulbs should be set below the frost line.

Dig and store in a cool, dry place in a box or barrel of soil, dahlia, gladioli and canna roots. It is a good practise to let the frost destroy the tops before digging the roots. Cut off the stems about one inch above the roots before storing.

Pansies If the pansies are first year plants they may be mulched with manure about the fifteenth. If the mulch is removed very early in the spring they will be among the first plants to bloom in the garden.

IN THE WAR GARDEN

Potato Dig the potatoes before the ground is frozen. Sort out the bruised ones and use them first. Small potatoes may be boiled and fed to the chickens. Do not store the small, immature tubers with the ones selected for table use. Throw out all potatoes that are diseased except those that may have a little scab on the skin. Expose the tubers to the air and sun long enough to have them dry before storing. If piled while wet there is danger of soft rot. Do not allow the potatoes to be exposed to the sun for several days. It has a tendency to spoil the flavor and in some cases the tuber becomes poisonous.

Late Celery Before digging the celery, prepare the cold frame in which it may be stored by digging out the center so that after the plants are set close together there will be a space of six inches above the plants to the top of the frame. Pack a little sand about the roots as the plants are set and protect the tops by placing boards, hotbed sash, or a storm window on the top. Ventilate each clear morning, but make sure that the plants are protected from severe frosts. On very cold nights cover the boards or frames with leaves or straw and place a few branches on this litter to keep it from blowing away.

Celery that is hilled and left in the row should also be covered with leaves and straw. If the air is not allowed to circulate thru the plants on bright days, the plants soon rot.

Lettuce The Grand Rapids variety may be transplanted to the hotbed the first week of this month. Keep the temperature between 45° and 55° F. The soil should be one-half decayed manure and kept moist. Care should be exercized not to get water on the foliage while watering the plants. As the plants advance lift up the lower leaves and scatter a few tobacco stems under them to check the green aphides. Thrifty plants should mature in about four weeks.

Rhubarb and Asparagus Both of these crops should have a heavy mulch of manure before the last of the month. Fall grass and other weeds should be removed from the asparagus bed before covering the plants for winter.

Storage Pit This is the month to pit or store beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify, rutabaga and turnips. All root crops to be used during the winter should be removed from the garden before the soil freezes.

A Fall Drive If your garden has been overrun with quack grass this is the month to spade or plough it. Leave the clods in the rough so that the winter weather may have a chance to destroy the roots of this much hated weed. This practise also destroys many insects that have hibernated in the soil.

WAR GARDEN BUREAU

The Independent-Countryside War Garden Bureau, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, will answer your garden questions freely and promptly and will give you expert advice about any of your garden problems. The dates given on this page are for the latitude of New York City. For every hundred miles north or south subtract or add from five to eight days.

FRUITS AND BERRIES

Fruit Harvest Pick Baldwins, Northern Spies, and Rhode Island Greenings before the hard frosts set in. A light frost does not injure these varieties. Never pick them on wet days or when the dew is on the fruit. Apples should be dry before storing. Use the windfalls first, make jelly out of the defective apples, and store only the best. The apple crop is short this year. Handle the fruit as you would eggs.

The late varieties of pears should be picked before they are fully ripe and stored in a cool, dark cellar. Pick out the ripe ones two or three times each week.

Ventilate the fruit cellar on clear, warm days. Pure air is very essential in keeping fruit.

The Apple Tree If you have not already placed wire guards about the trunk of your young trees this is the month to do it. Just as soon as the clover and other green food dries, the rabbits and woodchucks begin to skin the young apple trees.

Strawberries This is the last call for mulching the strawberry bed. Allow the foliage to ripen thoroly before mulching with manure, but do not allow the soil to be frozen more than a half inch in depth.

Blackberries and Raspberries All of the old wood should be cut out and burned. A thoro cleaning of the berry patch this month will be appreciated next spring when other things demand attention.

AUTUMN IS PLANTING TIME

BY H. E. HOLDEN

THAT fall planting can be done to advantage is an accepted fact among experienced and professional horticulturists. Whether the species to be planted are shade and ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, coniferous evergreens, fruit stocks or the hardy herbaceous garden flowers, autumn is the ideal season. Among the greater general public, however, who delight in their gardening for pleasure and for the beautification of their residential grounds, there is unfortunately not the same keen interest in fall planting as is shown in the spring, a condition due, perhaps, more to general practise and custom than to any reluctance to take advantage of the fall season for planting.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES

Practically all plant forms have reached their mature growth with the approach of autumn. They are then in their most vigorous condition, and in the very best shape for transplanting. At this season, while the ground is still warm, new roots will form quickly, and the plants are thus firmly established before the heavy freezing weather begins.

Hardy trees, shrubs and plants which are set out in the fall are as far advanced, generally speaking, as had they been planted during the preceding spring, an entire season being gained by planting them in the fall.

This fact is frequently taken advantage of by those who, with the rapidly advancing spring, have had insufficient time to make necessary preparations to plant then. In recent years especially the springs have been so very late and interrupted by frequent heavy rains and generally unfavorable weather for planting, that the season has seemingly advanced in a few weeks into hot summer weather before its work could be fairly started. The difficulty of successful planting under such conditions is obvious, for the stock comes rapidly into growth.

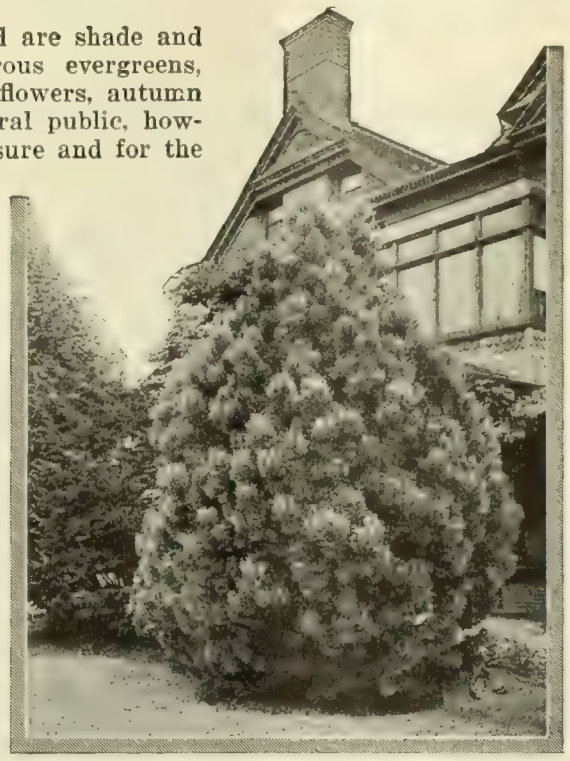
No time can be lost in planting after the stock is dug in the nurseries, and delays en route, a frequent occurrence under the present transportation congestion, or any delays after the stock has been received are often fatal. These conditions are practically eliminated in the fall, when all plant life has completed its growth instead of just beginning it.

A COMPLETE PICTURE

In the early fall before the leaves have fallen your grounds represent a complete picture. This picture has been before you all summer, thus it is quite easy to form in your own mind a change here, a few plants and specimens to be added there, or perhaps a complete additional group or border planted in positions otherwise somewhat bare. In the spring little but the mere frame is left to work from and very little time is available to properly mature a definite plan.

WHEN TO PLANT

The proper time to plant may be divided into two groups. Evergreens, the first group, should as far as possible be planted during August, September and early October, the middle month being preferable. Most of the hardy herbaceous garden flowers can be planted beginning with September, and continued right up to November. One exception is to be taken in respect to the evergreens. August is frequently a very dry, hot month, and unless water can be provided easily and freely one should wait until ample rains have moistened the ground. This is equally true as far as the nurserymen are concerned, as they are unable to dig evergreens during periods of drought with a sufficient ball of earth, or with any assurance that the dry soil even were it obtained would hold together during shipment. Reliable nurserymen will always await good rain before taking the stock from the ground. The second group covers the shade and ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, vines and hardy garden plants, as well as the various species of fruits. Most of these are ready for planting by about the first of October, and can be successfully planted from then until the end of November, sometimes into December if the weather continues open.



Wait for a good rain to set out evergreens

SOME EXCEPTIONS

A few species, such as Oaks, Birch, Beech and Magnolias in the shade trees should always be planted in the spring, never in the fall. They do not mature their wood until very late, and experience has shown them to transplant more successfully in the spring. It is well in all cases to be guided by the advice of the nurserymen, who may be depended upon in turn as being guided by their own experience and best judgment. As a general rule, where a few species may be ordered which do not readily transplant in the fall, they will send them in the spring.

LABOR TROUBLES

It may be said with equal truth from the planters' standpoint, as well as from the nurserymen's, that labor conditions are not so pressing or difficult in the fall as in the spring. The fall planting season is longer, the weather usually more open and favorable, so that the nurserymen are not compelled to rush as in the spring. They are able to give more time and care, not only in the selection of the plants ordered, but in preparing them for packing and shipment.

Furthermore, large additional stocks are grown during the summer, consequently plenty of everything is available, and orders when placed are filled complete. Frequently in the spring the early rush of orders is so heavy that some species are entirely sold out, or reduced so that only inferior plants are left. "Order early and get the best" seems to be the slogan, which means that those who do their planting in the fall not only get the best, but get in a season ahead of their neighbors. When the spring rolls around, they have everything planted and growing, while their neighbor, who has waited until spring, is annoyed by delays in the general rush, by possible omissions of certain plants wanted, and more than likely by a combination of bad weather and unreliable labor. And perhaps a month or six weeks will pass after the stock is planted before it shows up in anything like its true form, while the fall planted stock will have started with the first warm days of spring, and soon be in full growth and vigor.

MULCHING

By mulching is meant a covering or protection over the ground after the plant is set and the soil filled in. Well rotted manure is preferable for this. This covering or mulch helps to hold the moisture in the soil after planting. It will also aid in holding the ground firmer, when, after the frozen ground thaws in the spring, the soil "bulges," loosening both the ground and the plant.

WAR PLANTING

Never before has America realized the need of the strictest economy as now when we are at war. In this we have been able to learn much from our Allies. The past spring saw "war gardens" come into being as if by magic. During the general rush to plant something many mistakes were made. The problem of insufficient time was always present. Everything seemingly had to be done in a hurry. What is true of the vegetable garden is even more true of the fruit garden, and no garden is complete without a supply of fresh fruits. This fall will undoubtedly see enormous interest along these lines. Autumn is the ideal time for planting all manner of fruits. Strawberries, for instance, may be planted from now on. Pot-grown plants should be used to obtain a good crop of fruit next [illegible]. Apples, pears, peaches and cherries. [Continued on page 42]



By planting shrubs in the fall you gain nearly a whole year



FROM GARDEN TO TABLE

BY ANNA BARROWS

INSTRUCTOR IN FOODS AND COOKERY IN TEACHERS COLLEGE



THRUOUT the northern section of our country frosts have probably put an end to most of our favorite vegetables. Some of us take risk with a few seeds and if the frosts are late, receive tenfold for our venture in string beans and late sweet corn.

Night after night we watch the thermometer, mindful of the old warning that "fifty at nine o'clock with the wind northwest means a frost." Sometimes we go out after that hour to cover the most promising tomatoes or melons. We appreciate the value of the garden as people never can who live where a succession of crops is possible and where frosts are six months apart instead of three.

The Cabbage Family Thus far we have rather neglected the cabbage family which has many members different enough to provide variety on our tables even if they are used often: Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, kohl-rabi, mustard, radishes and turnips of many kinds. A new kind of cabbage is slowly finding its way into this country from China. This is *pe-tsai*, or, as it is easier to say, Chinese cabbage or celery cabbage. It is said to resemble a dense head of lettuce more than it does either mustard or cabbage. It may be used either raw or cooked.

All the cabbage race are better if cooked uncovered and, strange as it may seem, do not leave as disagreeable an odor in the house as when they are cooked closely covered.

Cabbage The three principal types of cabbage are the solid white heads, the wrinkled, curly green Savoy and the purple Dutch varieties which are excellent in salads and sweet pickles. Here, as with beans, you can get variety by using the different colors which also differ in flavor.

Sauerkraut, coleslaw and the names of some of this plant family show that they were cultivated by the Dutch and Northern Europeans. The preparation of sauerkraut is probably of very ancient origin, and indicates the primitive methods of preserving foods for winter use. It has some resemblance to the making of ensilage for cattle.

Uncooked cabbage is thought to be quite as digestible as cooked, certainly more so than when it is overcooked. A division of a cabbage head, something like that suggested last month for celery, is best. Instead of cutting out one chunk for salad and cooking the rest, take the heart to serve raw and cook the tougher leaves.

Some characteristic Russian and Turkish dishes are combinations of meat and rice rolled and tied in the larger cabbage leaves and then cooked in broth or with tomato. Kolcannon is a dish said to be of Irish origin, where potatoes and cabbage are combined. It is most often made of the cooked vegetables chopped together and cooked with a little fat like any hash.

Sometimes a cabbage is stuffed, the outer leaves being rolled back from the stem, the inner part is then removed, chopped and seasoned and a few breadcrumbs and an egg added, the cabbage filled, tied or skewered together and steamed until it is tender.

Cauliflower Do you agree with Dr. Samuel Johnson, who is said to have remarked that of all flowers the cauliflower was his favorite, or with Mark Twain, who classed it as a cabbage with a college education? In either case there is a good deal to be said for it as a food, tho from the nutritive standpoint the cabbage leads.

Formerly cauliflower was far less common than it is today, and its cultivation is not beyond amateur gardeners. Its preparation is something like that of cabbage, and either may be cooked according to recipes given for the other. Where they have been stored for any length of time it is wise to cut off the stalk and put this fresh surface in water; if left there over night every tissue will be freshened like wilted flowers. Insects are likely to be hidden in any of this group of plants, but plunging them in cold salt water for an hour will bring out such undesirable inhabitants.

The head of cauliflower is often boiled and served whole. In that case it should be placed stem down in the kettle, in enough salted boiling water to cover it and cooked for about a half hour. It is better to divide a large cauliflower in portions suitable for individual serving before it is cooked. The midribs of the leaves and indeed all white leaves should be saved and cooked with the rest if gas is the fuel or separately where cost of fuel need not be considered. Such portions may be served with the rest, or, better yet, added to any left-over and the water in which it was cooked for a soup or scallop.

For the variety which is desirable when one vegetable must appear often on the family table, add a sprinkle of grated cheese to the sauce or put crumbs with the cauliflower. The red *pimientoes* also add to the flavor and color. Cauliflower is an addition to a vegetable salad, or it may be used in that way by itself.

Mustard pickle is usually better if it contains a large proportion of cauliflower. For this purpose the vegetable is first parboiled in salted water and then scalded in the mustard sauce until tender.

Kohl-rabi Kohl-rabi is worth while merely for its decorative effect in the vegetable garden, the blending of greens and purples being most attractive. If gathered when very small, it is more delicate than either cabbage or turnip. When it is allowed to grow until woody it is almost impossible to soften it by any process of cooking. It should be prepared like white turnips, either boiled and mashed or cut in cubes stewed in very little water, which with milk added is thickened for a sauce. Then it may be scalloped by covering the creamed cubes with buttered crumbs and baking until brown.

Brussels Sprouts Brussels sprouts are much like little cabbages, which grow above the leaves around the stalk of a tall plant. They vary in size but are seldom as large as an English walnut. It is fairly hard work to trim them and be sure that they are free from insects, but they are delicate in flavor and give the effect of a garnish around meat. Or they may be served in the Swedish timbale cases.

After inspecting, trimming and soaking in cold salted water, cook uncovered, in rapidly boiling water for about twenty minutes, until tender but not until they lose their shape. Drain and, if desired to remove more of their flavor, rinse, but this of course means a loss of substance and seasoning. Cold sprouts may be added to any vegetable salad or prepared with French dressing and used to garnish cold meat.

Pumpkins If the shell is very hard the pumpkin should be steamed and the pulp scraped out when tender, otherwise pare first and cook in as little water as possible without danger of burning. Finally uncover the kettle and let the water evaporate, leaving all the sweetness. The drier the prepared pumpkin the more milk it will take up and the less egg is required for a pie.

For all uses of the pumpkin, long, slow cooking seems an essential to secure the best flavor, tho some of the small modern varieties are good with less attention. Marmalade or "butter" was made from pumpkins, but perhaps only when other fruits failed, as additions of acids and spices are needed to overcome its sweetness.

The pumpkin seems to harmonize especially well with the corn meal, and there are many recipes for Johnnycake where about one-fourth as much sifted pumpkin as meal is used.

Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," contains a good collection of recipes, and may be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Turnips Potatoes have so long occupied a prominent position in our diet that it is hard to realize that a century or more ago the turnip held a similar place. It was not until after the Revolution that potatoes were raised to any extent in the United States. A survival of the early Dutch housewives' custom of mashing turnips and potatoes together still prevails in the middle states, tho now the turnip is rather a despised vegetable, and many persons seem to pride themselves on not eating it at all. But there are turnips and turnips, and if the soil is of the right kind and the roots do not grow in misshapen forms with corky tissues, they are delicious, if properly cooked. They must be washed and pared, since the skin is much thicker than that of a potato or carrot. Then cut them in thin slices or dice them, removing corky portions and inspecting carefully for insects or their trails. Cook uncovered in boiling, salted water, until tender. The water will contain so much of the sweetness of the turnip that it should be saved to add to soups. A cream of turnip is not to be despised, or the juice may be added to a potato soup. A combination of turnip and potato is good in either soup or salad.

The yellow turnips, or rutabagas, are best mashed and seasoned with butter, salt and pepper like mashed potato. White turnips may be mashed or cut in cubes before cooking and served in a cream sauce. White turnip cubes are good in a vegetable salad with peas or string beans. To disguise the taste of the turnip for those who have not learned how good it is, the cooked slices or cubes may be accompanied by a tomato sauce or a white sauce highly flavored with peanut butter, or a sprinkle of any chopped nuts may be used as a garnish on the mashed turnips.

Onions The same plan that was suggested with cabbage may be followed in dividing an onion between two dishes; using the center raw for salads and the coarser outer portion for cooking. Often the outer layer of all is quite good for flavoring a soup, tho it would be tough if left on for boiled onions.

The coarser varieties of onions may be made more tender and less strong by parboiling them in water to each quart of which one-fourth teaspoonful of soda has been added. This water is thrown away and of course with it is lost some of the valuable food material of the bulb, but it is better to get people to eat even an attenuated onion than to refuse it altogether. It should be our endeavor, according to most dietitians, to get people to eat onions freely. They seem to possess an invigorating property for which even chemical analysis cannot wholly account.

This article has been approved by the Food Administration of the United States



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KEEPING CARBURETORS THRIFTY

BY CLARKSON LLOYD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR SERVICE

LAST month I explained the fundamentals of carburetors and described several parts whose functions every motor car or truck owner should understand. Those parts were: the float, float-valve, needle valve, nozzle, or jet, mixing tube, main air inlet and auxiliary air inlet. It is these parts which, separately, or in collusion, make your carburetor a money eater or a thing of economy.

If you should ask what is an economical carburetor, the answer would be a carburetor which feeds to the engine so much air and so little gasoline that with every explosion the gas charge is completely burned, leaving no carbon residue. But this definition would have to be amended to include a proviso regarding power. Because while it is easy to adjust carburetors to give an extremely lean mixture, lean mixtures are not necessarily powerful and an engine without power is worse than none at all.

With a perfectly adjusted carburetor the float valve admits exactly the right amount of gasoline into the float chamber, and the level of the float is such that the level of the fuel in the jet (nozzle) is exactly right; and the needle valve, controlling the amount that reaches the jet, is opened just enough and the main air inlet lets in the proper proportion of air and the auxiliary air valve responds accurately to the engine's demand for still more air at high speeds.

All this, tho it sounds romantic, is possible.

JUST why complete combustion is essential to economical motor operation is more or less obvious. If the mixture in the cylinder is too rich—contains too much gasoline in proportion to air—it will have a tendency to burn slowly. In fact it will burn so slowly that the piston will get ahead of it and will discharge it from the cylinder before it can be entirely consumed.

This brings about waste in two ways: first, raw fuel which is exhausted and lost, second, a sluggish engine which requires more fuel than usual to produce adequate power.

It also causes the formation of carbon deposit, which further impairs the performance of the engine. The formation of carbon from an excess of fuel has been aptly compared with the deposit of soot on an oil lamp chimney when the wick has been turned too high. The combustion space is not large enough to accommodate sufficient oxygen to unite with the carbon in the oil, hence the soot.

How can you secure perfect carburetion with its consequent economy and lack of carbon? Only by perfect adjustment of the carburetor.

That sounds so elementary and simple that right here I am going to put you off the track for a moment with a warning:

NEVER meddle with your carburetor until you have made sure that it and it alone is to blame for the condition of your engine.

There are so many factors, aside from your carburetor, which may make your engine lame and halt, and they are so much easier to fix than a carburetor is that you should always leave the carburetor severely alone until by a process of careful elimination you are finally convinced that therein the trouble lies.

If your engine becomes heavily laden with carbon investigate your piston rings, perhaps they do not fit the cylinder tightly enough.

There is the possibility, also, that you are using the wrong grade, or a poor grade, of lubricating oil. Carbon deposits would result from these two circumstances. Satisfy yourself on these points before attacking the carburetor.

If the engine fails to start and you have gasoline in the tank, make sure that it is flowing to the carburetor. If it is, leave the carburetor alone—provided it be not flooded—and go look at the ignition. Test your battery for strength. Look for loose connections, burned out fuses and short circuits.

Take out the spark plugs and see if they are fouled. Maybe their points are too far apart. Until you have examined all these things, do not touch the carburetor at all.

IF the engine gradually loses power it may be due to the carburetor, but discover first whether or not the cooling system is in working order. Engines lose power when they become too hot. This may be caused by a broken water pump, by clogged pipes, loss of water thru a radiator leak, a slipping fan belt and by driving with spark too much retarded. Overheating may be caused by a lack of sufficient oil in the crank case.

It may also be caused by too rich a mixture. But it is wise to presuppose that the other causes are responsible. Leave the carburetor till last.

If the engine misses, it may be due to the carburetor. But then again, it is more likely due to defective or dirty spark plugs, an intermittent short circuit, weak exhaust valve springs or leaks between the carburetor and the cylinders.

If the engine misses at high speeds, but not at low speeds, then the plugs are not to blame. The trouble probably lies with the coil or the contact screw in the magneto breaker box.

If the missing occurs at low speed, but not at high speeds, there is probably a leak in the intake pipe between the carburetor and the cylinder block. Or, if your car is equipped with a magneto see if the interrupter points are as they should be. The carburetor, of course, may be to blame, but give it the benefit of the doubt as long as you can.

If the engine seems feeble carbon is probably the reason. The valves are most likely leaking and compression has been lost. Inlet and exhaust valves, also, may not open at the correct time. Then again, the spark may for some reason be weak, or your brakes may be dragging, or the clutch slipping.

Of course, a weak engine often comes from too rich a mixture. But before adjusting the carburetor examine the other points.

I have laid stress on the importance of leaving the carburetor alone because the matter of proper adjustment is rather an art. It takes a long time and much fiddling with little thumb screws and a lot of riding with one foot on the running board and the other pointing in the direction of the north star.

Nevertheless, carburetor adjustment is possible. So, assuming that you have tried every expedient already mentioned and have finally proved that the carburetor is at fault, let us explain how really simple carburetor adjustments are when approached with the proper spirit of reverence.

In the average carburetor there are two major adjustments. One regulates the opening of the gasoline needle valve. The other regulates the auxiliary air intake valve.

The gasoline needle valve adjustment is to be found—as a rule, in the form of a thumb screw, located at the bottom of the float chamber—of course on the outside. Turning this screw anti-clockwise pushes the needle into its seat, closes the aperture and reduces the amount of fuel which reaches the mixing chamber. Turning the screw clockwise opens the needle valve and admits more fuel.

Your object in adjusting the needle valve is to obtain the maximum amount of power from a minimum quantity of fuel. And your problem, therefore, is to close the needle valve as much as you possibly can without impairing the performance of the engine at all.

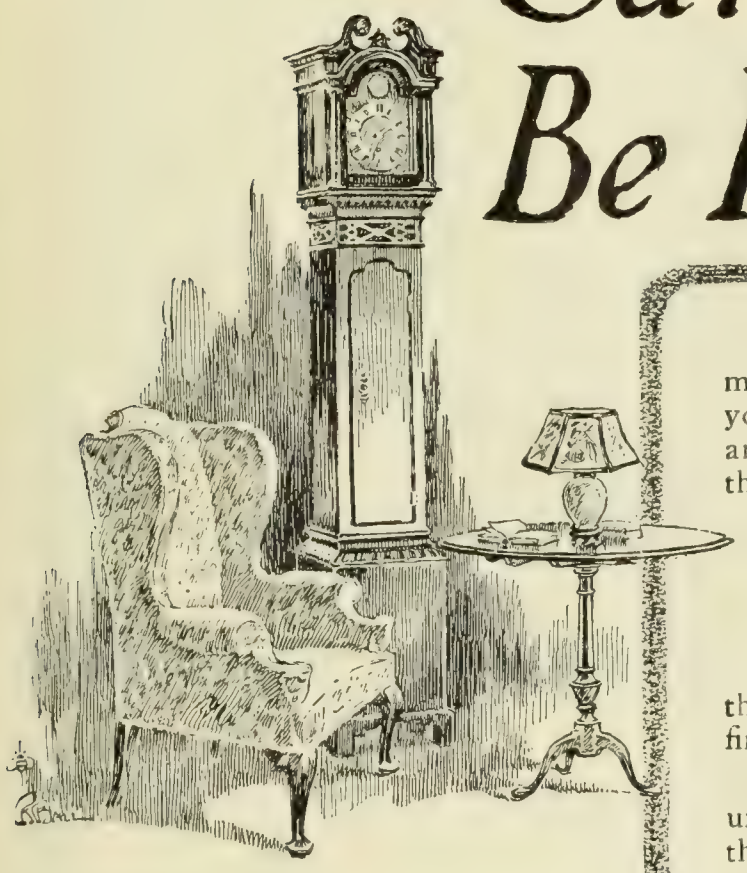
TO make the adjustment accurately you really need the help of another person. For it should be done when the car itself is running. The engine must be under load. This is important and most people overlook it: you cannot adjust a carburetor when the engine is running idle. To be adjusted for perfect operation under running conditions it must be adjusted under those conditions.

Get a friend who knows how to drive, put him at the wheel and perch yourself on the running board, hanging over the mudguard so that you can reach the offending part with both hands. After the car is started and in high gear, tell your accomplice to set the hand throttle so as to give a speed of about ten miles an hour. Then turn the needle valve so as to close it. Turn until the engine misses and threatens to stop.

Then quickly—but very gradually—open the valve. Open it only a trifle at a time, and when the engine fires regularly, without jerking or missing, try driving it—with the throttle still set and spark retarded—up a small hill. When you have given it a properly adjusted carburetor the car should be able to negotiate moderate hills on high at from ten to fifteen miles an hour. If the hill slows you up considerably open the needle valve a little more until the car picks up. But do not open the throttle. You have now adjusted your carburetor for low speed running.

Ask the Motor Editor anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give in this department an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is always ready to give full and impartial information about any individual product.

Can These Things Be Replaced?—



The arm-chair, where perhaps you sit as you read this magazine—how comfortably it conforms to the curve of your back. How often you have thought of its welcoming arms as a haven at the end of a hard day—and the side-board that has been in the family for more than one generation.

You can remember how you had to stand on tip-toe to reach the sugar bowl on its shelf—and the old secretary in the corner.

Old friends, these.

Could they ever be replaced? Is there any insurance in the world that could cover them in case of destruction by fire?

You can safeguard them as well as all the other home treasures made priceless by association—*if you* build your house throughout of Natco Hollow Tile—Fireproof; damp proof; vermin proof; age proof; warm in Winter; cool in Summer.

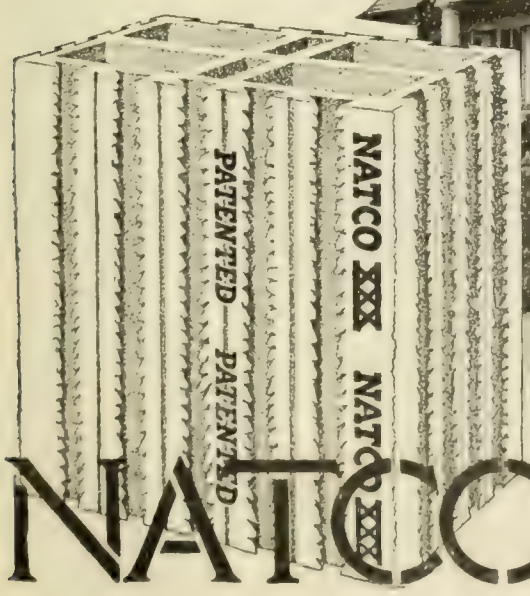
The house built of Natco *throughout*—walls, partitions and floors—is constructed rapidly and economically. Its cost of maintenance is low; it is durable and interior fire risks are absolutely controlled. Its use means absolutely fireproof construction.

While it costs more than criminally dangerous wood construction, with Natco you buy everlasting safety for a sum so low that in a few years you get it back in lower coal bills and lower maintenance cost. Can there be any question in your mind—now that you think of it in time? And it is building for a lifetime—for safety, beauty and comfort too. For your protection NATCO is stamped on every tile.

Send for our 32 page illustrated free book—"Fire Proof Houses." It contains photographs and description of beautiful Natco houses designed by leading architects for wise home builders.

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Made from clay—baked by fire—it cannot be destroyed by fire.





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Emory & Nussear, Architects

NATCO · HOLLOW · TILE



A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

From present indications (September 17) it appears that the intending planter of *Holland Bulbs,* Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, etc., will be grievously disappointed this Fall.

None of these bulbs, which usually arrive here in late August, has yet appeared, and while it is claimed that one bulb steamer sailed before the embargo was placed, there is no further definite news of it, and one report has this steamer recalled.

At best, this country will receive but a portion of its usual allotment if any, and planted late as they must necessarily be, the planter's success will be in diminishing measure.

Your beds being ready, why not plant this Fall at least a few modern Peonies, and by planting

PETERSON'S PERFECT PEONIES

(acknowledged the world's standard) from now until the ground freezes, you will be assured of having a splendid display of superb flowers early next Summer.

And if you place these in your permanent bulb beds, they may be safely transplanted next Fall if desired. *And, too, unlike Holland Bulbs, they will not "run out," but will continue to increase year after year.*

CATALOG ON APPLICATION

GEORGE H. PETERSON, Inc.
ROSE AND PEONY SPECIALIST
Box 70, Fair Lawn, New Jersey

THE POULTRY YARD IN OCTOBER

BY E. I. FARRINGTON



ONE might as well pay a high price for grain and have eggs from his own flock of hens as to pay a high price for eggs at the store. If a little care is exercized the eggs from the home flock can be produced at a comparatively low cost and they are certain to be fresh. It is important, tho, not to carry over any hens which are not going to produce their full quota of eggs, because grain is too scarce to be wasted on fowl which do not lay.

Of course the one certain way to cull out the boarder hens is to use trap nests, but the average amateur will not take the time which their use involves. There are certain other tests, however, which go a long way in distinguishing the layers from the non-producers. To begin with, a hen which molts early is not likely to be worth keeping. The late molting hens are almost invariably the best layers. If a hen is found to be laying in October of her second year, the chances are good that she will lay well all thru the winter. By the same token the pullets which begin to lay early are likely to be the most persistent egg producers. In a general way it may be said that hens which go to roost with full crops and are active all thru the day, are likely to lay well. The hen which stays on the roost until late in the morning, and goes to roost early at night, must at once be held in suspicion. If she is also found to have only a half filled crop, it is pretty safe to say that she is not worth keeping. If in addition to activity, a hen does not molt until October or November, she may be set down as a good hen to carry over.

There is one other test which is well worth making, when the year old hens are being sized up. If two fingers or more can be laid between the pelvic bones, there is every reason to believe that the hen is laying, especially if these pelvic bones are rather soft and pliable. If the test shows that these bones are so close together that there is no room for more than one finger between them, the owner may conclude at once that the hen is not laying.

If one keeps hens which have yellow shanks, he can gain considerable information by observing them as the season progresses, because the color is likely to have faded out to a large extent after the birds have been laying for a considerable time.

All the laying stock should be in winter quarters before the end of the month. It is a good plan to watch the pullets so far as possible, and to put a leg band on all those which are found to be laying before the first of December. Then they will be especially valuable for breeders in their second year.

All the fowl should be fed indoors from now on, the floor of the house being covered with a litter of hay, straw or leaves, six inches deep. This will give the birds all the exercize they need. The days are growing shorter and they should be kept busy as long as daylight lasts.

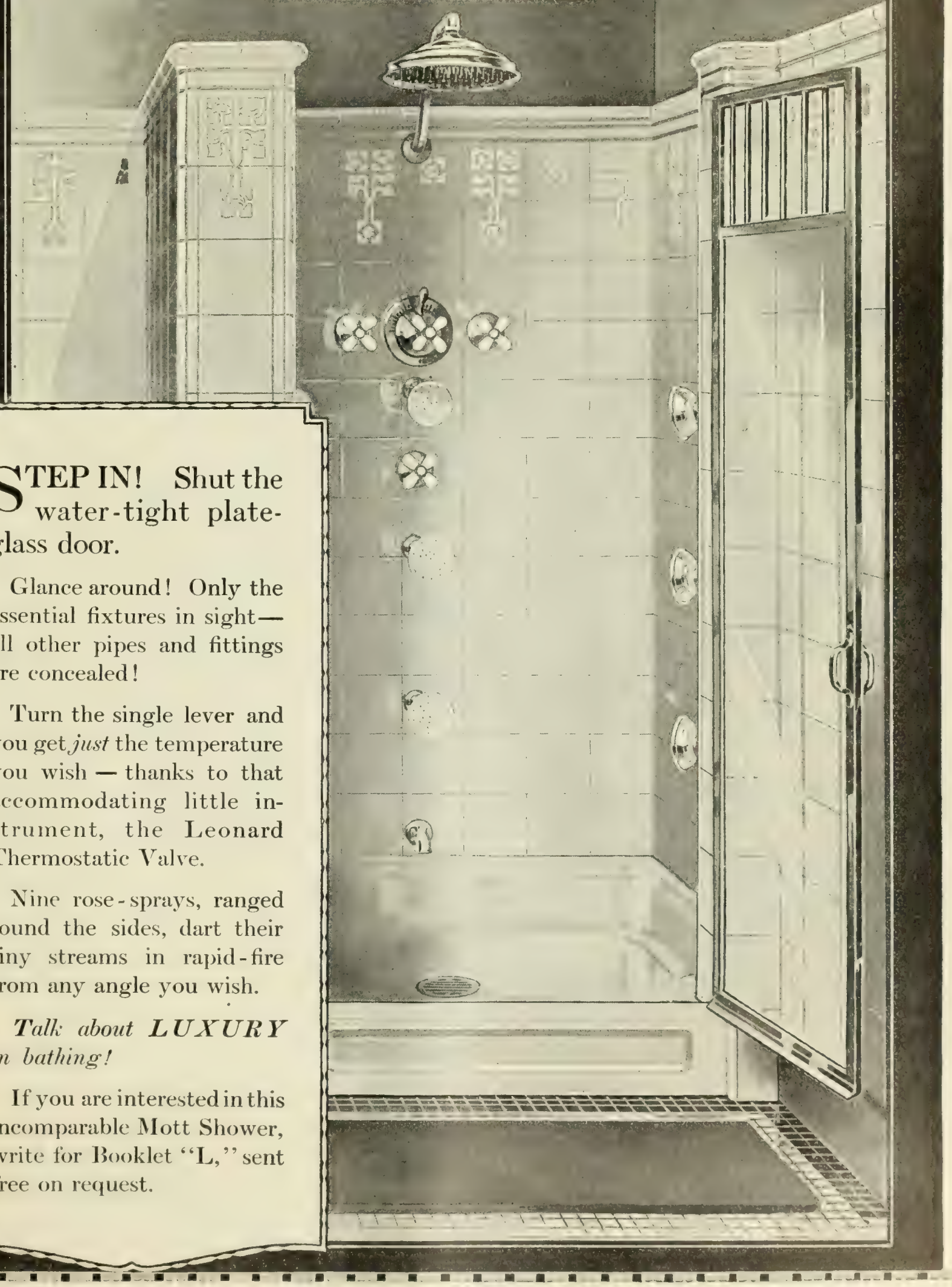
It is a mistake to close up the poultry house, even on rather cool nights at this time of year. If kept in cool houses the birds will put on a heavy coat of feathers and be prepared for real winter weather when it comes. If the modern fresh-air house is used, it should not be necessary to drop the curtains over the windows or in front of the perches until the temperature gets down to zero or below.

Birds that have had rather free range during the summer will miss their green food if some ration of this kind is not given to them now. Cabbages, mangels and similar root crops are good, tho cabbages have a tendency to make the eggs watery.



The scratching shed, where the hens can get fresh air and exercize even in winter

1828 **MOTT** 1917



STEP IN! Shut the water-tight plate-glass door.

Glance around! Only the essential fixtures in sight—all other pipes and fittings are concealed!

Turn the single lever and you get *just* the temperature you wish — thanks to that accommodating little instrument, the Leonard Thermostatic Valve.

Nine rose-sprays, ranged round the sides, dart their tiny streams in rapid-fire from any angle you wish.

Talk about ***LUXURY*** *in bathing!*

If you are interested in this incomparable Mott Shower, write for Booklet "L," sent free on request.

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THE fireplace is the *desirable visible*, Kelsey Health Heat the invisible desirable.

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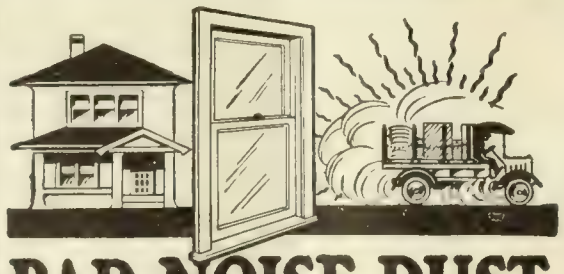
EVERY form of Wire or Iron Fence and Gate required for country homes and grounds may be obtained from us.

Low Fences to protect your hedges and keep out children and dogs; Unclimbable Fences to prevent trespassing of any kind; Ornamental Iron Entrance Gates that make the approaches to your home more attractive; Special Fences for Tennis Courts, Poultry, Dogs, etc.



CATALOG

ANCHOR POST IRON WORKS
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LIGHTEN housecleaning. Protect furnishings. Keep out the street dirt, soot, damp. Bar the noises. Enjoy the year round benefits of the Chamberlin Strips by equipping your doors and windows NOW. Prevent sticking or rattling. Fuel savings within four winters repay their cost. GUARANTEED 10 YEARS—outlast your building. Twice as many Chamberlin in use as all others combined—proof they're best.

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AUTUMN IS PLANTING TIME

(*Continued from page 35*)

the smaller fruits such as raspberries, currants, grapes and blackberries, etc., may be successfully planted this fall, and a full season gained by so doing. The young trees while they are coming on need not interfere with the vegetable garden, as the ground between them can be fully utilized until the trees are large enough to be in the way.

PLANNING THE WORK

No time should be lost now in planning for the season's work. Strive to make your fall season one of keen interest; you will be surprized to find it a genuine pleasure and a repetition of the spring's work, bringing with it the same measure of anticipation, with much of the labor completed before the next season approaches. You have before you now a full picture of your grounds. Is there a little "retouching" necessary? Was there anything left undone in the rush of last spring? Was your residence just completed last spring, too late to put your grounds in order? Or perhaps you would like to add a "fruit department" to your war garden. Whatever it is, do not let the fall season go by without taking full advantage of the valuable time it offers. After your plans have been made, and you have decided what is to be done, arrangements should be made at once for procuring the necessary material. Early planting, while not such a potent factor as in the spring, is nevertheless a matter worthy of consideration, as the earlier the stock is put into the ground the quicker it will become established. Frost will not interfere with your plans in any way, and it will "ripen" up the stock in the nurseries all the quicker. Only when the ground has become frozen so hard as to prevent digging is it necessary to stop planting. In other words the universal rule is to "plant while you can dig." Many of our largest parks and cemeteries and extensive private estates complete a large part of their planting in the fall; the practise of autumn planting has been thoroly tested and its advantages proven by expert planters. Fall planting is not an experiment. It is a practise as old as the hills, and tried and proven by many generations of professional plantsmen. It is becoming more and more popular among those who "garden for pleasure," and the time is undoubtedly coming in the near future when fall planting will command fully as much attention as is given now to spring work; and this is as it should be.

Stella—What is that Boston girl knitting?

Bella—A perspirationer for the soldiers.—*New York Sun.*

In the Bureau of the Census at Washington acts against the law are recorded under a few general heads, such as murder, burglary, etc.

An officer of the bureau tells of a woman clerk who was puzzled by an entry she encountered in one of her slips. The crime as set down was: "Running a blind tiger." After due reflection the woman placed it under the head of "Cruelty to Animals."—*New York World.*

"Now, boss, I's ready to go anywhere dey wants to send me," said a dusky citizen in a Southern city on Registration Day, after performing his patriotic duty. "Boss, jes' anywhere! But I ask jes' one thing and dat is don't put me in *no* cavalry."

"Why do you draw the line on the cavalry?" asked the registrar.

"It's jes' like dis. When I's told to retreat, I don't want to be bothered with NO hoss."—*Everybody's.*



Home of Clarence A. Earle, Copeland Heights, Toledo, Ohio *Architects—Mills, Rhines, Bellman & Nordhoff, Toledo*

Thatched "CREO-DIPT" Stained Shingles used for Thatched Roof. Color as Weathered Straw

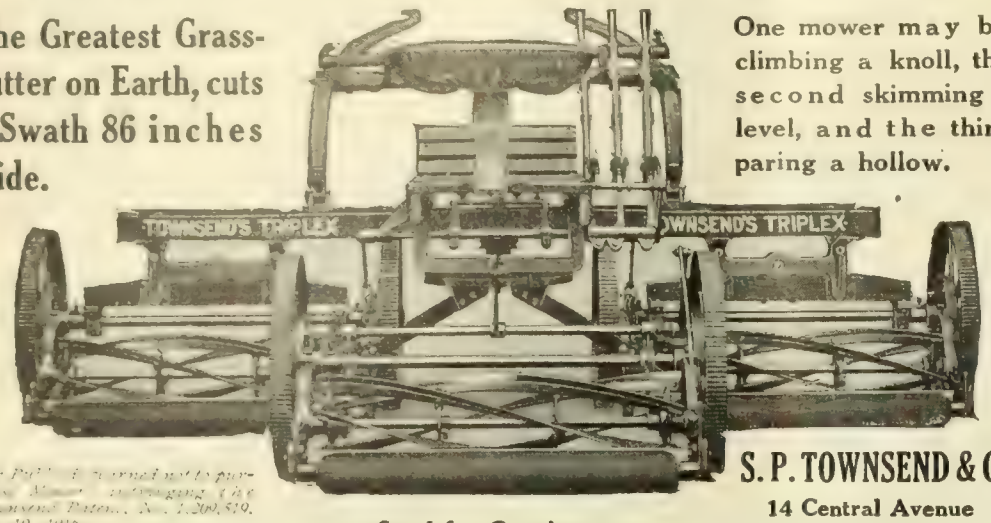
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Sole Manufacturers

Working drawings of construction of Thatched Roof, standard specifications and instructions for design and construction of same, furnished on request by manufacturer

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Floats Over the Uneven Ground as a Ship Rides the Waves

The Greatest Grass-cutter on Earth, cuts a Swath 86 inches wide.

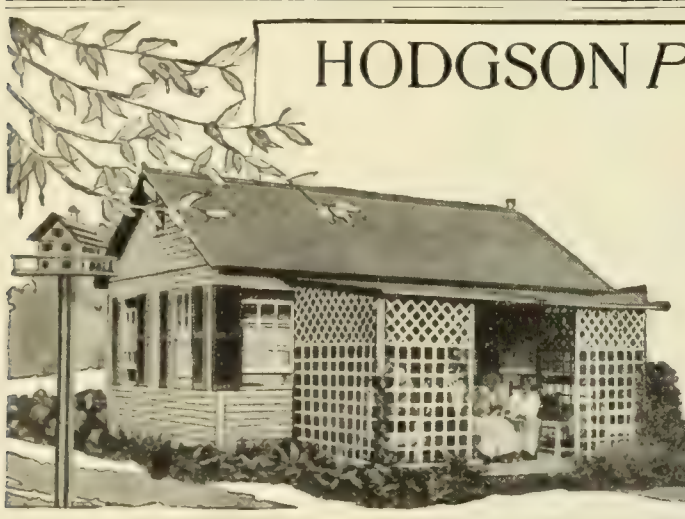


One mower may be climbing a knoll, the second skimming a level, and the third paring a hollow.

Two Patents Reissued and Others Pending. Also Townsend Patent, No. 1,300,519, Dec. 29, 1916

Send for Catalogue

S. P. TOWNSEND & CO.
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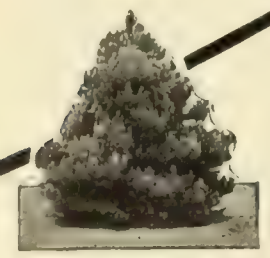


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WHICH KIND OF PLANTS DO YOU GROW?

THE difference between the above plants is the difference between **SUCCESS** and **FAILURE.** Start two plants at the same time in the same size pots and with the same kind of soil. On one use 1 teaspoonful of **"RED-SNAPPER"** Plant Food in a quart of water every two weeks, and on the other use plain water. The result will be as above. Pictures tell more than words.

"RED-SNAPPER" is not merely a stimulant but an actual plant food—rich and nourishing—creating a wonderful growth of foliage and a luxuriant profusion of flowers almost beyond all expectation.

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Grocers, druggists, hardware dealers and florists sell **Red-Snapper** products. If your dealer cannot supply you send us **50 cents.** We will send a large 2-lb. can of **Red-Snapper** Plant Food prepaid, including an 8-oz. package of bone to sweeten the soil and give plants a quick start. If you will tell us your dealer's name we will send you free our **valuable flower booklet,** "Home Plants and Flower Gardens; Their Care and Culture." **Red-Snapper** Plant Food is sold also in 12½ lb. sack for florist and gardeners at $1.60

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Stock on hand at following places—use nearest address:
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HOLLAND BULBS

Darwin, Cottage and Early Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissi, Crocuses, etc., of exceptionally fine quality.

Order early while assortment is complete

PEONIES

Best varieties in strong clumps.

PHLOX and IRIS

in Vigorous, Field-grown plants. New and choice sorts.

It is planting time now. Send today for our catalogue.

FRANKEN BROTHERS
Box 152, Deerfield, Ill.

WITH THE BOYS IN CAMP

(*Continued from page 17*)

continued: "I am going to talk more plainly to you tonight than you have ever been talked to before. Some of you won't like it. Some of you will. Those who don't may step up here and tell me so. Those who do will keep quiet!"

As I looked into that mass of youthful faces my courage grew to a point that worked up to a heated pitch. I stripped the moral issue to the naked bone. I handled the plain man-issue with a verbal club. I defied them. I pleaded with them. I admonished them. I schooled them with a world of medical facts concerning the ravages of venereal diseases upon the human body—told in a personal way that they could not but clearly understand. I touched upon their lives as individuals, as civilians; I sneered at them for lacking the moral courage to fight the common tendency in the army to level down to the lower element, for letting that element dominate them. I reminded them that in putting on the uniform of the United States army they had voluntarily assumed to uphold an honor which their moral fiber, unless considerably strengthened, could not properly support. I justly accused some of them with doing things that would afford civilians an opportunity to "throw mud." I told them how they could avoid such friction. I appealed to their regimental honor. Before long they were virtually as pliable as putty. It was then that I delivered the Government's message. The psychological moment had arrived. I told them of the infinite suffering caused by venereal diseases to all mankind infected by them, of the ravages of those diseases upon generations yet unborn; of the thousands upon thousands who suffer untold misery because of man's brutal leanings. Finally I told them that they had to be one hundred per cent efficient in order to win this war, and that Uncle Sam expected them to be in fighting trim four months from the present time, and that only by guarding their health and morals could they attain such a standard.

I glanced at my watch and discovered that they had been listening to me without a murmur of protest for thirty minutes. To test the sincerity of their silence, I said very quietly: "I am sorry I have kept you men so long. I really had more to say to you, but I guess I had better stop." Cries of "Go on! Spill it!" came from all sections. So I told them how I sympathized with the problems they had to face—I begged them for fair play—and I got it!

When I had uttered the last words of my message they gave me "a hand" that could be heard far into the forest. They cheered me as I passed back into the camp. They came to me in groups and shook my hands. I was almost unnerved by their demonstration, and it gave me the courage which has spurred me to tackle almost insurmountable difficulties.

Two days later I repeated my lecture to the first battalion of the Iowa Field Artillery. The circumstances were the same with the exception that I talked to five hundred men instead of two hundred and fifty. It was there that I won the soldiers' confidence. Today, Battery "A" of the artillery is solidly behind me. I have many personal friends among them. I eat with them, joke with them; I entertain them and I am entertained by them.

A soldier from Battery "A" is sleeping on my "bunk" now. He has been with me daily since my talk to his division several weeks ago. The boys call him "Army." He is representative of them all, and he is probably one of the most popular men

in his battery. Clean cut, young, full of life and mischief, a single glance at his face is sufficient to drive home to me Sherman's immortal phrase— war *is* hell!'"

So it was I won the soldier. I have talked to more than 6000 men since my arrival here. I am going to enforce the Federal laws governing prostitution by reaching the men before they reach the prostitute. By so doing I am dealing with causes instead of effects.

Until this stage of my tale, I have purposely neglected some mention of the drafted men who are to occupy Camp Pike. It has been but a short time since the first increment of the Eighty-seventh Division of the National Army was called. My opportunities to study the several thousands of men who were the first to arrive have been limited. To begin with, they have been in quarantine for ten days following an inoculation of typhoid serum. But this much I can report: I have entered the barracks of fifteen provisional companies and talked to 2250 drafted men and boys. Their morale is simply splendid, a thing at once magnificent and unique. They are being drilled in the elementary stages of military tactics. They are well cared for, properly housed, adequately fed, and those to whom I have spoken have been comparatively happy.

Camp Pike, Arkansas

"It's no use," sighed Freddy, "I never can learn to spell."

"Why not?" inquired his anxious mother.

"How the dickens can I ever learn," he demanded hotly, "when the teacher changes the words every day?"—*Harper's Magazine.*

"Yes, auntie," said one of Pershing's men, invalided home from France, "we captured the first-line trenches, and the very same day the French took 400 meters from the Germans."

"That was splendid, my boy. It ought to put a stop to those dreadful gas attacks we hear so much about!"—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

He had opened a fishshop and he ordered a new sign painted, of which he was very proud. It read, "Fresh Fish Sold Here." "What did you put the word 'fresh' in for?" said his first customer. "You wouldn't sell them if they weren't fresh, would you?" He painted out the word, leaving just, "Fish Sold Here." "Why do you say 'here'?" asked his second customer. "You're not selling them anywhere else, are you?" So he rubbed out the word "here." "Why use 'Sold'?" asked the next customer. "You're not giving them away, are you?" So he rubbed out everything but the word "Fish," remarking: "Well, nobody can find fault with that sign now, anyway." A moment later another customer came in. "I don't see the use of that sign 'Fish' up there," said he, "when you can smell them a mile away."—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

Dr. L. O. Howard, of "typhoid-fly" fame, told this fly story:

"A Washington man went for his vacation to a fly-haunted hotel in Connecticut. There was a hammock in the grove behind the hotel, and one afternoon our friend climbed into it with pipe and book. But the flies tormented him unmercifully, so he climbed out again in disgust.

"'Look here, landlord,' he complained, as he entered the office, 'what's the good of a hammock in such a fly-ridden spot as that grove?'

"'Oh,' said the landlord, 'you didn't use the hammock during hammock hours.'

"'What are hammock hours?' asked the guest.

"'Twelve to two, sir,' said the landlord. 'You'll find no flies in the grove then, sir.'

"'And why not?' demanded the puzzled guest.

"'Because,' said the landlord, '12 to 2 is dinner, and they're all in the dining-room then.'"—*New Idea.*





"BEGINNER'S."

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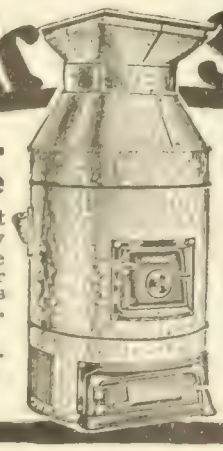
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THE PARADOX OF PRUSSIAN PEACE

(*Continued from page 15*)

Government, would be some plan of reciprocal disarmament, or at least some real international organization which would furnish a possible, if distant, alternative to German military power as a means of national security. When Germans in the mass see in internationalism a means of defending German rights and interests, Prussian militarism will be doomed.

And so it is to the interest of the German Government to prove to its people that we are not sincere when we speak of such things as disarmament and arbitration. It wants to create the impression at home that so far as it is concerned it would be perfectly willing to abandon militarism for international organization as a means of security for Germany, but that when it is really offered to the Allied governments they refuse to consider it.

And that argument on the part of the Central governments will be quite possible if, as stated above, the debate is left in its present stage. The Central Powers have in fact made what will appear to their people as an offer to go into the question of disarmament and arbitration, a new international order. Silence on our part will be interpreted as a proof that when it comes to the point we want to avoid the subject; that our talk of it is mere diplomatic bunkum.

The situation must be reversed. We must show that we are serious in our talk of internationalism, will consider even disarmament, but on the basis of respect for the rights of all nations, small as well as great, not on the basis of the right of great states to override the will either of subject peoples, or of their own peoples; and we must make it plain that in such a world the German people, like any other, would be secure.

But there is a further reason why the German Government have every motive for desiring at this juncture to prove that our talk of internationalism is insincere and that any attempt to realize world arbitration is impracticable. Its only hope of obtaining the support of its people to a program of annexations is to show that such annexations are necessary to national security. While the Reichstag vote of July 19 makes it plain that the Government could never hope to secure popular sanction for annexations as part of a pan-German or Industrialist policy, it might conceivably do so as part of a policy of self-defense: by the argument that Germany has nothing to depend on but her own resources in men and material, and the strength of her frontiers.

Indeed the truth is that unless the problem of security, by means of some reasonably feasible plan of international organization is on a fair way to solution *before* we come to deal with nationality and territorial readjustment, these latter will prove to be well nigh insoluble. It is not alone the claims of the Central Powers that will make them so. Nations among the Allies are presenting claims that do violence to the principle of nationality on the ground that they are compelled to consider first their own national safety. Italy or Serbia or Rumania may regret that such and such a claim will bring alien populations under their rule but, they argue, unless the frontier goes just that way their position will in the future be menaced. Most powers are moved by two great considerations: national security and the need for economic expansion. Those things, it is felt, must come first, and so long as a League of Nations or other similar plan for

preventing aggression of one nation upon another is merely a vague possibility in the background and not a political reality, every nation will attempt to make sure of its own safety and right by the increase of its power and territory, even at the cost of some violence to the principle of nationality. If this determination is reflected—as it is—in the claims of certain Allied governments that are honestly striving to respect national right, how much more is it likely to operate in the case of the Central Powers?

Until we have made some approach to solving these problems of national security and freedom for economic expansion, the problems of territory and nationality will be sure to baffle us. Not only that: it will make any league of nations subsequently impossible. For if we fix our "strategic frontiers" with a view merely to military advantage, disregarding the claims of national groups, and creating Ulsters over a large part of Southeastern Europe, any attempt to crystallize that settlement will be resented by the aggrieved peoples, who will work subtly and ceaselessly to upset it.

The Pope's note, with the Austro-German reply thereto, at least does this: it places the discussion for the time being on the major problem of security by international organization. It is to the interest of the Allies not to let it slide from that plane until the German Government has made it quite evident where it really stands. If that issue can be forced we shall have accomplished one of two things: have proved to the German people that their Government is not sincere in its professions of attachment to internationalism (and that will help the fight of German Liberalism against that Government), or have compelled that Government really to repudiate its militarist elements, by repudiating militarism. Either result will bring us nearer to the accomplishment of our real war aims.

New York City

Barbara was leaning out of the window. "Shoot, if you will, this old gray head. Your bullets can't hurt me," she said.

The general pondered. "Why not?" he asked, and his voice trembled as he choked back a sob of disappointment.

"Because," she answered, "I wear Paris garters, and no metal can touch me."—*Pitt Panther.*

Peggy—Daddy, what did the Dead Sea die of?

Daddy—Oh, I don't know, dear.

Peggy—Daddy, where do the Zeppelins start from?

Daddy—I don't know.

Peggy—Daddy, when will the war end?

Daddy—I don't know.

Peggy—I say, Daddy, who made you an editor?—*Passing Show.*

An alien, wishing to be naturalized, applied to the clerk of the office, who requested him to fill out a blank, which he handed him. The first three lines of the blank ran as follows:

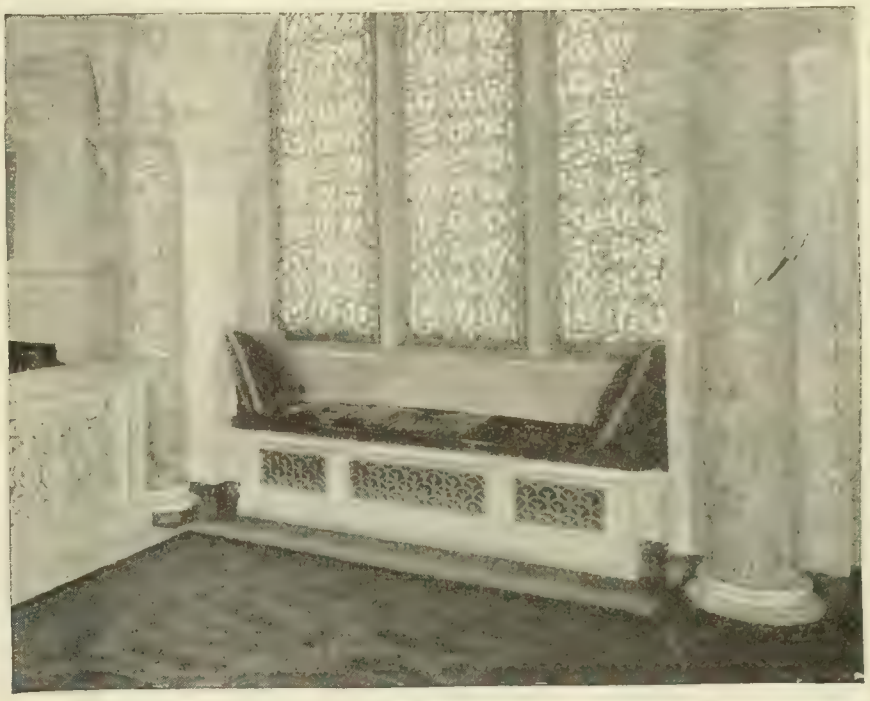
Name?
Born?
Business?

The answers follow:

Name, Jacob Levinsky.
Born, Yes.
Business, Rotten.—*Citizens' World.*

Whistler, the famous artist, once invited Mark Twain to visit his studio to see a new painting he was just finishing. The humorist examined the canvas for some time in silence, then said, "I'd do away with that cloud if I were you," and extended his hand carelessly toward one corner of the picture as tho about to smudge out a cloud effect. Whistler cried out nervously: "Gad, sir, be careful! Don't you see the paint is still wet!"

"Oh, that don't matter," said Mark, "I've got my gloves on." *Ladies' Home Journal.*



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MAKING MY PEN BEHAVE

(Continued from page 18)

that will make them recognizable, and expose some bit of confidential life history, or some frailty for the public entertainment—that is a breach of confidence which, while not quite so bad as selling the love-letters of one's parents, is fully as heinous as the crime of a reporter who prints interviews gained under promise of silence. Yet friends and acquaintances may be the best copy in the world for your romancer; to build a wall for him between the legitimate and the illegitimate use of this material is more than I know how to do, beyond saying that he must protect them in their right to anonymity. His own good taste must erect that barrier.

After breach of confidence, theft, in its various degrees. A short and ugly word! Plagiarism has a better sound, particularly since we are discussing something less than crime in these pages.

What is plagiarism? How far may a writer go in the use of material formulated by another? It is not worth while to cite even a small proportion of those eminent writers who have admittedly found their raw material in pages produced by another and then served it up with some sauce of their own making. Arguments on this subject have raged since there ever was a body of written literature, and whatever the ruling might have been in any particular age or decade, always there would arise a genius of that day who took what he wanted wherever he found it and by the miracle of his skill gave it rebirth; and that public which is the final arbiter, after giving some hearing to the case, would render its decision in favor of Genius.

"An' what 'e thought 'e might require
'E went an' took—the same as me."

"A great poet may really borrow," says Landor; "he may condescend to an obligation at the hand of an equal or an inferior; but he forfeits his title if he borrows more than the amount of his own possessions . . . the lowlier of intellect may lay out a table in their field, at which table the highest one shall sometimes be disposed to partake; want does not compel him."

"The man of genius," says Dumas, "does not steal, he conquers, and what he conquers he annexes to his empire. He makes laws for it, he peoples it with his subjects, and extends his golden scepter over it. And where is the man who, on surveying his beautiful kingdom, shall dare to assert that this or that part of his land is no part of his property?"

If Landor and Dumas and others of their opinion be right, is there anything left of the sin of plagiarism? Not if you are superior in genius to the man you rob! And as you yourself must decide it is apparent that you may steal with the greater freedom as you gain the greater self-esteem.

It is pleasant to gather ideas in the garden of nonsense, but dull duty requires me to seek some pathway of reason leading out. "Plagiarius," says the Latin dictionary, "—a man stealer or kidnapper; one who gives himself out to be the author of another man's book." Clearly, the matter which is stolen must be the property of another. Yet no writer has a private right to any particular situation: otherwise the public storehouse would now be empty.

Paralleling another's situation may not prove plagiarism, but what of borrowing his style? Peculiarity of style may be a man's own, yet if imitation of it be theft, all amateur writers and most of their betters are kleptomaniacs. "No actress," says E. F. Benson, "can help wriggling after seeing the Divine Sarah, no actor can help ranting after seeing—somebody else." But I will not allow this path to lead me toward any cumbersomely exact assertion, as that plagiarism is committed when one repeats some particular combination of situations, or handles them in a certain fashion. How do I know? The charge of plagiarism is so easily and so readily brought by any writer who thinks himself aggrieved. And yet it is so difficult to prove because the intent must be there. A thief must have the intent to steal. A plagiarist must "give himself out to be the author of another man's book." In the many interesting discussions of this subject that I have read, there is always the assumption that the degree of the crime lies in the amount of the injury that one writer, wittingly or unwittingly, has done another. To my mind, the sin of plagiarism lies chiefly in the writer's betrayal of his reader's confidence. It is just another question of false labeling.

If this argument of mine leaves no room for so-called "unconscious plagiarism" it is because I believe there is no such thing. There is no unconscious thievery. The interesting coincidences which sometimes do occur, and those which are so often discovered by meticulous "penny-a-liners," do not long mislead the fair-minded. There is an atmosphere about real theft that generally is unmistakable when the arguments are heard. The writer who keeps faith with his reader, giving full credit whenever failure to do so might by any possibility mislead; being frank whenever he distrusts the spontaneity of his own invention, may go ahead with the assurance that honest critics will find little difficulty in distinguishing between crime and coincidence.

Honest labels on wares honestly secured. A compact code, to be sure, but a good deal of kernel hides in that small shell. The only other restraints that good morals and good manners impose upon your pen are those that common courtesy or human sympathy compel you to exercize in any of your dealings with your fellows, intensified by that great distinction which lies between the freedom of the tongue and the freedom of the pen. "While I did perhaps more than any other man to drive So-and-so out of public life," said a certain journalist—and he spoke truly—"it is a source of pleasure to me, and of real pride, as I look back over it all, that I was never unfair to him personally. I liked the man, and I tried, all the while that I was exposing his inefficiency for his public office, to acquaint my readers with his oddly likable traits. As a matter of fact, I think that thru it all he rather liked me." The courtesy of the pen is so easily forgotten in the heat of any controversy, or its lack of a sheath to cover its cutting edge is so readily overlooked! Let me but use a little humor as a means for attaining an end, and behold I seem to be having fun at my subject instead of with it. Prove to me that you are able to write humorously of a man without thereby implying your own superiority to him, and I will grant you at once a place among literary gentlefolk.

The limitations upon our pens are many, but after all most of them would never occur to us as restraints if our instincts were sound. I imagine that the writer who thinks of each written word as a means of communication between him and a fellow—some one he would like to know, between whom and himself he would like to establish a good understanding, I imagine such a writer has little difficulty in making his pen behave.

Poughkeepsie, New York

The New Plays

The Very Idea, by W. H. Gilmore. A eugenic farce-comedy for the sophisticated. Funny and vulgar in spots. (Astor Theater.)

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Pebbles

"Who was the first man, Bobby?" asked the teacher.

"George Washington," answered the young American promptly.

"Why, no, Bobby. You ought to know better than that. It was Adam."

"Oh, well," said Bobby, self-righteously, "I wasn't counting foreigners."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

There was an explosion of one of the big guns on a battleship not long ago. Shortly afterward one of the sailors who was injured was asked by a reporter to give an account of it.

"Well, sir," rejoined the jacky, "it was like this: You see, I was standin' with me back to the gun, a-facin' the port side. All of a sudden I hears a hell of a noise; then sir, the ship physician, he says, 'Set up an' take this.'"—*Arms and the Man.*

Little six-year-old Allan, scion of a bookish family, had mastered reading so efficiently that his first glimpses of story-land were growing hazy in his memory. One afternoon he confided to his mother:

"Mildred was showing me her new book today, and it's the queerest thing you ever saw! Why, it just says: 'Is it a cat? It is a cat. Can the cat run?' and a lot of stuff like that! 'Course I was too polite to say so, but it didn't seem to me the style was a bit juicy!"—*Harper's Magazine.*

She was an admirable person and never lost an opportunity of pointing a moral to her small nephews and nieces. She took them to the museum for a treat.

"This," said the guide, "is Nelson's vest, worn at the battle of Trafalgar, and this is the hole where the fatal bullet went thru."

"There, children," said their aunt. "You remember what I said about a stitch in time saving nine. If that hole had been mended the bullet wouldn't have gone thru." Then she capped it by adding, "And Nelson might have been living yet."—*New York World.*

Mrs. Skinner keeps a boarding-house where it is whispered the guests are by no means too well fed. One of her neighbors attempted to point out to the lady the error of her ways.

"I should think," began the neighbor, "you'd do well to feed your boarders a little better. You can't expect them to say a good word for you when they leave."

"Oh, but they do," was the quick reply. "Almost every one of them has a grudge against some friend or other, and he invariably recommends my house to him. I get lots of new boarders that way."—*New Idea.*

ODE

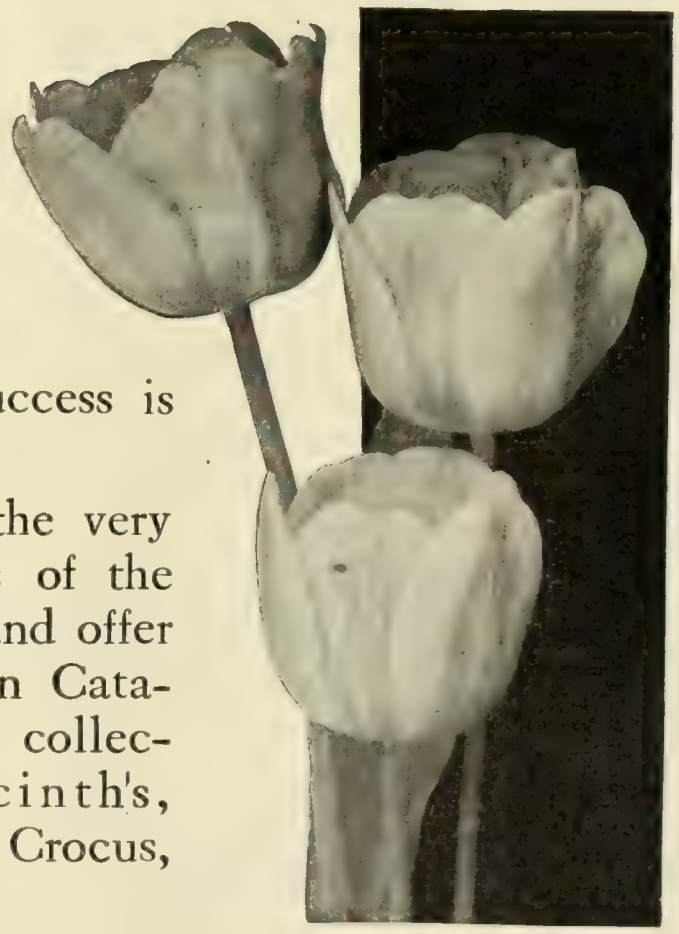
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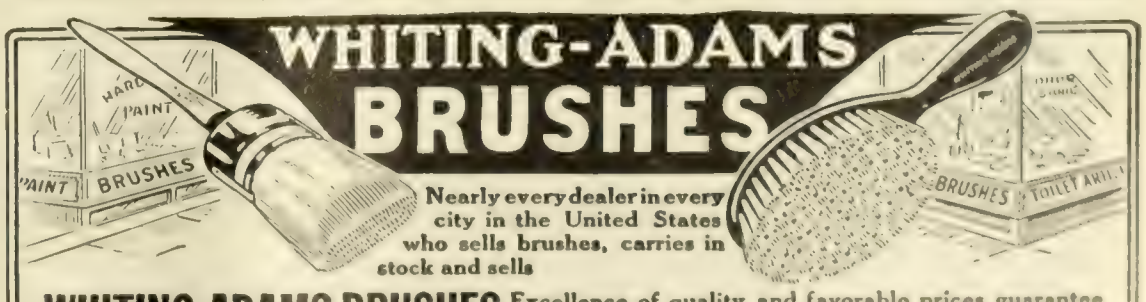
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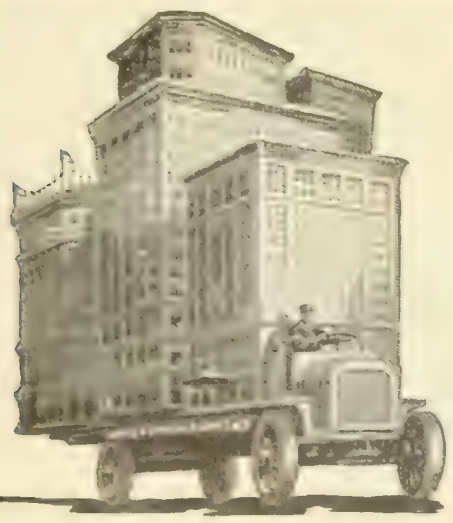


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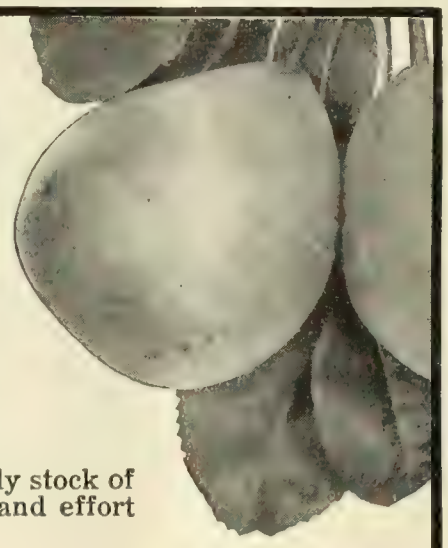
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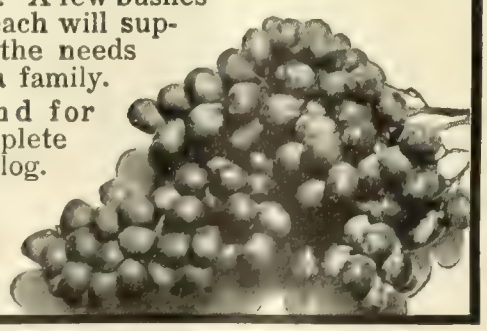
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THE WOMEN BEHIND THE GUNS

(*Continued from page 23*)

prime factors will certainly tend to keep a certain proportion of women permanently in many, if not all, of the new avenues of work which the unwonted times have ruthlessly thrown open to them. But I think the men who regard the innovation of women with horror, and a fear that is not all selfish lest their livelihood should be endangered by the overstocking of the labor market, might in the main set their hearts at rest. Women are learning now, and will have learnt altogether soon, the crime and folly of undercutting, and if they are allowed the same facilities of training as men, will ask the same pay for the same work. And also there is much work that will always, in normal times, be mainly done, and better done, by men.

I believe that "woman's work" is anything that a woman feels she can do and enjoy doing: but when it begins to overtax her strength, and therefore set her nerves on edge and sharpen her voice and take away from her the graciousness and sweetness of life, then surely it is time for her to find some other calling. And this is what is happening already to some Englishwomen who are doing men's work—as indeed it has happened to many before the war in long and arduous labor over the wash-tub, or sewing in some sweater's den, or match-box making for fourteen or more hours a day. And these were supposed to be womanly occupations!

"After the war" has become a phrase in England for a heavenly kind of time, a sort of millenium when all wrongs shall be put right, and the whole world shall be reconstructed on a new and glorious pattern—"reshaped nearer to the heart's desire!" And one of the reforms that are to come then is that, by some miracle of organization and readjustment, woman shall be allowed her full scope as a home-maker.

Home life all over England has been sorely broken into. The sweetness and the value of it shine all the clearer in perspective, against the dark background of the present. Ways in which it could have been deepened and enriched come into the imagination of all those, at home and abroad, who dream of it and long for its renewal. And thousands of upper and middle-class wives and mothers have learned, by work in Soldiers' Wives' Clubs and Munition Workers' Canteens, how thousands of their poorer sisters know nothing, have never been able to know anything, of real home life, in their overcrowded rooms and their overcrowded days. Health visitors and welfare workers are trying now to spread the gospel of home—the clean and wholesome and happy place it should be for elders to come back to day by day, and for little new lives to start the world in.

For this reform those whose hearts are most in it look eagerly to the new and untried leverage of the women's vote. At last, tardily and not very graciously, the British Parliament is to allow the Englishwoman to perform the shockingly unfeminine act of recording her political opinions by making a little cross on a ballot-paper opposite the name of the parliamentary candidate who she believes will do best service to his country in the House of Commons. It is a little pitiful that in the year of grace 1917 an intelligent and cultured body of men should decide that the average woman is not fit to be trusted with a vote until she is thirty years old, when the average man attains one at twenty-one. But this will pass. It merely stamps with an unintelligent discour-

tesy a Parliament which needed to give with eager grace, with both hands, generously, the right it had so long withheld. The worst stigma is removed. A woman is no longer denied the franchise because she is a woman, but only just because, being otherwise qualified, she is not yet thirty! That is a disability that can be outgrown. And in any case, the heart of England is too sound to let such a glaringly unequal measure long disfigure the statute book and belittle English chivalry and sense of proportion.

The Englishwoman of 1917 is progressive, experimental, patriotic, democratic. War-weary, heartsick and overstrained, there yet shines undimmed a clear ideal in the hearts of gentle and simple, educated and ignorant—the ideal of service. And I believe that it has come to stay. It is an ideal that is pursued thru many morasses of mistake, but that must guide earnest feet onto the highroad at length. It began in the ideal of service of the nation, it is broadening into the ideal of service of humanity. The spirit in which the women of England today are finding themselves, finding each other, finding their true powers, and, thru much experiment, their possible vocations, will yet be abroad and working in the world when this war also has burned itself out and gone with those before it into the ashes of the past; for it has within it the breath of the spirit of eternity—the breath of freedom, the joy of effort and of adventure, the glory of giving and spending oneself for one's fellows.

New York City

A sign in a restaurant has this variation of an old idea:

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It was nearly noon when the irate traveling man found the night clerk of the little hotel in a North Carolina town.

"I told you to call me for the seven o'clock train. Now I have to lose twenty-four hours' time. Why didn't you call me?"

"I couldn't very well," explained the clerk, cheerfully: "I just got up myself."—*Everybody's.*

Sandy had returned to his native Scotch village after a visit to London. When some one asked him what he thought of the great city he said:

"It is a grand place, but the folks there are not honest."

"How is that?" asked his friend.

"Well, I bought a box of pins labeled 'a thousand for a penny,' and coming home in the train I counted them, and I found they were seventeen short."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Nothing is to be said in commendation of the spirit of the man who recently advertised, in a London newspaper: "Loud, second-hand gramaphone, wanted for reprisals." Many people, however, not only in London, but in many other towns the world over, are only too familiar with the circumstances which provoked this vengeful and mistaken determination. Such circumstances certainly constitute one of the things which will need to be "seen to" sooner or later.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Henry's father was a golf enthusiast; therefore Henry knew all about the game. One time he was asked:

"Henry, why is it that men that play golf always yell 'fore' instead of 'look out' or some such thing?"

Henry thought for a second before an inspiration came from looking at his young sister, who was diligently getting her arithmetic.

"You see," he replied, "it takes too long to yell 'toot-toot,' and that sounds so much like 'two-two' that they just add them together and yell 'four'."—*Good Sport.*



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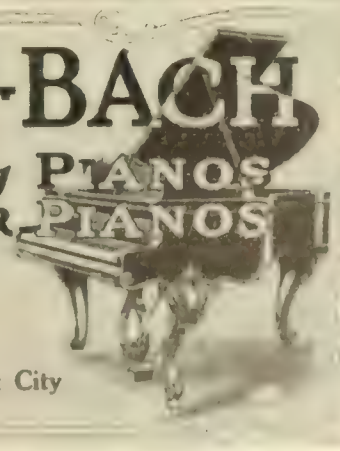
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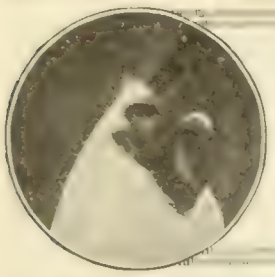
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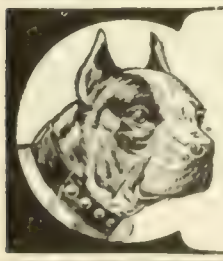
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Independent Opinions

We wonder why plain words should be so hard to understand. Here is a letter from a correspondent whose good will we value because his sympathy with the cause of labor is that which The Independent has always shown. Now read what he says:

"Break the I. W. W. Now" is an interesting caption over a startling editorial in your issue of July 21. Your exhortation therein is so anarchistic that it deserves the sternest rebuke. This organization may have its faults and be extreme in its methods, but so have all heretical and progressive movements seemed to the "standpatters." If it is violent, the burden of proof rests upon its enemies to show that the violence and anarchism of capital in dealing with labor are not wholly responsible for a similar attitude on the part of labor. The I. W. W. seeks to organize for collective-bargaining, in order to obtain juster wages and decent living conditions, a class not reached by the orthodox trade unions. Should they not be accorded a place in the sun? If not, then other labor organizations should not be. Is that what you intend to imply? If not, why then, ignoring the merits of the I. W. W., seize upon its faults and waving them aloft call down destruction upon the organization?

To put it mildly your editorial indicates lack of comprehension both of the I. W. W. and your own position. Out of one issue proceeds denunciation of anarchy in the East St. Louis riots and out of the very next praise of anarchy in handling the I. W. W. At least that is what it amounts to, for you studiously ignore the fact of mob action in dealing with the I. W. W. at Bisbee, Arizona, and elsewhere. By what consistency or logic do you deplore the mob in one case and glory in it in the other? In the one, of course, it was the labor-unionists who mobbed the "niggers" while in the other it was the "respectable citizens"—store-keepers, bankers, preachers, editors, etc.—who mobbed the laborers. I know it makes a difference—to The Independent—for middle-class and capitalistic interests are sacred. You must defend them, but why not be honest and admit that none of us is independent? Wouldn't it sound better? To be sure I am not independent. Tho I am a Congregational clergyman and a professor in a university, I am still frankly biased. I am a Democrat—anti-capitalistic, anti-militaristic, anti-autocratic, anti-anarchistic, etc. I am really dreadfully prejudiced in my sympathies, and honestly avow it. I used to like The Independent because I thought it, too, was honest.

NEWELL L. SIMS.

Angola, Indiana

We cannot recall a single word in our editorial that approved or condoned mob violence by any one. We do think, however, that the I. W. W. can and should be suppressed by law; but not because, as our correspondent thinks, we disapprove of a particular type of labor union or because, like other labor unions, its members sometimes deal in violence. The reason the I. W. W. must be crushed is because the avowed program of its leaders is to make secret civil war on the nation, to destroy property and wreck industry at every opportunity, and to commit any crime that may further its ends. It is not we who make this charge, it is the organization that boasts its truth. Surely our correspondent must have heard of "sabotage," "the general strike," "propaganda by deed" and other favorite terms of these anarchistic revolutionists.

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GOOD CURTAINS AND ECONOMY

(*Continued from page 32*)

38 and 48 inch widths, is white, cream or ecru in hue, is of various textures and weights and is plain, drawn or barred. According to quality and width, the price of scrim ranges from 15 to 55 cents a yard. After washing, scrim does not have to be stretched, altho there will inevitably be a slight shrinkage. Plain scrim has the advantage of not wearying the eye by a pattern. Either hems at bottom and sides or a simple cotton Cluny edging may serve for finish. The marquisette, bobbinet and Brussels net, shown in the illustrations, bear more or less resemblance to certain qualities of scrim but, unlike scrim, they must generally be stretched after washing. Figured net occurring in 38, 45 and 50 inch widths, should not be overlooked as an agreeable possibility. These materials range from 30 cents to $1.85 a yard, according to width and quality. In the category of thin materials, Swiss, either plain or dotted, must be accounted a valuable resource. It comes in 36 and 50 inch widths and varies in price from 18 to 50 cents a yard. By way of adding both color enlivenment and body, bands of sateen a couple of inches wide may either be applied an inch or more from the bottom and side edges or doubled and sewed on as a hem or border, as previously suggested in the case of cheesecloth. For a large window, the sateen band or hem should be fairly wide and the bottom weighted.

Sateen and kindred materials may, of course, be used for whole curtains but, unfortunately, it is extremely difficult just now to get fast colors and in a large piece of goods the fading will be irregular and blotchy according to folds and shadows. For a curtain with body, casement cloth is a far more satisfactory material. It is, to be sure, more expensive than the aforementioned goods with a more or less open mesh, but its longer life and greater body compensate for the difference. The width is usually either 33 or 50 inches and the price ranges from 90 cents to $3.25 per yard. Satisfactory casement cloth in either width, however, can be had for from 90 cents to $1.50 a yard. It comes either plain, slightly figured or with a self-toned stripe and can be had in various hues, but it is safe to say that white, cream or a soft putty color, without figure or stripe, are almost invariably preferable. Casement cloth curtains may be finished either with a hem or with a short-fringed gimp and they possess the double advantage of being fine enough to take the place of thin glass curtains and yet heavy enough in body to do away oftentimes with the requirement of inside hangings.

Where the general character and decorative composition of the room will admit of its use, one of the most agreeable as well as serviceable curtain materials is Japanese cotton crepe. It possesses the manifold advantages of being inexpensive, varied in its color and pattern possibilities, fast in color, soft and pliable in texture and easily laundered as it is better left unironed and unstretched. The tones are singularly mellow and the colors are either solid, such as soft blues, pale greens, saffron or pink, or else there are bars and stripes in such combinations and dispositions as indicated in the illustration. Plain white can also be had. The colored and finely striped crepe can often be effectively edged with some of the narrow gimps in several colors if one is ingenious at making combinations; it is always safe, however, to use merely a hem. The crepe is 30 inches wide and 35,

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45 and 85 cents a yard. It deserves to be better known and more widely utilized for curtaining purposes and not restricted to merely shirts and frocks.

Another little used but admirable and inexpensive curtain material is theatrical linen or carriage-makers' scrim—it is known by both names—equally pleasant in tone and texture, which softens the light without appreciably excluding it. It is 36 inches wide and costs 75 cents a yard. Despite its sheerness, it has sufficient body to hang well and not get stringy. Unbleached muslin is still another inexpensive curtain possibility not to be despised and may suitably be hemmed or else bordered with either fine cotton Cluny edging or gimp.

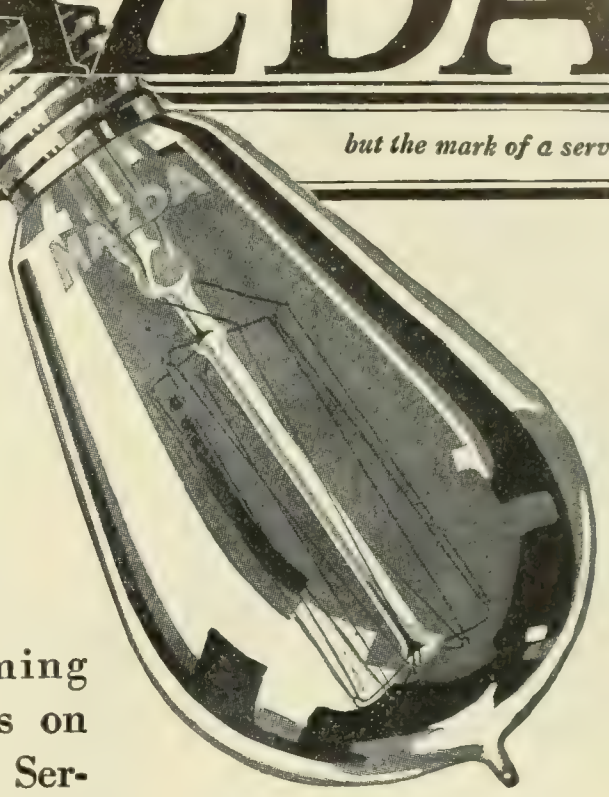
Scotch Madras, sundour, sunphast and a great variety of curtaining materials made of cotton or mercerized cotton, and possessing more or less sheen, are to be had in plain colors and textures or with self-toned figures. They vary in price from 40 or 50 cents a yard to $3 and upward. And now a few words of advice about hanging. To begin at the very beginning, above all things, be generous with the allowance of material. This does not mean be prodigal or wasteful, but it does mean allow plenty of width for ample folds, especially if the material is thin and has a tendency to become stringy after hanging. A curtain of sheer material that may seem sufficient when first put up will often appear skimped after it has been hanging for a while, and nothing makes a window look so poverty stricken as skimped curtains. Better no curtains at all. It is generally better to have sash curtains end at the sill. In measuring for this remember that curtains weighted at the bottom will pull down to some extent after they are hung and make allowance for it. When possible—and it usually is possible—it is desirable to hang curtains so that they will not hide the window trim. Two curtains for each sash—four for a whole window—makes it more convenient to regulate the light and also corrects the aspect of extreme hight in a high, narrow window. Whether this arrangement is followed or whether two full length curtains are used, traverse rings and draw cords should be used for the top of the window so that the sides of the curtains will not have to be seized and pulled and jerked this way and that. The rings and pole can easily be hidden by the heading. For casement windows, the curtains may be hung on rods attached to each casement. It should be noted that where casement windows have stone or heavy wooden mullions, it will always be more in keeping to use curtain material with plenty of body, such as casement cloth.

For bow windows with casements, for ranges of windows or wherever there is a large expanse of glass in one place to be curtained, the question of shades necessarily comes up and, along with it, the inseparable question of cost. In this connection it is worth suggesting that a split bamboo roll screen, such as those often used on porches, will generally answer all requirements of modifying too intense light, looks quite as well as or better than the ordinary shade and costs far less.

One last word anent price and relative merit in the matter of curtains. Too many of us are obsessed with the false notion that the price of a thing has some definite relation to its decorative or artistic excellence and that something which costs but little will necessarily look cheap. This is a serious mistake and one of the surest ways of exposing the fallacy is to make use of some of the less expensive curtain materials and apply good taste and common sense to the making and hanging.

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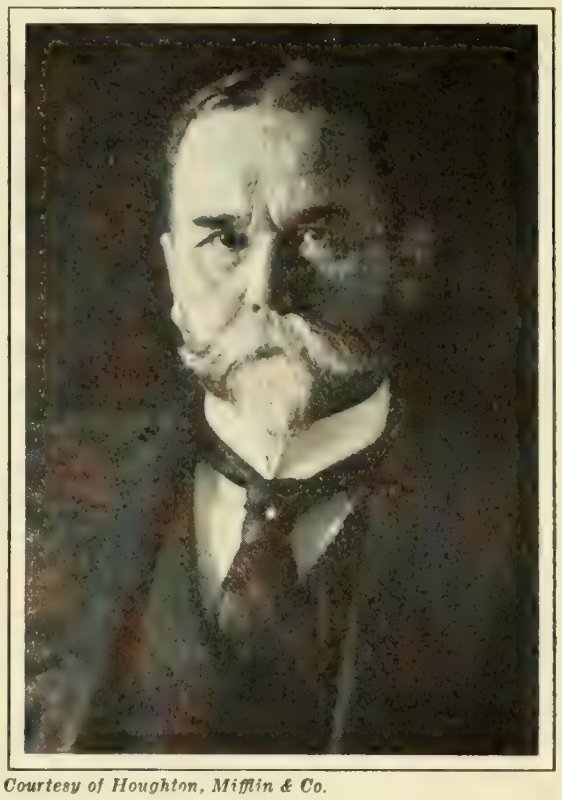
Men of Mark

RUSSIAN fiction is so detailed and realistic that it always suggests biography, but Russian life, in past generations at least, is so strange and barbaric to western eyes that it gives biography the color of fiction. *A Russian Gentleman*, translated from the Russian of Serge Aksakoff by J. D. Duff, is a biography of the author's grandfather, Stepan Mihailovitch Bagroff, a land owner and the master of many serfs. The hot-tempered but strictly honorable country squire of eighty years ago is splendidly portrayed; he was indeed a man to attract the interest and loyalty of a literary grandson. The picture of the times in which he lived, however, is the picture of a nightmare; after reading any number of Russian novels and biographies, the American is still shocked by each fresh glimpse behind the dark curtains that shrouds the Russian past.

In the field of American biography there are, as usual, sketches of men prominent on both sides of the great sectional conflict that marked the middle of last century. William Day Simonds in his brief account of the work of *Starr King in California* shows how near the state on the Pacific coast came to leaving the Union and how great an influence on the side of the North was the patriotic oratory of a single individual, the Reverend Thomas Starr King. We have also the life story of a gallant guerrilla warrior in the cause of the South, *The Memoirs of Colonel John S. Mosby*, edited by Charles W. Russell. The narrative of the war is lucidly and interestingly written and his defense of General Stuart's strategy is a valuable contribution to the military history of the times. Colonel Mosby's recollections of General Grant, who was a warm personal friend of his redoubtable foe, will also be of interest to many readers.

The distinguished French Socialist, whose assassination at the opening of the Great War removed from the political life of France one of its most sincere and respected leaders, *Jean Jaurès*, is very sympathetically portrayed in the short study of the man and his opinions by Margaret Pease. Of particular interest at present is the discussion of the opinions of Jaurès on military policy, for this zealous pacifist had made a special hobby of army reorganization on democratic lines.

My Reminiscences, by the illustrious Hindu poet, Rabindranath Tagore, is a spiritual autobiography that will attract even those who have not had the courage to undertake the reading of Tagore's mystical poetry. Very charming are the scenes of his early childhood and the vivid little glimpses of people and nature as seen with the fresh eyes of an imaginative child. It is also interesting for the Western reader to take a look at his civilization from the outside by the help of some one native to another race and tradition. We learn that "uncontrolled excitement" is the quintessence of English literature, and this Tagore traces to the severe self-repression of the English, leaving literature as the only outlet for their emotional life. Tagore contrasts European with the native Hindu



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John Hay "who was all the better statesman for being a very good poet"

music: "In our country the virtuoso is satisfied if he has heard the song; in Europe they go to hear the singer." His book of essays, *Personality*, is less appealing to the average taste because of the curious vagueness, like a luminous fog, with which Tagore enwraps his philosophical ideas. The chapter devoted to the school which he established and in which he has successfully worked out his theories of education is most interesting.

Professor Calvin Thomas, of Columbia University, has given us a very thoughtful and sympathetic study of the life and work of *Goethe*. The first part of the book is mainly biographical, but the later chapters are an estimate of Goethe as critic, philosopher, poet, scientist, novelist and dramatist, concluding with a study of "Faust." Professor Thomas ranks Goethe high as a man of whole and rounded genius, but seems to think that in certain particular fields, notably as an experimental scientist, he has been overrated by many of his admirers. William M. Salter has attempted the more difficult task of making a coherent philosophy of the thoughts of Friedrich Nietzsche; more difficult, because Goethe was the supreme German poet of order and lucidity, while Nietzsche was the supreme

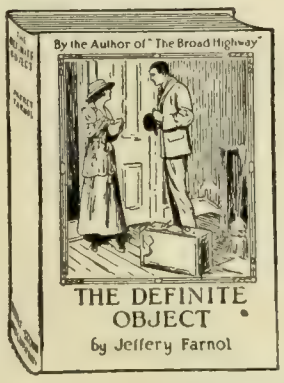


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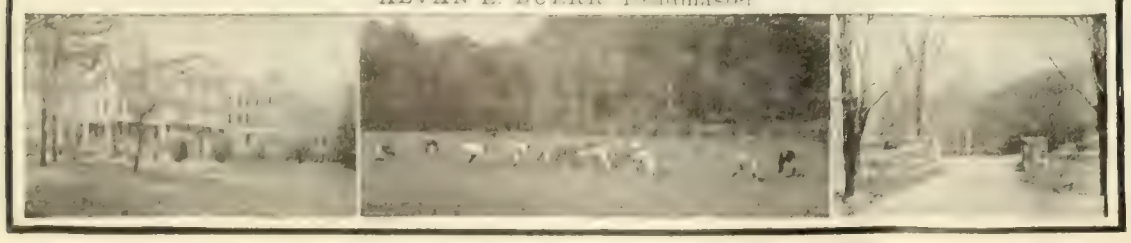
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William Dean Howells, by Alexander Harvey, is an interesting book, but it is hardly biography or even a literary criticism of its subject. The critic's own opinions cover every page and these wander far from the matter at hand. Almost as much space is devoted to Poe as to Howells, and many pages are devoted to proving that the great curse of the literary world is "the low intellectual level of the Anglo-Saxon."

A Russian Gentleman, by Serge Aksakoff. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.10. *Starr King in California*, by William Day Simonds. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. *The Memoirs of Colonel John S. Mosby*, edited by Charles W. Russell. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3. *Jean Jaurès*, by Margaret Pease. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1. *My Reminiscences*, by Rabindranath Tagore. New York: Macmillan. $1.50. *Personality*, by Rabindranath Tagore. New York: Macmillan. $1.35. *Goethe*, by Calvin Thomas. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2. *Nietzsche*, by William M. Salter. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.50. *Thus Spake Zarathustra*. New York: Boni & Liveright. *William Dean Howells*, by Alexander Harvey. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.50.

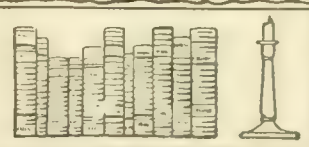
The War and Its Issues

THOSE who wish to know what England, or, at least, the so-called governing class of England, is thinking about the future may profitably examine *After-War Problems*, a symposium of British statesmen, divines, professors, jurists, physicians and social workers on the readjustments which will be necessitated by the war. Of particular interest is the study of imperial federation by the late Earl of Cromer, altho it comes to no particular conclusion except that federation is desirable and that the way to federate has not yet been worked out, and the discussion of national education by Viscount Haldane, who recommends taking hints from Germany's secondary and technical schools. Most of the essays in the volume deal with the condition of the poor and the possibility of bettering it after the war.

Of recent discussions of the Great War one of the most interesting, tho rather from the prominence of the author than from the novelty of the views presented, is Senator Henry Cabot Lodge's *War Addresses*, including not only speeches made on the floor of the Senate but many miscellaneous addresses on questions of foreign policy and preparedness. Not every one will share the opinions of the distinguished Senator, but fortunately one need not do so to enjoy the force and neatness of expression in which he clothes them. Most writers on internationalism are more optimistic than Senator Lodge, who sees no counsel for the future but trust in God and good care that our powder remain dry. Malcolm Quin discusses *The Problem of Human Peace* from the standpoint of Roman Catholicism. He admits that the Catholic Church has not been in human history a power for peace but he still believes that the only road to a lasting peace is by the agreement of mankind on a common program of in-



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Do Germs and Climate Cause Catarrh, Coughs and Colds?



R. L. ALSAKER, M.D.

By R. L. Alsaker, M.D.

Dear Doctor Alsaker: I have had catarrh since boyhood, and now my two children have it. During the fall and winter months my wife suffers with bad colds and the children frequently have a bad cough or sore throat.

We have taken treatment from local physicians, using the medicines prescribed; we have used sprays and salves, but have derived no lasting benefit.

We live well, eating and drinking whatever we want, but we do not dissipate in any way. Our family physician tells us that catarrh is caused by germs. Another doctor told us to blame it on the climate. If germs and the climate are the cause of these annoying troubles of the nose, throat and lungs, I don't see how any of them can be prevented, or even cured. What have you to say on the subject?

J. B. W.

THIS family is no exception. The majority have catarrh, either chronic or acute. Catarrh of the head is annoying—and filthy. In the throat it causes irritating cough. When it is seated in the chest it is called bronchitis. If allowed to continue, the bronchitis becomes chronic and robs the individual of refreshing sleep, comfort and health. It weakens the lungs and paves the way for pneumonia and consumption.

Catarrh of the stomach and intestines points toward indigestion. So does catarrh of the liver, which produces various ills, such as jaundice and gall-stones, often ending in disagreeable and painful liver colic.

Catarrh sometimes causes earache, headache and other forms of pain, and it lays the foundation for many diseases.

This gentleman says that he lives well, but no one lives well who is ill. That is poor living. He can continue to eat what he likes, and grow healthy, if he will only learn how.

He thinks that germs and the climate are to blame, and as germs and climate are everywhere, we are helpless. It is a tragic fate, or would be, if it were true, for we can't escape the omnipresent germs and climate.

But neither germs nor the climate cause catarrh. Catarrh is due to improper eating—so are coughs and colds—and these conditions can be prevented and cured through right eating. And here is how it happens:

When people eat as they should *not*, they get indigestion, which fills the stomach and bowels with acid, gases and poisons; a part of these abnormal products are absorbed into the blood, which becomes very impure and the whole body gets acid. The blood tries to purify itself, and a lot of the waste attempts to escape by way of the mucous membrane. This irritates the mucous membrane, and the result is colds and catarrhs.

The right kind of food, properly eaten, makes pure blood and produces health, vigor and strength. The right kind of food builds a sound body, puts catarrh, pimples and blotches to flight, and paints roses on the cheeks.

Catarrh can be conquered quickly, surely and permanently. It has been done in thousands of cases. *If you have catarrh you have eaten your way to it.* You can cure yourself—you can eat your way out of catarrh into health, and while you are losing your catarrh you will rid yourself of other physical ills: The dirty tongue, that tired feeling, the bad taste in the mouth in the morning, the gas in the stomach and bowels, the headache, the rheumatism, and the creaky joints, and other aches, pains and disabilities will clear up and vanish. It is marvelous what proper eating will do, when other means fail. Don't take my word for it, but prove it in your own case and on your own person.

Realizing the universal need of definite and practical information on the cause and cure of disease and how everyone, even children, may prevent sickness by observing certain simple rules, I have published several small volumes on the cause, prevention and cure of Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Constipation and Appendicitis; also a book of 100 scientifically balanced meals for people of all ages. These books run from 100 to 150 pages each. They are entirely free from fads and are written without the use of so-called scientific words such as calories, vitamines, etc. There is no attempt to exploit anything in them—except the truth. Each book outlines a plan of living that will teach the sick how to get well and keep well. For instance, *"Curing Catarrh, Coughs and Colds"* tells you in plain English the true cause of these annoying troubles and it gives you the true cure—a cure at home. There is nothing mysterious or technical about my instructions. A plain, simple, dependable plan of living is given you that includes eating, drinking, breathing and thinking that any one, young or old, can understand and follow. No hospitals, no sanitariums, no drugs, or serums—Just a pleasant, common sense home treatment that harmonizes with and helps Nature.

I have instructed the publisher to price these books so low as to place them within the reach of every reader of this article. The price is less than my office fee for a single consultation—less than your druggist would charge to fill your doctor's prescription, or the price for a patent "cure all" *that doesn't cure*—less than the loss of a day's pay on account of sickness—less than the cost of an evening at the theatre. Think of it! For less than the cost of a few hours' pleasure you can learn how to live so as to *prevent* disease—get well if you are sick—stay well, and live to a good old age after you get well. Health is your greatest and most productive asset. You can have health if you want it, and you have the knowledge right at hand that will show you how to get health and keep it if you follow the simple instructions in these little books. *Disease is a luxury, not a necessity.*

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT: R. L. Alsaker, M.D., is an eminent authority on the subject discussed in the above article. He has a large and constantly growing practice: his patients come from all corners of the globe and they learn from him how to get well and stay well. He has put the net result of his many years of professional experience with sick people into his writings and it is a real pleasure for me to recommend them, because I know from personal experience and observation that good results *always* follow an observance of his simple instructions. Here are the titles of Dr. Alsaker's remarkable books: "Getting Rid of Rheumatism," "Curing Catarrh, Coughs and Colds," "Dieting Diabetes and Bright's Disease," "Conquering Consumption," "Curing Constipation and Appendicitis" and "How to Live on 3 Meals a Day"—The book of 100 meals that please. Descriptive literature on request. Don't risk another day's sickness. Send $1.10 now for the book that interests you most and learn quickly how you can get back to health and happiness. Money returned if you follow instructions for one month and are not entirely satisfied with your improvement in health. Frank E. Morrison, Publisher, Dept. 64, 1133 Broadway, New York.

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ternational righteousness such as religion may teach. George Louis Beer, in *The English-Speaking Peoples*, sympathizes with all internationalist movements, but maintains that a close and permanent alliance of the British Empire and the United States is the most practical first step toward world peace. He reënforces his conclusion with an effective array of citations from public men of many countries who have discussed the growing unity and fellow feeling of the English-speaking world.

The controversial volumes on the Great War are not so numerous this year as in the earlier years of the war; there seems to be a general feeling that everything that can be said has been said, an opinion which is not changed by the new books which do appear. A very sensible plea for the cause of the Entente Allies is Christen Collin's *The War Against War*. The author is a professor in the University of Christiania and his main appeal is to his fellow Norwegians. George D. Herron's *The Menace of Peace* is an eloquent appeal to the Allies to endure to the end and win a complete victory for the sake of the spiritual values of humanity.

Greater Italy, by William K. Wallace, is an exceptionally full account of the ambitions of Italian imperialism and of the political situation in Italy on the eve of the entrance of the nation into the Great War. The author finds little idealism in Italy's conduct, but the very absence of it seems to attract him as a "realist." The book contains a map of what the author conceives to be Italy's projected sphere of influence in Asia Minor and in Austria. *Japan in World Politics*, by K. K. Kawakami, is a decisive answer to those who profess to dread an impending war between Japan and the United States. What particularly impresses the American reader is not the review of Japanese world policy; the particular reasons assigned for friendship with Russia, for enmity with Germany, or for aggrandizement in China; as the unaffectedly frank and good natured tone of the whole discussion. Mr. Kawakami does not paint Japan as the one infallibly just nation in a world of scoundrels (as the German apologists, for example, laud Germany) but photographs Japan exactly as she is, with all her superficial faults and errors as well as her fundamental desire to be honorable and decent in her international dealings. Another special problem, one of interest to all financiers, is treated in *The Effect of Wars and Revolutions on Government Securities*, a statistical study by E. Kerr.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's second volume of his history of the Great War, *The British Campaign in France and Flanders, 1915*, covers the important year when the German advance had been halted but the best the Allies could do was to prevent its renewal. The author shows vividly by how narrow a margin the British escaped defeat, for they had not yet mastered the technique of trench building or provided themselves with an adequate supply of high explosives and only after a terrible and almost disastrous experience was the remedy found for the German "gas." Nothing but almost superhuman valor and tenacity held the line, and this was done only at a frightful cost of life. "For the greater part," he tells us, "it was not a contest between men and men, but rather one between men and metal, in which our battalions were faced by a deserted and motionless landscape, from which came the ceaseless downpour of shells and occasional drifting clouds of chlorine."

Among the personal narratives of war two are of exceptional interest. Captain Gilbert Nobbs's *On the Right of the British*

Line is the story of an officer who was blinded in battle, captured by the enemy, lived for months as a prisoner of war and was in the meantime reported to the people at home as dead. Its value lies in the first hand account of conditions in German prison camps. The author of *A Hilltop on the Marne*, Mildred Aldrich, has written a sequel to that wonderful book, carrying the narrative of her life in the French country house on the Marne down to the entrance of the United States into the Great War. *On the Edge of the War Zone* has nothing quite so thrilling to relate as the earlier book, but it lacks neither interesting incidents nor charm of style.

As hereafter American interest in the Great War will be largely concerned with the doings of the soldiers from this side of the Atlantic, Robert C. Richardson's study of the daily life of the cadet at *West Point*, his work and play, is timely. When the small body of regular army officers that have graduated from that distinguished institution are swallowed up in the mass of new officers from the training camps or promoted from the ranks we wonder how much will be left of the present traditionalism, etiquet and distinctions of seniority in the West Point of, let us say, 1920?

After-War Problems, by the Earl of Cromer and others. Edited by William H. Dawson. The Macmillan Company. $2.50. *Japan in World Politics*, by K. K. Kawakami. Macmillan. $1.50. *War Addresses, 1915 to 1917*, by Henry Cabot Lodge. Houghton, Mifflin Company. $2.50. *The Problem of Human Peace*, by Malcolm Quin. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3. *The English-Speaking Peoples*, by Geo. L. Beer. The Macmillan Company. $1.50. *The War Against War*, by Christen Collin. The Macmillan Company. 80 cents. *The Menace of Peace*, by Geo. D. Herron. Mitchell Kennerley. $1. *Greater Italy*, by William Kay Wallace. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50. *The Effect of Wars and Revolutions on Government Securities*, by E. Kerr. New York: William Morris Imbrie & Co. 50 cents. *The British Campaign in France and Flanders, 1915*, by Sir A. Conan Doyle. Geo. H. Doran & Co. $2. *On the Right of the British Line*, by Captain Gilbert Nobbs. Chas. Scribner's Sons. $1.25. *On the Edge of the War Zone*, by Mildred Aldrich, Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25. *West Point*, by Robert C. Richardson, Jr. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

Perennial Bobby Burns

IN 1919, will fall the one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the greatest songwriter that ever yet came to birth, suffered, made merry, loved, labored and died. Not the one hundredth anniversary, nor the one hundred and fiftieth, nor the two hundredth, no centennial nor semi-centennial numbers, merely the one hundred and *sixtieth* anniversary of a singing ploughman's birth. Just the same, it ought to be celebrated! Burns's latest critic, without putting such sentiments into his reader's head sledge-hammer fashion leaves him with some such impression. William Allan Neilson, to judge just from his *Burns, How to Know Him*, is, first of all, a man of breadth, and only secondly a digger in booklore. Born in Scotland and a graduate of Edinburgh University, Professor Neilson is steeped in Scotland's (and Burns's) lore and loveliness and humor and humanness and rough-and-readiness. Here is a "prof," shaken with love and laughter and an understanding deeper than dust logic; shaken in the true companionship of a loved and very loving ploughman, songtinkerer, and flattered society favorite; shaken out of any rule-made mobilization of facts and "unities" into big-hearted understanding by (we may guess) his own recurrent visions of real cotters, real "braw" and "bonnie" lads and lassies, and "jolly beggars," real highlands and real "banks and braes," real "teats o' hay and ripps o 'corn," real "rashes O!"

He is not afraid of Burns's democracy,

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humanity, broad humor, whole-souled sanity. Recognizing that in the great Scotch poet's verses is purged away all suggestiveness, all lewdness barnacled inevitably around jig-songs centuries old, he refuses to omit such sterling humor as "The Duke's Dang o'er My Daddie," "Wha Is That at My Bower Door?" "Willie's Wife," "Whistle, and I'll Come to Ye, Lad," whether they are as "poetic" or as acceptable to the hypercritical as they might be or not. He is equally appreciative of "The Cotter's Saturday Night" and "A Man's a Man for a' That," of the joy, the color, the youthful singing romance in such old favorites as "Comin' Through the Rye," "Green Grow the Rashes," and of the same qualities, sometimes even more innately poetically, in such exquisite things as "My Wife's a Winsome Wee Thing," "For the Sake o' Somebody," and "Bessy and Her Spinnin'-Wheel." He is not blind to the marvelous maidenly psychology in the simple "O for Ane an' Twenty, Tam," "Ye Banks and Braes," and in "What Can a Young Lassie." Humor of word, as well as humor in a critical sense and understanding of the poet's and the man's heart, pervades these well-printed pages. A first class practical idea is that of the glossary. Properly limited to just the really troublesome Scottish dialect words it runs along the margins, instead of being tucked away off somewhere in the back of the book.

Burns, How to Know Him, by William Allan Neilson. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $1.50.

A Flock of Songsters

POETRY, like her sister arts, seeks always the limited and personal. Those writers who have attempted to bring the Great War within the scope of their verse have suffered much the same fate as a violinist who attempts to imitate a thunderstorm on his instrument, the painter who strives to throw the midnight sky on canvas, or the sculptor who would carve in marble a replica of the Himalaya Mountains. The only poems of the Great War which have really attained a permanent place in the world's literature have been personal expressions of sentiment, like the sonnets of Rupert Brooke, or such sketches of the individual soldier in the trenches as make up the section "Battle" in Wilfrid Wilson Gibson's *Collected Poems.* Readers of The Independent will remember some of these vivid little pictures of soldier life which have been printed in our pages at various times since the beginning of the Great War. They are so brief, so compact, so single in their purpose that every lyric suggests the flight of a bullet. And, like bullets, these war poems either hit altogether or not at all. They are all perfect; tho three or four of them are perfect failures. In Gibson's volume there are also a number of long poems which do not treat of war, unless we may so term the silent struggle for daily bread. The best of these are "The Machine" and "The Shop," which appeared in his earlier collection of poems, *Fires.* In war and peace alike, Gibson selects by preference the themes that are commonplace or even disagreeable and makes them splendid not by ornament or sentimental treatment but by revealing the heroism and kindliness which lie deep in the hearts of common folk.

A selection from the *Poems* of John Masefield has been made by Professors H. S. Canby, F. E. Pierce and W. H. Durham, of Yale University. It includes two of his long narrative poems, "The Everlasting Mercy" and "Dauber," together with a few of his shorter lyrics. His poem "August, 1914," ranks with the war verses of Rupert Brooke and Gibson at the head of

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English poetry of the Great War. All three poets may be said to ignore the enemy and even the battle while thinking of the homeland for which the English armies are fighting. Brooke sings of "hearts at peace. under an English heaven"; Gibson "of flowers in an English lane, of hedgerow flowers glistening after rain"; Masefield of "the fields of home, the byres, the market towns . . . the dear outline of the English shore." Is this coincidence or is it national psychology?

An American statesman, who was all the better statesman for being a good poet, has also attained the honor of an anthology. Clarence Leonard Hay has collected *The Complete Poetical Works of John Hay* and contributed to them a sympathetic introduction to his father's verses. John Hay cannot be ranked among the greatest poets, perhaps because he was compelled to leave Pegasus in the stable for so many years while he was serving the Ameican people in the fields of international politics, but there have been few poets whose work maintained a more consistent average of excellence. He was always the competent master of his craft, alike in the delightful "Pike County Ballads" and in historical verse of classic dignity.

If the highest reaches of war verse can only be attained by very few, this does not, of course, imply that the other poets who deal with what is today in all men's thoughts should seek their inspiration in the past or silence the lyre entirely. *The Spires of Oxford*, by W. M. Letts, contains some poems on the war which we should be sorry to have missed. Most of these celebrate the heroism of the British lads who went from the "spires of Oxford" or the playing fields of the public school to the blood-soaked fields of Flanders. The volume is a tribute, sincere and understanding, which is not unworthy of "these golden boys" in whose honor the verse is written. Equally good, tho in a more sophisticated and ironical vein, is *The Unseen Host and Other War Plays*, short dramas in poetic prose, by Percival Wilde. The point of view is cosmopolitan rather than simply patriotic, and the dialogs between enemies who have found out that, after all, they share a common humanity light up the tragedy and absurdity of war with far greater skill than any deliberately purposed pacifistic play could hope to attain. Perhaps less subtle and polished, and certainly more partizan, are the war poems in John Oxenham's *The Vision Splendid*, which have, however, a sincerity and a vigor that command the attention and respect of the reader.

Witter Bynner's *Grenstone Poems* are far removed from war and, for the most part, from every form of conflict and stress. Love lyrics, songs of childhood, wayside glimpses of pleasant landscapes and interesting people, all held together by a very tenuous thread of narrative, these little verses are ideal for the hour of leisure and of relaxation. Those for whom even Witter Bynner is too austere (it must be admitted that while his verse is always light in form it is sometimes grave in mood) will find just what they want in S. E. Kiser's delightfully humorous *Love Sonnets of an Office Boy*.

Granny Maumee and other plays for a negro theater, by Ridgely Torrence, will repay examination. They represent the attempt to create a racial drama and the attempt bears promise of success. The most powerful play, "Granny Maumee" is a tragedy of race hate, witchcraft and family affection of such terrible intensity that few readers will be able to take pleasure in it. "The Rider of Dreams" is in a softer key and somehow suggests the mingled realism

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and mysticism of the modern Irish drama. "Simon the Cyrenian," the last play in the volume, is an allegory of the African race placed in a Biblical setting.

In the field of literary criticism, Professor Raymond M. Alden, of Leland Stanford, has contributed a very sympathetic study of the poetry of *Alfred Tennyson.* He seems to feel that the poetry, or at least the point of view, of the great Victorian is more or less put on the defensive by recent criticisms, and his conclusion is interesting: "Speaking, not as a Tennysonian, but as one whose business is the study of the history of literature, I say deliberately that it is to be expected that some of the very things which at this moment obscure the worth of Tennyson's poetry are those which go far to insure it a place in the regard of the future." Much sensible advice to the young poet, and every young man ought to be something of a poet, is included in the brief manual of *Verse Writing* by Professor William Herbert Carruth, also of Leland Stanford. The university is to be complimented on these two volumes.

Collected Poems, by Wilfrid Wilson Gibson. Macmillan. $2.25. *Poems*, by John Masefield. Macmillan. $1.60. *The Complete Poetical Works of John Hay.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. $1.50. *The Spires of Oxford*, by W. M. Letts. E. P. Dutton. $1.25. *The Unseen Host and Other War Plays*, by Percival Wilde. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25. *The Vision Splendid*, by John Oxenham. New York: Geo. H. Doran. $1. *Grenstone Poems*, by Witter Bynner. New York: Frederick A. Stokes. $1.35. *Love Sonnets of an Office Boy*, by S. E. Kiser. Chicago: Forbes & Co. *Granny Maumee*, by Ridgely Torrence. Macmillan. $1.50. *Alfred Tennyson and How to Know Him*, by Raymond M. Alden. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50. *Verse Writing*, by William Herbert Carruth. Macmillan. 80 cents.

Before the Day of Vers Libre

SINCE the death of Watts-Dunton in 1914 recollections of the quiet house at Putney Hill have come from all sides. To these have been added Watts-Dunton's own reminiscences and the two volumes of his life and letters. Lately we have Mrs. Disney Leith's reminiscences of her cousin, the poet Swinburne, and again what is no doubt his definitive biography, by Edmund Gosse. Mrs. Leith's book is mainly made up of family letters, delightful to receive but of no particular literary value. Their easy intimacy, however, leaves us as familiar with the households of the great London literary and art circles of Swinburne's youth as we are with our own neighbors. Now and then a few words give a lively characterization of an incident or a friend, and Swinburne was one who saw his friends with very friendly eyes. For its gaiety and vividness a letter to his mother is worth quoting:

From the Gaskells we went on to call on Mrs. Proctor—who being a year or so further from eighty and nearer ninety than when we last met was naturally rather more bright, active, witty and amusing than before. I begin to believe that old body is immortal. There is not an atom of show or pretense about her; she walks like a girl . . . has the eyes of a hawk, and I wish I had half her hearing. She . . . talks of Charles Lamb and his sister, Coleridge and Wordsworth till one feels as if one might and ought, to call on them or at least leave cards for them on the next landing. Keats and Shelley seem too young for her to have known—and when one remembers that Byron was her husband's schoolfellow and knew him at Harrow one feels inclined to say "Dear me I didn't think Lord B. was so young a man (or would be if he were alive."

Mrs. Leith's picture of her kinsman is wholly pleasant. One could almost say the opposite of the portrait drawn by the painstaking work of Mr. Gosse. Yet this was certainly far from Mr. Gosse's intent. Indeed he is extraordinarily careful to leave to the general term "extravagances" whatever would be likely to prejudice the reader. The book is full of scholarly criticism and

of interesting facts, intelligently collected, sifted and compiled as could be done only by one who has the double advantage of personal knowledge and all the records. But somehow this very elimination and evident effort at fairness gives the impression that the biographer's own admiration is a bit shaky and that to save our feelings he dares not paint the whole man. The facts lie ready in due order to the building of a character, but the reader must do that building for himself. One reads, for instance, the incidents of Jowett's friendship for his wayward pupil, but one has to vision for one's self the extraordinary picturesqueness of that friendship and one is quite without the key to the wonderful affection and patience on the one hand and to the submission on the other, a submission leading Swinburne even to share Jowett's work on a "Child's Bible."

Sometimes the description is in the distant historical method, as "the mental and moral characteristics that distinguished this singular being were no less remarkable than his physical," but commonly a slyly satiric manner is used in describing the youthfully excessive appreciation of the Pre-Raphaelite group. An openly humorous treatment would be more sympathetic. The description of an evening at the studio of Ford Madox Brown, while neither sympathetic nor humorous is yet direct, almost photographic, and is an excellent example of what the book gives us generously. It introduces one to an amazing company with Swinburne the most amazing member.

> Every now and then, without breaking off talking or bending his body, he hopped onto this sofa, and presently hopped down again so that I was reminded of some orange crested bird—a hoopoe perhaps—hopping from perch to perch in a cage. The contrast between these movements and the enthusiasm of his rich and flute like voice was very strange. In the course of a little time Swinburn's oddities ceased to affect me in the slightest degree, but on this first occasion my impression of them was rather startling than pleasant.

For Swinburne's critics, however, this literary scholar has a fine wit. He thus describes the literary England of 1862:

> Propriety had prevailed and once more British poetry had become a beautifully guarded park, in which, over smoothly shaven lawns, where gentle herds of fallow deer were grazing, thrushes sang very discreetly from the boughs of ancestral trees, and where there was not a single object to be seen or heard which could offer the very smallest discomfort to the feelings of the most refined mid-Victorian gentlewoman. Into this quiet park, to the infinite alarm of the fallow deer, a young Bacchus was now preparing to burst, in the company of a troop of Maenads and to the accompaniment of cymbals and clattering kettledrums.

Mr. Gosse gives us so much that we cavil at his not giving us more. He has a way of alluding to this and that good story of Swinburne told him by this or that acquaintance, but he does not divulge the story, leaving the reader to peer curiously into darkness and wonder if the tale be too undignified for the eyes of gentle readers, tho excellent to the biographer's ears.

Swinburne's later years were as little to the taste of his friend and biographer as were his earlier. In their absolute placidity they seem as unnatural as the tempestuous, irrational years of youth. The *deus ex machina* is, in this later period, to blame. Mr. Gosse does not like Mr. Watts-Dunton, who was apparently far too much of a duenna to suit some of Swinburne's friends. He describes the poet as Icabod, his glory departed, meeting admiring visitors at Putney Hill.

> It is however essential to say that the very gentle punctilious old gentleman who received them after some delay in the unvarying presence of Watts-Dunton, was very far indeed from being the brilliant being the scarlet and azure macaw among the birds of the forest who had

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been the wonder and delight and sometimes the terror of an earlier generation. He was the shadow of that splendid high flyer.

One lays down this scholarly work with an increased knowledge of Swinburne's career and interests, of course; with no change in the feeling—legacy doubtless from our mid-Victorian ancestors, that his writings are too exotic to take permanent place in a mighty literature; but with a notion that he, himself, was perhaps more odd than shocking. Still we do not perceive the personal charm that was undoubtedly his, and that bound to him thruout a long life the devotion of noble and talented men and women.

Algernon Charles Swinburne, by Mrs. Disney Leith. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2. *Life of Algernon Charles Swinburne,* by Edmund Gosse. The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

From California

IN collecting and preparing for publication the *Poems* of Charles Warren Stoddard, Ina Coolbrith has performed a service to American literature which no one could perform better than herself. Miss Coolbrith was a co-worker with Stoddard and Bret Harte on the staff of *The Overland Monthly* in the days of its glory, and, as she is, herself, a lyricist of unquestioned merit, and laureate of "The Golden State," crowned at the recent exposition, she is well equipt to judge which poems of all that Stoddard wrote should be collected and preserved. The volume includes poems written in Stoddard's honor by Joaquin Miller, Thomas Walsh, George Sterling and others, and also the best of his own verse, the famous "Bells of San Gabriel," "Tamalpais" and the sonnet "Yosemite."

Poems, by Charles Warren Stoddard. John Lane Company. $1.25.

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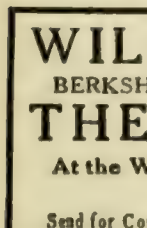
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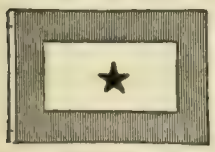
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aiming as it does to combine the spirit of Jewish tradition with the results of modern biblical scholarship. There are many places in which this spirit distinguishes the translation from Christian versions. For example, in the Twenty-fourth Psalm, instead of following the text reading "Who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity," the new version reads, in accordance with an old tradition, "Who hath not taken My name in vain." The translators have deemed it best to use thruout "the Lord" instead of "Jehovah," which latter reading was adopted by the American revisers.

In many passages the new reading is preferable to any of the great English versions preceding it, as, for example, "straight paths" instead of "paths of righteousness." In Isaiah 7:14 "young woman" is no doubt the correct translation which Christian tradition has influenced the great versions to read "virgin." There are cases, however, in which the Christian versions, either for accuracy or felicity of expression, must be preferred. For example, in Isaiah 40:2, "Bid Jerusalem take heart" may be just as accurate in its translation of the Hebrew, but "Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem" has a superior English cadence quite its own.

A delightful companion volume to this version of the Old Testament has been prepared by the editor-in-chief. Professor Margolis. Here he gives *The Story of Bible Translations* with special emphasis upon the work that has been done by Jewish scholars from the days of Saadya, Rashi and David Kimhi down to the present time.

The Holy Scriptures According to the Masoretic Text, A New Translation. Cloth $1, leather $5. *The Story of Bible Translations*, by Max L. Margolis. 75 cents. The Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia.

Philosophy in the Making

TO look into the mind of a thinker, to watch the mysterious process of creative activity, that is what draws us to study the lives or seek the acquaintance of authors and artists. But when we meet them we get no nearer to them and biographers usually shunt us off on to trivialities and externalities. Even autobiography is misleading, unless like Pepys the writer uses a cipher, for a man is as self conscious in posing before an autobiography as he is before a camera.

That is why *The Journal of Leo Tolstoi*, now appearing in the Borzoi translations from the Russian, has a distinctive, almost a unique value. Tolstoi was very sensitive about any one's looking at the volumes and well he might be for he jotted down from day to day just what he thought about everybody and everything. It might serve as a case-book in the psychology of literary construction. We can here trace the origin and painful growth of those thoughts that in their final form seem so clear and convincing. We can in these pages follow the ebb and flow of inspiration. What strikes him one day as the revelation of a great truth may later seem false or incomprehensible. For instance take these two entries:

December 7. I made a note "Violence frees" and it was something very clear and important and now I don't remember what it was at all.

December 23. I have remembered Violence is a temptation because it frees us from the strain of attention, from the work of reasoning: one must labor to undo a knot; to cut it, is shorter.

Tolstoi was a type of true mystic as James pointed out in his "Varieties of Religious Experience." Wells might have used him as a model for his "Soul of a Bishop." Tolstoi's visions of the infinite came to him in flashes with long intervals of doubt and depression between. For instance:

Not long ago, in the summer, I felt God clearly for the first time; that He existed and that I existed in Him; and that the only thing



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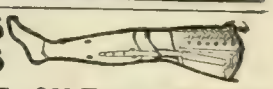
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that existed was I in Him: in Him, like a limited thing in an unlimited thing, in Him also like a limited being in which He existed.

(Horribly bad, unclear. But I felt it clearly and especially keenly for the first time in my life.)

Like every mystic, and every person who has a vital religion is in some degree a mystic, Tolstoi felt himself to be an instrument in the hands of God.

Man is a tool of God. At first I thought that it was a tool with which man himself was called to work; now I have understood that it is not man who works, but God. The business of man is only to keep himself in order.

I am a self-moving saw or a living spade and its life consists in this, to keep its edge clean and sharp. And it will work well enough, and its work will be useful. To keep it sharp, and to sharpen and sharpen it all the time, that is to make oneself always kinder and kinder.

During the period covered by this volume, 1896-9, Tolstoi was suffering from dyspepsia and weakness. Altho he lived for more than ten years after, he was then in daily expectation of death. In closing a day's record he writes after the date to come the initials of the words "If I live." But this expectation was rather hope than fear of death for he was soul-weary and body-weary and was longing for that other life which he saw at times so plainly:

Man dying little by little (growing old) experiences that which a sprouting seed ought to experience which has not yet transferred its consciousness from the seed to the plant. He feels that he grows less, but he is not conscious of himself there where he increases; in another life. I am beginning to experience this.

Death is a change of consciousness, a change of that which I can recognize as myself. And therefore fear of death is a horrible superstition. Death is a joyous event standing at the end of each life. Suffering is sent to people to hold them back from death. Otherwise every one understanding life and death, would struggle toward death. But now it is impossible to go toward death unless thru suffering.

But Tolstoi allowed neither lassitude nor illness to stop his reading, thinking and working for others. He was constantly writing letters to people all over the world who wished to follow his teachings, but did not know how to go about it and, worse still, he had to receive the succession of such disciples who made the pilgrimage to Yasnaya Polyana. He was busy writing not for fame or pleasure, but to raise money for the famine sufferers and the Dukhobors, the conscientious objectors who thru his aid found a refuge in Canada—where, alas, they did not escape militarism for they are now again liable to conscription. The books that were incubating in his mind were chiefly his last great novel, "Resurrection," and his drastic criticism of modern art, "What Is Art?" The themes and thoughts of these are mingled with details of his health and family life, records of visits and letters, metaphysical discussions, social criticisms, meditations and prayers. It is a volume that will be valued by the lovers of fragmentary thought as they value the *Pensées* of Pascal, the *Journal intime* of Amiel and the *Encheiridion* of Epictetus. There are quotable passages like these on every page:

I have often wanted to suffer, wanted persecution. That means that I was lazy and didn't want to work, so that others should work for me, torturing me and I should only suffer.

Church Christians do not want to serve God, but want God to serve them.

My body is nothing else than that piece of everything existing which I am able to govern.

There is no "woman question." There is the question of equality for all human beings. The "woman question" is only quarrel-hunting.

Prayer is directed to a personal God, not because God is personal. (I even know as a matter of fact that He is not personal, because the personal is finite and God is infinite), but because I am a personal being. I have a little green glass in my eye and I see everything green. I cannot help but see the world green, altho I know that it is not like that.

Even if that which Marx predicted should happen, then the only thing that will happen, is that despotism will be passed on. Now the capitalists rule but then the directors of the working people will rule.

There is nothing that softens the heart so much as the consciousness of one's guilt, and nothing hardens it so much as the consciousness of one's right.

The voluminous notes by Chertkov form a veritable cyclopedia of contemporary biography and literature for they explain every proper name mentioned.

In this connection we should mention that Nathan Haskell Dole's *Life of Count Tolstoi* has just been reprinted in Crowell's pocket edition of Tolstoi's works. This is a convenient biography for the general reader, altho not particularly inspiring or profound.

The Journal of Leo Tolstoi, 1895-1899, trans. by Rose Strunsky. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2. *The Life of Count Tolstoi*, by N. H. Dole. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $1.

A Boy's Russia

THE second volume of Gorky's autobiography is entitled *In the World*. The first volume, "My Childhood," left the little fellow kicked out to earn his way at thirteen in a world that seems very cruel as we follow his boyish history. There is something curiously intriguing in the idea of Gorky as an assistant in a fashionable boot-shop, and, later, as a maker of icons; he the iconoclast! His voyages on river boats seem more in keeping with his restless nature that even as a lad made him morbid and unhappy. Everywhere there is a crowd of figures etched by the acid of an unsparing critical faculty. Children see thru disguises but few boys of thirteen would be capable of sharply analyzing every one they met. The reader wonders if there are really more coarse and brutal people in Russia than in other lands, or would Gorky have found the bad and repulsive anywhere he might have lived? His eyes see the world as tho it had no atmosphere, and its outlines are harsh and ugly. We feel as never before the depressing part that winter plays in Russia. The long and bitter cold shuts people up together too long and is too bare of wholesome out-of-door recreation. The boy seemed to come alive anew with every spring, and the happiest pages in the book describe the days in the summer woods with his wonderful grandmother as his sole companion. The cook on one of the boats incessantly urged the little Pyeshkov to read, and the lad read everything that he could lay hands upon, getting in that way a desultory education. But his world is a horrible one.

The vast melancholy of Russia is in these pictures, but a nation capable of loving and dying for freedom is not hopeless but full of noble possibilities which Gorky may see realized.

In the World, by Maxim Gorky. The Century Company. $2.

The Soul of a City

NEWARK is a business-like municipality. When she celebrated recently her 250th anniversary she had to have a prize poem, of course, to fit the occasion. A civic committee of one hundred, under the chairmanship of Franklin Murphy, thereupon started an advertising campaign thruout the country to induce every American bard to enter the lists on his own particular Pegasus. Each poem was submitted under a pseudonym in order that it might be judged without reference to the author's previous fame. The prize winners and the poems judged worthy of honorable mention have been compiled in *The Newark Anniversary Poems* with a foreword by Henry W. Wack, editor of *The Newarker*.

The experiment was a success. It pays to advertise; or, in the more refined phrase of one of the competitors, "Ye have done well to hang harps in the wind." The poetry included in this anthology of New-

ark is much above the average level of anniversary verse and form a worthy tribute to the great city. Our chief criticism is that so many of the bards celebrant found it necessary to apologize for their task; they too frequently assumed that writing poems to the eyebrows of fair Newark was an act that required explanation. One begins his verse: "Write a poem of Newark? I think you are mad!" He goes on to remark: "A city of America in this conglomerate era is a huge and writhing indigestion." Even the first prize poem has a mournful antichorus which points out that factory conditions in the city are dismal and dehumanizing. Some few poets fly for refuge to the sleepy, semi-rural Newark of Puritan days; nearly all dip into the future and prophesy that by and by Newark will be a wonderful place, but they seem a little frightened of the whirr and clangor of the big industrial town of the present. But Newark cannot be as bad as she is painted or she would not have placed so high a premium on poetry. It is a refreshing sight to see the poets of a nation paying court where

Puritan Newark,
The Martha of cities,
Careful and provident
Sits at her spindles.

The Newark Anniversary Poems, with introductory chapters by Henry Wellington Wack. Laurence J. Gomme, New York. $1.25.

On Being Twins

THERE is something weird about being twins, quite apart from the relative infrequency of the phase or predicament—approximately 1:90.6. The condition, among humans, arouses wonder as to the extent of the identity in the matter of "soul" and secret thoughts. Those of us who are not twins are also inclined to treat the rest of us rather flippantly; they do not seem to be able to take us seriously. But Dr. Newman has made a serious study of the problem of twins among mammals—especially armadillos, which have a way of producing multiple offspring as a regular thing. He has also gathered up the results of other people's studies and has presented them in a very interesting way.

Wilder's theory of duplicate twins, that they are derived from the same fertilized egg, is supported by a variety of evidence. Newman's studies introduce several new factors into the speculations and interpretations of the problems. For example, the fact that mirror-imaging sometimes appears among human twins, so that one is a left-hand duplicate of the other, suggests a separation of the two halves somewhat later than that which results in two identical but independent systems of symmetry.

These studies have a bearing on many general and special biological problems—such as the determination of sex; the difference between sex as a physiological fact and sexual differentiation of bodily characters; the heredity of the tendency to produce twins, and as to whether this is transmitted by the paternal or the maternal element in reproduction; the nature and the significance of symmetry reversals; the modes of inheritance in various types of twins. The bulk of the book is devoted to the armadillos, first because the author has made an extensive study of this group of animals, and second because these studies furnish the largest mass of direct evidence on the problems. The book is necessarily technical in parts, but the portions of concern to the general reader only can be read by a judicious skipper with great interest.

The Biology of Twins (Mammals), by Horatio Hackett Newman. University of Chicago Press $1.25.



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A Number of Things

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

The correct statements found in an examination paper are of no value to the teacher, but he can learn something from the mistakes. For that reason the schoolboy "howlers"—to use a Briticism—should be taken seriously. In looking over a list of humoristic answers recently given in the Regents' examination of the State of New York I find that they can be readily referred to a few simple forms of misunderstanding. The majority come from the use of a wrong word similar in sound, such, for instance, as the following:

A blizzard is the inside of a hen.
When Cicero delivered his oration he was a prefix.
Sixty gallons make one hedgehog.
When the British got up in the morning and saw the Americans on the opposite hill they threw up their breakfast (breastworks).
A permanent set of teeth consists of eight canines, eight cuspids, two molars and eight cuspidors.
Climate is caused by the emotion of the earth around the sun.
Pompeii was destroyed by an eruption of saliva from the Vatican.
The Government of England is a limited mockery.
Georgia was founded by people who had been executed.
Geometry teaches us how to bisect angels.
Achilles was dipped in the river Styx to make him immoral.

These are simply malapropisms. They are always funny, especially when the wrong word is more appropriate than the right one. We are any of us liable to make such "lapis lazuli" at times in speaking or —if we are ear-minded—in writing. It is sometimes a symptom of mental disease, the Freudians would give it a sinister significance, but we all know of persons addicted to such mistakes, who are certainly not defective either mentally or morally. The trait is so marked that it is used as the distinguishing characteristic of comic personages, such as Shakespeare's Dogberry in "Much Ado About Nothing," Sheridan's Mrs. Malaprop in "The Rivals," and Shillaber's "Mrs. Partington" in quite too many volumes.

In most of the cases under consideration the mistakes result from defective hearing on the part of the pupil or defective enunciation on the part of the teacher, perhaps the latter as often as the former. Can you catch a strange name or a foreign word the first time you hear it casually uttered? Then remember that the technical terms you are using are strange names and foreign words to your pupils and pronounce them as such distinctly.

"Blizzard" is just as sensible a word for crop as gizzard if people only thought so, and Cicero might have been called a "prefix" as well as a prefect. Such mistakes then are no indication of irrationality. The last two are probably mere misspellings. Poor Achilles has a bad time in the examinations. A British schoolboy wrote that "his mother dipt him in the river Stinks and he became intolerable."

The blunders of the next class are more serious, for they show confusion of ideas or mismatched definitions:

A vacuum is a large empty space where the Pope lives.
The alimentary canal is located in the northern part of Indiana.
The rosetta stone was a missionary to Turkey.
A mountain pass is a pass given by the railroad to its employees so that they can spend their vacation in the mountains.
A mountain range is a large cook stove.
The qualifications of a voter at a school meeting are that he must the father of a child for eight weeks.
The first Governor of Massachusetts was Mr. Salem Witchcraft.
The stomach is just south of the ribs.

But the last of the above is the natural result of the one-sided view of the world that geographers persist in taking. The only way to avoid giving the erroneous impression that we are living on the upper half of the world is to have the maps turned over occasionally as tennis or chess players change sides alternately. I don't remember what Miss Stone's Christian name was but I don't believe it was so pretty as "Rosetta."

The last category is small, unfortunately, for it does not indicate stupidity, but rather the contrary:

The skeleton is what is left after the insides have been taken out and the outsides have been taken off.
A circle is a round straight line with a hole in the middle.
Gravitation is that if there were none we should fly away.

These are funny because of their oddity. They really are ingenious attempts at extemporizing a definition of something which evidently is quite clearly conceived. No scientist has yet been able to tell what gravitation "really is" any better than is done here. To go farther and say that "gravitation is the force which" is to dip into mythology. One might well pick out these three students for the making of future scientists.

*
* *

A good pun is better than a bad epigram.

*
* *

A lady friend of mine has become an esoteric Buddhist. She's so tenderhearted that she would not kill a living creature for food, not even a spider or a fly.

*
* *

A four year old youngster of my acquaintance was naughty and his mother told him, "Go upstairs and ask God to forgive you." After a little while he came down and his mother asked: "Did you?" The boy's reply was somewhat evasive: "God wasn't in but I called up Mrs. God and told her and I think she will tell him when he comes in." Evidently the need of a feminine intercessor is a natural one.

*
* *

What a pity the cinematograph was not invented in the sixteenth century. Henry VIII could have taken a picture of his wife.

*
* *

The Russian revolution is a recent event, yet the fertile soil of Holy Russia has already brought forth legends of it. Here is one as told by Paul Claudel in the *Mercure de France:*

Not long ago a peasant woman of the village of Budnia in the vicinity of Wydranka, gave birth to a son. All went well. The father of the little one was gone—gone where all our men are gone—but the neighbors gave advice and aid. The godfather and godmother were called and, as the parish was some miles from the village, they took the newborn child and carried it to the priest for baptism. When the party

arrived at the priest's house the godmother began to unwrap the babe, but what was her horror to see that it had been transformed into a butcher's cleaver! She shrieked and the priest gave it to the godfather and thrust them outside his door.

Confounded and chagrined, they took the homeward road to tell the child's mother, but as they entered her house the cleaver again took the form of a baby. The mother refused to believe the story they told and insisted upon the child being carried again to baptism. So they undertook the journey again, and this time the child was changed into a bundle of cords such as the peasants use for tying the loads on their carts. This time the priest was less rude but nevertheless he sent the good people away. On their return the child regained his natural form, and the patient godmother said: "We must try a third time, for so the Trinity ordains."

The third time the child became a beautiful plant with purple flowers. The priest then said: "Since this is a thing living and blossoming, baptism must be tried as the only safety against the wiles of the devil." No sooner said than done, and when the sacrament was completed the flower became a human being. Then the infant spoke and said:

"Good father, thou hast done well to baptize me in spite of all, for this is the truth of it: If I had remained an ax, Holy Russia would have seen bloody days, altho it would have gained freedom. If thou hadst baptized the bundle of cords the Germans would have enslaved it. But thou hast baptized a living flower—and that means that liberty shall flourish!"

* * *

Each age is entitled to think its own fashions are the most comfortable and beautiful. The *Quarterly Review* of 1864 says:

We are inclined to think that female attire at the present day is, upon the whole, in as favorable a state as the most vehement advocates for what is called "nature and simplicity" could desire. It is a costume in which they can dress quickly, walk nimbly, eat plentifully, stoop gracefully, and, in short, perform all the duties of life without let or hindrance.

Ever see a fashion plate of the sixties or a stage scene of that period?

* * *

The more one takes of a soft drink the more temperate he is.

* * *

The maverick quatrain is branded. It was corraled in Cuba.

"Maverick quotations" mentioned in The Independent of September 1, beg to inform you the author is Edmund D'Haraucourt and it is set to music by Paolo Tosti—happily untranslated. The quatrain is misquoted being the first line of thirteen, and three next to the last. The full poem reads:

Partir, c'est mourir un peu,
C'est mourir à ce qu'ou aime
On laisse un peu de soi-meme
En toute heure et dans tout lieu.
C'est toujours de deuil d'un vœu,
Le denier vers d'un poeme
Partir, c'est mourir un peu,
C'est mourir à ce qu'ou aime,
Et l'ou part, et c'est un jeu,
Et jusqu'à l'adieu suprême
C'est son âme l'ou séme,
Que l'ou séme en chaque adieu;
Partir c'est mourir un peu.

Tosti's music is equal to the beautiful words.

A. DE TARTAS.

Habana, Cuba

I have received several versions in response to my challenge but I hesitate to publish them. If they are better than mine I should be jealous. If they are poorer they would not deserve publication. The entire poem which Mr. Tartas so kindly furnished us would be easier to translate than the quatrain because it is less epigrammatic.



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Market Place Talks

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

THE NEW HAVEN TANGLE

THE position of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is of particular interest at this time because of recurring rumors of a receivership which would affect the holdings of many hundreds of widows and orphans in New England and elsewhere. New Haven is beginning to appear somewhat in the same position as that of the once-prominent man who did not succeed in acquiring a competence in his youth and tried to live on his past reputation when he became aged and had no earning capacity. New Haven has been held by so many families for years and years that they refuse to believe that it is not a good security fundamentally and it would not be surprizing if sentiment played a great part in the opinion of some bankers with respect to it.

It is a fact that few people seem to want to approach the New Haven situation without the aid of a whitewash brush. The tendency prevails that stockholders should try and forget the past and make the company exist in spite of the cancer which is gradually destroying it. The New Haven is afflicted with too many expensive parasites which have undermined its resources, yet those in charge of its finances seem to persist that if the ship can be kept afloat a while longer the leaks can be mended. Perhaps they can, but in the meantime the delay causes the stockholders to suffer.

Just before the two issues of notes of the New Haven and the New England Navigation Company, aggregating $45,000,000, matured in May, 1917, there were many rumors of a receivership which deprest the market value of the stock so that it sold off from 52⅞ in January, 1917, to 37½ in February, and even after the financing was assured the stock sold at 32⅝. Afterwards there was a rally to around 47 but it has declined since to around 22. Whenever disturbing rumors deprest the market value of the stock, the financial press was almost vehement in its statements to the effect that it was known on the *best authority* that the rumors of a receivership were without foundation, that the maturities in May would be taken care of and that nothing short of very drastic legislation could take the property out of the hands of its stockholders.

The $45,000,000 notes matured on May 1 and were paid thru the proceeds of a new issue of Collateral Trust 5 per cent notes due on April 15, 1918, sold by a strong syndicate of bankers at 99.04, on a 6 per cent investment basis. The uncertainty about the maturity now over, the stock had a rally but it was only temporary for, as has been stated, when the question of maturity in 1918 loomed upon the horizon, again fresh rumors of a receivership began to go their way. Last April, the announcement was made that tentative plans were being made to finance the New Haven's requirements thru the sale of a new issue of preferred stock if the necessary authorization could be obtained from the several state legislatures and the company's stockholders. The company asked for permission to sell at par not more than 500,000 shares of the new preferred stock which would be a 7 per cent cumulative issue. It was planned to sell the stock before the new issue of notes matured in 1918, so that the company would have a clean slate as far as refunding was concerned at any rate.

THE CAUSES

The New Haven situation is such an involved one that volumes could be written on it which would make interesting reading. Let it suffice for us to say that the cause of all the trouble is conceded to have been the purchase of many electric traction and power properties at exorbitant figures. The New Haven proper is in physically good shape and is a modern railroad, essentially well-fitted to serve the needs of a growing manufacturing territory. The company's capitalization is divided between $157,000,000 stock, $157,000,000 debentures, $58,000,000 in mortgage bonds and $45,000,000 in notes, besides contingent liabilities in the form of guaranteed securities of subsidiary companies.

The New Haven increased its capitalization from 1903 to 1915 by $363,000,000 and by the sale of securities representing this increase was obtained the sum of $388,000,000. During the same period there was acquired additional property with book values of $226,000,000 for properties in the railroad system and $167,000,000 for "outside" properties, including $100,000,000 for traction lines, making a total of $393,000,000 in book values. The New Haven's outside investments have been the cause of all its troubles. While their possession eliminated competition, they must have been acquired at fabulous prices, as properties of that sort go, or else they would show an earning power somewhat commensurate with the cost. And this is said advisedly, with due consideration for rising costs of material, wages and taxes. There is a point where we can say that low rates have helped to cause receiverships, but in this case there seems to be no doubt that the usual conditions are less of a factor than the cost of the properties at prices beyond all reason.

For instance, the Rhode Island Company is carried on the New Haven's books at a value of $24,352,336 and represents stock of the par value of $9,685,500. The Rhode Island reported earnings in the calendar year 1916 amounting to $303,318 after all charges, or approximately 3¼ per cent on the stock's *par* value. The New Haven issued in payment for the $9,685,500 stock, the 4 per cent debentures of the Providence Securities Company in the amount of $19,899,000, which it subsequently assumed.

The New England Navigation Company $49,405,500 stock is owned by the New Haven and carried on its books at over $53,000,000. In the calendar year 1916, the company earned a surplus of only $28,942, but even this showed an increase of $141,448 over the year 1915. The Connecticut Company's $40,000,000 stock is owned by the New Haven thru the New England Navigation. The Connecticut Company is the only important subsidiary which appears to show a respectable surplus, reporting in 1916 a balance after fixt charges

amounting to $1,678,488, or sufficient to pay 4 per cent on its capital stock.

The New York, Westchester & Boston has $5,000,000 stock, $4,924,937, or 98.49 percent, of which is owned by the New Haven. This road was built in the hopes of securing such traffic as would come from the development of suburban communities in Westchester County, New York, and extends from 177th Street in New York City to White Plains and Larchmont. The company has $21,390,000 First Mortgage 4½ per cent bonds which are guaranteed as to principal and interesting by the controlling company. The stock is carried on the books of the New Haven at a value of $6,241,952. The New Haven also owns $5,462,888 book value of this company's notes and has made advances to it amounting to $3,727,325. This property has barely earned its operating expenses since completion and in 1916 showed a net income of but $22,553 against fixed charges for interest, etc., amounting to $1,565,802. The company's first mortgage bonds sold recently at 38 altho they were originally issued at 96¼.

Does any one wonder that people worry about the New Haven? Is it a marvel that even bankers try to postpone the event of bringing this patient to the operating table? It is believed that there are valuable equities behind the New Haven stock, irrespective of the company's losses. to warrant the interests of its partners being protected. This is in spite of the adverse action of the stock market, which would seem to indicate otherwise. But the stock market is not infallible, which assertion is proved by the fact that while the price of New Haven stock forecast a receivership in February, 1917, there was none and the maturing notes were paid. It has been proposed to sell all of the New Haven's outside properties just as soon as a favorable price or arrangement can be made with responsible parties.

While the various interests have been studying plans which were intended to save the situation, the great obstacle in the path of a speedy readjustment of the company's affairs has been the Federal and state governments. and the courts. First a court decree ordered the dissolution of the New Haven as a holding company, when the Massachusetts courts declared illegal a plan which guaranteed $67,000,000 in cash to pay floating debts and make needed improvements. Then followed the depression in business which began with the war in 1914 and continued until early in 1915. Everything has tended to hamper the company and even public opinion was greatly adverse so that operating efficiency was greatly lessened.

The chairman of the board, Mr. Howard Elliott, made a statement early this year in which he said that for several years efforts had been continuous to have the laws affecting the company in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island made uniform, and, he felt that as there was a chance of securing this change it might be possible to adopt a plan for taking care of the company's floating debts. Mr. Elliott pointed out that the balance after fixed charges had increased from $182 960 in 1914 to $5,554,977 in 1916, that the various departments had been reorganized and strengthened and that new methods had been introduced.

THE PROBLEMS

The problems of the company are many and involved. There must be adopted some adequate plan for handling the large floating debt and to take care of maturing obligations, expenditures for improvements and additions. It was the consensus of opinion among the

[*Continued on page 75*

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STATEMENT—At the Close of Business on the 8th day of September, 1917.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate	$2,238,995.69	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	3,388,137.73	Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits (Market Value)	3,472,296 31
Loans on Collaterals	1,968,211.81	Deposits in Trust	32,050,204 47
Bills Receivable	11,085,333.53	Life Insurance Fund	369,996 42
Cash in Company's Vaults	2,500,050.00	Annuity Fund	2,345,893 71
Cash on Deposit	1,060,570.57	Interest Due Depositors, Taxes, &c.	916,569.46
Accrued Int., Rents, Suspense Acc't, &c.	676,764.20		
Bonds and Stocks (Market Value)	17,227,396.84		
	$40,145,460.37		$40,145,460.37

HENRY PARISH, Chairman of the Board

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HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

THE INDEPENDENT LESSON PLANS

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.
HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. ORAL AND WRITTEN COMPOSITION.

The Story of the Week.

1. In what respects is "Only One Lump, Please" a most effective title?
2. Write a composition on "How My Class Can Assist Mr. Hoover in the reduction of the consumption of sugar."
3. Read the item concerning the impeachment of the Governor of Texas. Write an exposition on "The Characteristics of an Ideal Governor."
4. Unite with two of your fellow students in writing a symposium on woman suffrage. The first student should write on "Is the Woman Suffrage Cause Nearing Success?" The second, on "Reasons that Prompt One to Believe in Woman Suffrage." The third, on "Reasons that Prompt One to Disbelieve in Woman Suffrage." When the three papers have been read to the class, the class should appoint a student to write a short concluding paragraph which sums up the series of papers.
5. Prepare a speech in which you show that it is equally unpatriotic for employers to demand excessive profits, and for workmen to take part in strikes in time of war. End your speech by showing what methods the Government is taking to end the labor troubles.
6. Prepare a speech in which you show your fellow students what they may say to their parents in order to interest them in buying the second issue of Liberty Bonds.
7. Read "Copperheads and German Gold." Then prepare a speech suitable to be given to an assemblage of voters in your district, on "Reasons Why the Soap-Box Orator, the Anti-American Periodical, and the Alien Suspect Should Be Suppressed with a Stern Hand."
8. Write a paragraph of argument designed to show that the Germans are certain to lose in the U-boat war.
9. Prepare a speech on "The Character of the German Military Government as Shown by the Rumanian Plot."

Editorial Articles.

1. Write a brief of "Counting Our Blessings." Point out the ways in which it is a remarkably well organized composition.
2. Write a précis, or summary, of "Paying for the War."

The Countryside.

1. Consider the various articles concerning the exterior appearance, and the interior furnishings, of artistic houses. Then write a short article on "A Beautiful House, Within and Without."
2. Consider the various articles concerning gardening and poultry keeping. Show in what ways these articles fulfill the rhetorical demands for popular technical articles, and for directions.

The Paradox of Prussian Peace. By Norman Angell.

1. Show in what way the article is an example of the use of cause and effect.

The Women Behind the Guns. By Janet Payne Whitney.

1. Write a short exposition on the theme, "The war has made many changes in the conditions of women in England."

SECTION II. LITERATURE.

The Cult of the Bad Boy.

1. What criticisms of fiction are emphasized in the article?
2. Tell something concerning the following books mentioned in the article: "Poor Richard's Almanac"; Aldrich's "Bad Boy"; Hughes's "Tom Brown"; "Tom Sawyer"; "Penrod"; "Sandford and Merton."

A Bill for the Promotion of Sectionalism.

1. What is the influence of books and periodicals on national life? How may your choice of reading affect your own life decisively?

Making My Pen Behave. By Burges Johnson.

1. Sum up the points that the writer makes on honesty in literary work. Tell how you may apply these points to your own work in composition.

SECTION III. WORD STUDY.

1. Give the meaning and the derivation of every one of the following words prominent in The Story of the Week: conservation, impeach, amendment, judiciary, badgering, compromize, commodities, atrocious, corruption, inheritance, adjourn, Sinn Fein, Rumanian, Copperheads, U-boats, strikes.

SECTION IV. GRAMMAR.

1. Point out examples of the following in the first editorial article: three different types of sentences; four different uses of adverbial modifiers; four different uses of nouns; an adjectival clause; an adverbial clause; a clause used as object.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.
PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. Nationalism and the Public Press—"A Bill for the Promotion of Sectionalism."

1. "It was not the Constitution that united the United States." Can you prove this? And this: "It was the railroads and the uniform postal rate."
2. "There is danger of another 'Mason and Dixon line,'" etc. Explain the allusion. Study the evidences in your own community that justify this statement; that prove that the danger is exaggerated.
3. "The proposed zone rate may prove to be as great a blow to the Union," etc. Analyze the paragraph which follows; does it justify this statement?
4. "*Fas est et ab hoste doceri.*" In what sense is this quotation appropriate?

II. Free Speech in Peace Times and During War—"Copperheads and German Gold."

1. What is the significance of the word "copperhead" in the above title?
2. What justification, under the Constitution, does the "soap box orator" find for himself? What is the answer to this justification?
3. Suppose the Senate takes up the request for the expulsion of Senator La Follette, what charge would be brought against him? What would his answer probably be?
4. Study President Wilson's letter to Max Eastman. In your opinion has the President covered the case?

III. Financing the War—"Paying for the War," "A Wide Open Loan."

1. What proof is usually offered in defense of the statement, "The world is going bankrupt"?
2. Note the last sentence in the second paragraph of the editorial. If this is so, how do you account for the national debt which will exist after the war?
3. "All nations, even the richest of them, live from hand to mouth." What does this mean?
4. Discuss the increases in taxation proposed in the new War Revenue Bill from the point of view of (a) the wisdom of the individual sections of the bill, (b) the effect of the taxes upon public opinion, (c) the amount of revenue the taxes will bring in.
5. Compare the preparations which are being made for floating the second Liberty Loan with those which were made for floating the first.

IV. International Alliances and the World Peace—"Counting Our Blessings," "The Paradox of Prussian Peace."

1. Quote three or four sentences from Norman Angell's article that justify the title "The Paradox of Prussian Peace."
2. Of the "Blessings" discussed in the editorial, how many may be called "insurance against future war"?

V. The Economic and Political Emancipation of Women—"The Women Behind the Guns," "Suffrage Progress."

1. Summarize the Woman's Suffrage Movement in England from its origin to the present time. Do the same for the movement in America.
2. What is the argument in favor of the adoption of woman's suffrage by Federal amendment? by state action?
3. What has been the effect of the war upon the economic position of women in England. Illustrate your statement by pictorial clippings taken from several newspapers and magazines.
4. What are the evidences that the same movement will take place in this country. Illustrate your statement as indicated above.
5. Study the paragraph: "'After the war' . . . woman shall be allowed her full scope as a home maker." What organization and adjustments will be necessary to bring this situation about?

VI. Railroad Organization and Finance—"The New Haven Tangle."

1. From a study of this article draw up a schedule of the various forms of financial obligations which a railroad usually issues.
2. A receivership for the New Haven road is discussed several times in this article. What is the purpose of a receiver? What are the arguments in favor and against such a receivership in this case?
3. "The New Haven's outside investments have been the cause of all its troubles." What are the facts upon which this statement is based?
4. "The great obstacle in the path of speedy readjustment . . . has been the Federal and state governments and the courts." What does this mean?

DIVIDENDS

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Wells Fargo & Company will be held at 10:00 o'clock A. M. Thursday, October 11, 1917, in the office of the Company, No. 51 Broadway, New York City, for the purpose of electing directors to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3:00 o'clock P. M., September 29, 1917, and will remain closed until 10:00 o'clock A. M., October 13, 1917. C. H. GARDINER, Secretary.

New York, September 17, 1917.

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of $1½ per share upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable October 20th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 29th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

C. H. GARDINER, Secretary.

New York, September 18, 1917.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 73

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on October 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20, 1917.

The transfer books do not close.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, October 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, September 29, 1917.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

September 25th, 1917.

A regular dividend of one per cent and an extra dividend of one half of one per cent has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable November 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 17th, 1917. N. H. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the PREFERRED stock of this Company will be paid Oct. 15, 1917.

A dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the COMMON STOCK of this Company for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1917, will be paid Oct. 31, 1917.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of Oct. 5, 1917. H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.

New York, September 26, 1917.

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THE NEW HAVEN TANGLE

(*Continued from page 73*)

management that the stockholders should come to the company's rescue by supplying it with funds so that it need not rely upon banks and bankers for temporary loans, a very dangerous form of financing.

The outside properties are to be disposed of as advantageously as possible so that the money so raised can be used for improving the railroad property and paying its debts. An effort should be made to obtain rates—freight, passenger and mail—that will enable the company to meet the steadily increasing wages, price of materials, supplies, etc., and to perfect every detail of the management so as to save the maximum amount of money. Mr. Elliott exprest a wish to spend from earnings or from new capital enough money in the next five years to modernize the plant still more and to make it adequate to the needs of New England, which is growing, to provide better working conditions resulting in substantial economies. All of this was in the hopes of paying a return to the stockholders.

Last month many students of the New Haven situation were startled by an advertisement which appeared in the daily newspapers over the signature of Mr. Nathan L. Amster, president of the Investors' Protective Association, of Boston, who waged a successful fight in behalf of the stockholders of the Rock Island. Mr. Amster said that he had made a close study of the situation and came to the conclusion that while the situation was critical, it was not as hopeless as many people believed. He is of the opinion that there are substantial equities behind the New Haven stock and that the recent low price of 22 does not reflect the equity nor the value of the stock. He is convinced that the company's condition and financial needs are exaggerated and that the views of people who were optimistic when the stock sold at 250 and pessimistic when it sells at 22 are naturally warped and such views are of very little value to the stockholders.

There may be a great deal of truth in Mr. Amster's "hunch," for a hunch is what it amounts to inasmuch as no one outside of the real "insiders" knows the actual condition in which New Haven finds itself. But, we can assume that if the New Haven problem were a really simple one, at least as simple as that of the 'Frisco, the Missouri Pacific or the Pere Marquette, where the ax was used right and left, the bankers who are sponsors for the financing would not have delayed a financial plan for so long a time. But inferences are easy to make and are misleading. There is only one way to get to the bottom of the New Haven matter and that is for the stockholders to investigate the property for themselves inasmuch as no one else wants to break the news. Once the facts were out, matters might be improved.

The stockholders own the property. At the worst, a readjustment will mean an assessment or a subscription to a new issue of preferred stock. The plan may be underwritten or it may not be. If the stockholders are able and willing, each and every one of them, to stand for an assessment or a subscription, there may be no need of an underwriting and the obvious underwriting commissions. But all of this is up to the partners in the enterprize, not to the railroad officials who are the servants of the stockholders, nor the bankers who are the advisors of the directors. The stockholders should take a critical and intelligent interest in the situation as they are able to see it and then take immediate steps to participate in the controversy that is sure to begin very shortly.

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

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THE FOOD FIGHT

Under this head, every week, The Independent will print some vital part of the information which is being circulated by the Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture to aid American housekeepers in their patriotic and intensely necessary work of conserving food.

SPEAKING recently at a meeting of State Food Commissioners and his personal staff, Herbert Hoover gave a striking explanation of the part that food control plays in war.

He said that European nations went into war giving little thought to the subject of food. Even Germany with all its preparations had not foreseen the significance of this factor. With millions of men taken from production, and thousands of square miles of fertile fields laid waste by armies, the world's cupboard quickly began developing a bareness like that of Mother Hubbard. Country after country went to the cupboard to get a bone, and found a diminished supply.

This made it necessary to organize food supply and distribution, and the various countries tried various methods. They fixed maximum prices, and minimum prices, regulated the production and distributing trades, and put their people on rations. Those countries which established the earliest and best methods of food control secured the greatest efficiency in war. The best system, on the whole, is still that of Germany. She has been able to maintain efficiency with a food supply which in some of her enemy countries might be most embarrassing. Russia, with perhaps the greatest possibilities of food production in Europe, did nothing at all, and out of Russia's food situation grew her revolution.

Mr. Hoover said, that whether we like it or not, we must deal with the food problem of war in one of two ways. There is not enough food to go around if we stick to the lavish methods of peace times. Rising prices, coupled with depreciation of money, due to issues of war bonds in every country, which make the purchasing power of money shrink, compel us to adjust the food supply to the world's appetite, either by controlling that supply in ways that lead to economy and make it suffice, or by letting wages rise as prices rise, to keep pace roughly with fluctuations. Even an amateur economist can see at a glance that food control is better than wage increase, because wage increase is a crude force operating slowly, unevenly and with great injustice and suffering to millions of workers. The wages of many workers do not rise—the professional men, clerical workers, public employees and so forth. Russia tried the experiment of letting wages adjust themselves to the diminishing food supply, and it did not work. Russia was brought to a state bordering on anarchy by the intolerable pressure of the food situation on the ordinary peaceful citizen.

Therefore, whether we like it or not—this is a favorite phrase of the Food Administrator, and typifies the impersonal attitude he takes toward these great economic problems—whether we like it or not, we must meet the food situation in one way or the other, and food control seems to be the lesser of two evils.

With sensible food control it is possible to handle the other two outstanding problems of food supply in war. One is increased production and the other is economical use of food. With stable prices, absence of speculation and the temporary surrender of individual trade advantages, the farmer can have an assurance of prices ample enough to encourage larger planting and live stock raising. And by these same safeguards, thrown round the food supply, the consumer is made willing to economize in food, and is also able to purchase the necessities of life at prices which are at least reasonable, and what is more important do not suffer wild fluctuations.

This is food control in a nutshell. Whatever fear or hostility there may be in the country over food control arises entirely from misunderstanding of what food control really means, why it is necessary and how it is being carried out. In no case does this feeling persist after real food control has been explained.—*James H. Collins, Editor Trade and Technical Press Section, United States Food Administration.*

REMARKABLE REMARKS

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—I abhor Germany.

MRS. FLORENCE KELLEY—Democracy is dead in America.

EMPEROR WILHELM—God has taught our army a hard lesson.

HENRY MORGENTHAU—William Hohenzollern is responsible.

J. OGDEN ARMOUR—Success is getting whatever you go after.

WILLIAM H. TAFT—It is the side that has the nerve that will win.

JAMES P. SINNOT—New York considers all other cities "sucker" towns.

SECRETARY MCADOO—God has decreed that America should rescue civilization.

HERBERT HOOVER—One looming shadow of this war is its drift toward socialism.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ—It is not wrong, but right, that has been done to Belgium.

VISCOUNT ISHII—Blind loyalty without rational consciousness of the responsibility to self is but another name for slavery.

DR. KAENCH, PRESIDENT OF THE REICHSTAG—He who tries to drive a wedge between the Kaiser and the people bites on granite.

K. K. KAWAKAMI—In Shanghai there is a "foreign" park at the entrance to which is posted a sign "Chinese and dogs not allowed."

CATHARINE BRESHKOVSKY—Altho I am an old woman, I am convinced that I shall see the victory and the internal regeneration of Russia.

WOODROW WILSON—I expect to find the solution of problems before me as President in the proportion that I am faithful in the study of the word of God.

DR. PARKHURST—God's employment of war as a means of dispensing with useless and harmful material is too conspicuous a feature of Scripture to allow standing room to Quakers and men of quaking disposition.

AMOS PINCHOT—Figures furnished by competent statisticians indicate that American profiteers will net between $3,000,000,000 and $4,000,000,000 out of the war over and above the net earnings during the pre-war period from 1911-13.

MRS. SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON—In traveling about your country, of course my view is so far only a superficial one, but it does not seem to me that you have a real democracy here; certainly not enough to warrant exporting any of it.

PROF. SCOTT NEARING—The worst thing one can say about Americans is that they are afraid to die. Americans are afraid to lose their social position; they are afraid to lose their property; they fear poverty; but more than all they fear death.

JOHN M. SIDDELL—Unless an employer is interested in finding, training, holding and dividing with good men, the business he is engaged in can never grow. It will remain the work of one man and the work is bound to be limited despite his profit.

ED. HOWE—I enjoyed a very pleasant game of golf yesterday afternoon with my brother and his son Arthur; we pitched green alfalfa on a wagon and hauled it to the pigs. Then we took a drink of spring water and felt greatly refreshed after the exercize.

Make It Your "War Bread"

You may not go to the trenches, but you will want to do your bit in preventing waste of the great food staples. You can do this by demanding a larger per cent. of whole wheat grain in bread and breakfast foods. The real "war bread" must contain the entire wheat grain —every particle of gluten and mineral salts that are so necessary to the well-balanced ration; also the outer bran coat that is so useful in keeping the bowels healthy and active.

Shredded Wheat Biscuit

is 100 per cent. whole wheat. It is therefore the real "war bread." The whole wheat grain is the most perfect food given to man. It contains every element the human body needs to build healthy tissue and furnish energy for the day's work.



Two or three of these crisp, brown loaves of Shredded Wheat with milk and sliced bananas, peaches or other fruits, make a nourishing, strengthening, satisfying meal at a cost of a few cents.

Made only by

THE SHREDDED WHEAT COMPANY, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

HARPER'S WEEKLY

THE JAPANESE MISSION

THE welcome that the Japanese mission has been accorded by the American people has been spontaneous, hearty and sincere. The hospitality that has everywhere been showered on Viscount Ishii and his distinguished colleagues ought conclusively to prove to the Japanese people how friendly at heart the American people are toward them. Even California—the spoiled child of the states—fairly outdid herself in the reception she tendered the Oriental delegation, while her labor leaders vied with the representatives of other classes in extending "hands across the sea." Unless all signs fail, the result of the mission will be to restore the historic relations of amity between the two nations that continued unbroken from the days of Commodore Perry's treaty down to the end of the Russo-Japanese war.

Just what the concrete questions are that have been discussed by Viscount Ishii and Secretary Lansing the public has not been told. Of course Japan and the United States want to coöperate fully in winning the war against Germany, and doubtless views were exchanged on this subject. But to what extent the issues that have caused friction between the two nations in the last few years have been brought up for settlement is the important question. These are, after all, a very few in number.

Undoubtedly the most insidious and dangerous has been the charge reiterated again and again in each country that the other was making vast preparations to attack it.

In addition we were told that Japan was determined to close the open door in China, and eventually seize China as she already has Korea.

Japan, on her part, was wounded by our refusal to admit her subjects to citizenship on the terms we freely accord to non-Oriental peoples, and especially by the anti-Japanese laws passed by California.

We understand that Viscount Ishii has avoided bringing up for discussion Japan's special grievances against us. In this we think he was wise. The naturalization issue and the anti-alien legislation can well be left to time to solve. As was shown in the leading article in The Independent of September 29, California is now undergoing a great change of heart toward the Japanese, and it would probably be unwise to stir up the question now.

But whether Viscount Ishii has taken up with the State Department the alleged Japanese invasion of America and the question of the integrity of China, he has at any rate discussed these in his public addresses with the greatest frankness and explicitness.

He has officially declared what many of us have suspected for the past decade, namely that Germany has been at the bottom of all the anti-American talk so prevalent in Japan and all the anti-Japanese talk so persistent in the United States. Ever since the consummation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance Germany's chief Oriental policy has been to discredit and ultimately to disrupt it. But at the same time it was necessary for Germany to sow the seeds of dissension between the United States and Japan, for should Germany succeed in breaking up the Anglo-Japanese alliance and should Japan then fly to the arms of the United States, Germany would have jumped from the frying-pan into the fire. In order to be free to dominate China Germany must prevent Japan from working in coöperation with either England or the United States.

But Viscount Ishii's declaration at Mayor Mitchel's dinner in New York, in which he defined Japan's attitude toward China, is even of greater significance. Said he:

> I assure you that a closed door in China has never been and never will be the policy of my Government. The door is open, the field is there. We welcome coöperation and competition all tending to the betterment of equal opportunity. . . . Circumstances for which we were in no sense responsible gave us certain rights in Chinese territory, but at no time in the past and at no time in the future do we or will we seek to take territory from China or to despoil China of her rights. We wish to be and always to continue to be the sincere friend and helper of our neighbor, for we are more interested than any one else, except China, in good government there, only we must at all times for self protection prevent other nations from doing what we have no right to do. Not only will we not seek to assail the integrity or the sovereignty of China, but will eventually be prepared to defend and maintain the same integrity and independence of China against any aggressor.

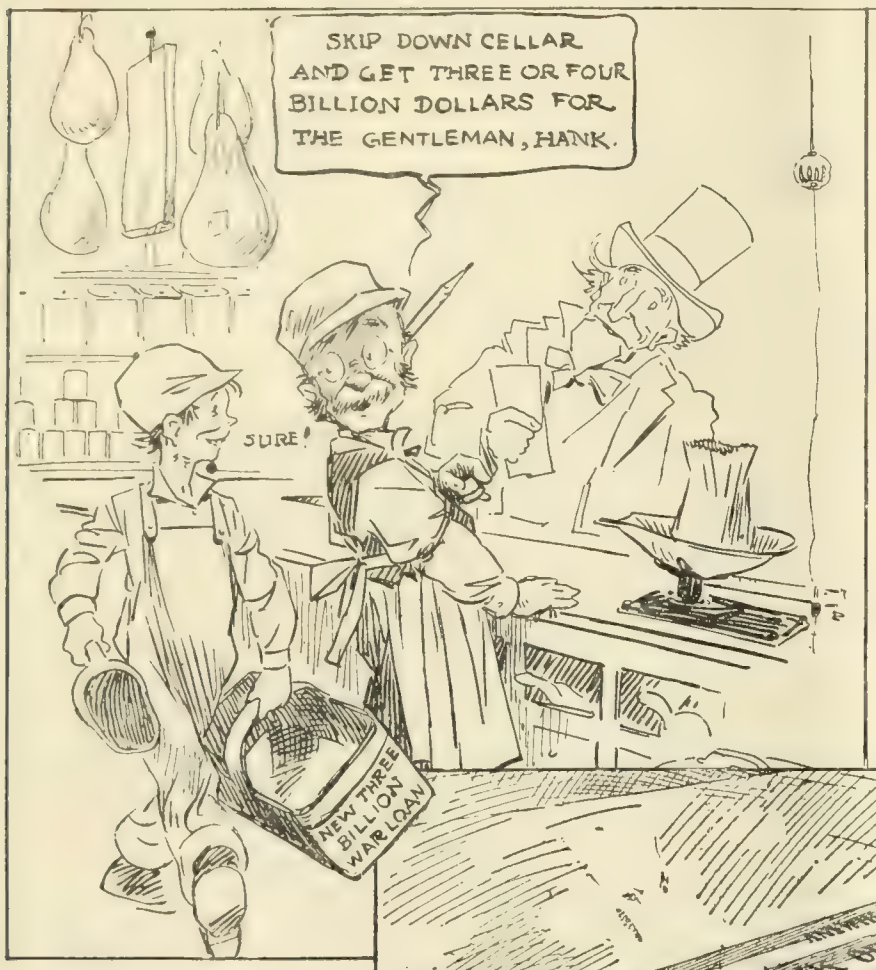
Thus Viscount Ishii defines what has come to be known as Japan's Monroe Doctrine, which, unlike ours, is explicitly a self-denying one. The doctrine enunciated by President Monroe is in effect that we will not permit anybody but ourselves to dominate Latin America. The Ishii Doctrine is that Japan will not let anybody, herself included, dominate China. It will not fail to be noticed, furthermore, that in the enunciation of Japan's Chinese policy Viscount Ishii goes as far as diplomatic etiquet permits in repudiating his predecessor, Baron Kato, whose twenty-one demands on China, made at the beginning of the war, have done more to harm Japan in the eyes of the world than anything done by a Japanese statesman in a generation. If Viscount Ishii, then, represents his Government, and it is evident he does if any one does, Baron Kato's policies will not prevail, and we need not worry any further about Japan's closing the door and gobbling China.

Viscount Ishii has apparently gone as far as he can. It now devolves upon the United States to take the next step. While there are several things that the United States can appropriately do, it seems to us there are two things of prime importance.

First—Let us cordially accede to Japan her Monroe Doctrine as enunciated by Ishii. Japan wants us to be partners with her in the development of the Far East. We ought to be able to do this and retain the friendship of China

CARTOON COMMENT

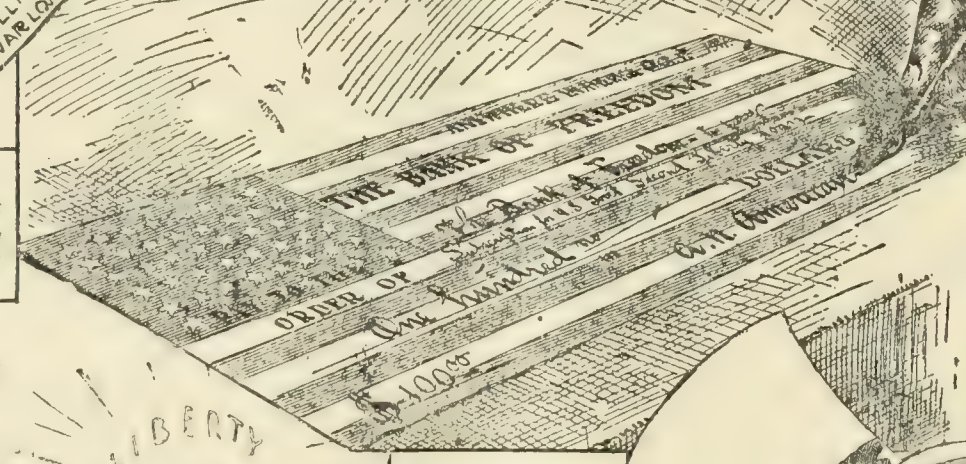
MOLDING THE SILVER BULLETS



JUST LIKE THAT!
Uncle Sam can have what he wants according to Ding of the New York "Tribune"



ENRICHING THE WORLD
Rogers of the New York "Herald" sees Liberty's torch serving a new purpose





SIGN!
"Sign your name for the flag" urges Macauley in the Charleston, South Carolina, "Sunday News," if you are "a good American"

MAKE YOUR MONEY FIGHT
Kirby of the New York "World" depicts Columbia passing the hat again with an expression of serene confidence

THE MAGIC WAND
McCay of the New York "American" shows what a Liberty Bond will do in the hand of Uncle Sam, magician



at the same time. Indeed, we might be the means of bringing China and Japan into closer relations, which is the one thing just now most to be desired in the Far East.

Second—Let us repair the blunder we have made in refusing privileges of citizenship to the Japanese in the United States. Here are a people who, measured by any qualitative standard, are one of the five great powers of the globe. Yet we refuse them citizenship while we freely grant it to any European or African, however ignorant. It should be self-evident that any person of any race who is permitted to reside in our country for a lifetime, who enjoys the blessings of our free institutions, and who makes a living here, ought to be given the right to become—nay, ought to be compelled to become—an American citizen, so as to protect and cherish our institutions as native-born citizens are obligated to do. This does not necessarily imply unrestricted immigration from the Orient or any other part of the world. That is a separate question.

Then let our Supreme Court reverse the inferior courts, which have decided against Japanese citizenship. Until 1907 the Japanese were granted citizenship here. Then, in response to an anti-Japanese campaign, citizenship was refused, based on an interpretation of the naturalization act of 1875. Or, better still, let Congress enact a special law declaring what the qualifications for citizenship are, and then permit every individual who thus qualifies to become a citizen.

But whatever the United States may be moved to do toward settling this or that specific question, the time has now come for taking up in a thorogoing way all the outstanding questions between Japan and the United States. The mission of Viscount Ishii shows that Japan is ready to meet us more than half way. The responsibility for further delay and discord clearly rests upon us.

PULLING TOGETHER

THREE main tendencies are in evidence all over this country for the winning of the World War. Within each unit-group of economic life, as in commerce for instance, there is a process of integration—a pulling of the commercial forces together, as was the case the other day at Atlantic City when the Chamber of Commerce of the United States met in its War Convention of American Business. There were present then nearly 800 registered delegates from thirty-eight different states, representing the maturity and the youth of the mercantile brain of the nation, asking itself what it might do to win the war. The business Brahmin was not in evidence. It was a democratic body in spirit, and had no place for those little oligarchies in control of local organizations which seldom lower their dignity to send delegates to a gathering dominated by national spirit.

What these men discovered was that, among themselves, the great need was a dominating disposition to coöperate in support of the Government. That is the second deep undercurrent in our national life—the spirit of coöperation among business men and business corporations that have been reared in the school of competition. If the war pays no other dividend it will not have been fought in vain if it awakens the soul of business to the fact that economic prosperity comes quite as much by the grace of coöperation among men as it does by competition. And we, above all peoples, need to learn that, as we hammer away at Congress to pass the Webb-Pomerene bill, for instance.

This coöperative spirit was reflected in the address of A. C. Bedford, President of the Standard Oil Company. Could one have imagined at any earlier period in our national life such a thing as the head of the great "octopus" reading a thoroly prepared exposition of the question of the oil power of the country as a factor in winning the war? Surely times have changed and men with them, when small and great in the commercial talent of the nation come together and pledge each vast unit of power to Government without reserve or limitation. Henry Ford's laconic wire, "Take it—no charge," was the commerce convention's answer to the world.

Last week the bankers of America met at the same seaside resort for much the same purpose. But they stressed rather the third great drift in our life—that of coördinating business and Government in this world-wide aim of ridding the earth of a militaristic mania for exploiting by the power of arms the weak and small by the big and strong. If this world has attained to the level of a moral community, then the brute-power in its national policies must surely die. So these two national conventions decreed, each in its own way. The bankers spoke by experience in listening to the British Treasury's representative, on paying for the war out of savings. The integration of the 2200 state banks with the Federal Reserve system, of which only twenty-eight are members, shows that as a banking power this nation is not yet a unit. Frank W. Blair's Michigan address advising against unification, was by no means convincing, as the recent admission of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York to the Reserve system, amply proves. The trend is for unity among banks, coöperation among commercial corporations in solving large problems, and solid support by correlation with the Government in its stupendous task. In our entire national life there are no more significant tendencies.

STRAWS

ONE after another the brewing companies proclaim with loud encomiums the virtues of new cooling and refreshing drinks which they have begun to manufacture. They are non-alcoholic, but attractive with the peculiar flavor of the hops. The enthusiasm with which their makers launch them upon the world suggests a strong belief in the permanency of their use. We congratulate the brewers on their new project; it is interesting to speculate on what it means.

Brewers are not wont to fail in worldly wisdom.

Can it be that they foresee an approaching time when they will be forced by public opinion to take the adder's sting out of their brewings?

Are they "hedging" against the march of prohibition?

Shall we soon see the brewers making drink without the alcohol and the distillers making alcohol without the drink?

Blows the wind that way?

TOMORROW?

THREE years ago Germany was sure of winning.

A year and a half ago Germany was sure of not losing.

Today Germany is sure of—nothing.

THE NEW YORKER'S CHOICE

WHAT looked as tho it would be a hopeless muddle in the campaign against Tammany in New York this fall promises to clear up. Mr. Bennett, who by an unfortunate accident secured the nomination in the Republican primaries over Mayor Mitchel, is little likely to cut much of a figure in the campaign. The real contest is between Tammany's figurehead candidate, Judge Hylan, and Mayor Mitchel, who has been nominated on an independent ticket. He has the support of ex-Presidents Taft and Roosevelt and Mr. Hughes, and has already received the practical endorsement of the Manhattan Republican County Committee.

There is just one issue in the New York campaign this year—as usual. Tammany or decency, Tammany or honesty, Tammany or good government.

Judge Hylan represents the one, Mayor Mitchel the other. Mr. Bennett represents nothing but himself. There ought to be no question where the votes of the decent and right-minded citizens of New York are cast. A vote for Bennett is a vote against the Mitchel administration, with its marvelous record of achievement and militant honesty; it is therefore a vote for Tammany with its long historic record of plundering, graft and inefficiency.

INFERNOS AND UTOPIAS

ONE of the fifty-seven problems to which we have never been able to find a wholly satisfactory solution is why it is easier to depict darkness than light, evil than good, misery than happiness. That this is true, is all too readily demonstrable. Begin with the cheapest melodrama that ever appeared on the stage or on the screen or the most commonplace historical novel into which you have ever dipped. If the play or story interests you at all it will be thru the deeds and personality of the villain. The hero and heroine will, in all probability, be mere dummies without life or individuality. Then ascend in the scale of merit until you reach the crowning glories of the world's literature. Is not Mephistopheles the real center of interest in "Faust"? Which of Shakespeare's characters are better remembered than Shylock Richard III, Macbeth and Iago? Do not the majority of his heroes seem rather faintly sketched in comparison? Is not "Paradise Lost" a far more widely known poem than "Paradise Regained"? Or take the modern novel as an illustration. Scott's Templar is surely a much better drawn figure than Ivanhoe, altho the book takes its name from the latter. Certainly about the best work Dickens ever did was his creation of Bumble, Pecksniff, Quilp, Fagin, Squeers, Scrooge and the rest of his marvelous collection of ruffians, cheats and misers. In Stevenson's allegory of good and evil, is it Dr. Jekyll that interests us or Mr. Hyde?

The medieval church felt this clearly. Dogma insisted that both Heaven and Hell had a very real existence, but, while it was easy to write a splendidly blood-curdling account of the abode of the wicked, nobody seemed able to describe the abode of the righteous in a manner worthy of the exalted subject. Compare the vivid, definite, unforgetable pictures of human torment in Dante's "Inferno" with the vague cloudscape of the "Paradiso." Mohammed's attempt to depict Paradise in clear detail only succeeded in making it ridiculous, a sort of glorified Harem. Pagan mythology fared no better. Virgil's account of the nether regions is a classic, but none of the Greeks or Romans could make many interesting suggestions as to the life of the gods of Olympus and their idyllic pictures of Arcadia seem to the modern taste intolerably insipid. Who wants to carry a beribboned shepherd's crook and make love to shepherdesses with names suggesting Pullman cars, year in and year out? The Norseman's Valhalla had its points, but the routine of existence seems to have been limited to fighting all day and dining on pork and beer all night. But the ancient Scandinavians knew how to describe the punishment of evildoers in a fashion that left nothing to be desired. They were confined in a hall which was woven of living serpents and waded in the freezing venom forever while the cold blasts of winter poured into the hall from doors open to the Arctic north.

What is true of supernatural happiness and misery is equally true of pictures of the present life. There are thousands of short story writers and minor poets who can deal very effectively with battlefields, slums, maniacs, shipwrecks, disease and a thousand forms of human degeneracy, but they are incapable of making their characters happy without making them bored—and the reader likewise. Think of all the accounts of an ideal social state which men of genius have imagined: Plato's "Republic," More's "Utopia," Bacon's "New Atlantis,' Bellamy's "Looking Backward" and Morris's "News from Nowhere." Is there one of these perfect commonwealths in which you would really like to spend your life? Honor bright?

The pessimist declares that evil, suffering and villainy are the natural materials of literature because they are the fundamental realities of life and happiness is only a mirage which disappears as one approaches it. The only trouble with this theory is that it isn't so. We know plenty of people who have been happy, tho we have yet to meet the first of them who could describe how it felt. The optimist says that happiness and virtue are the normal medium of existence and that evil is interesting because it is the exception, the break in the normal rhythm of existence. But, whether life is good or bad on the average, it is a matter of common experience that it may vary as widely in one direction as in the other. A man may be ten degrees below the happiness norm on the day after election (let us say), but he may be ten degrees above it on the following Christmas. When a man is being burned at the stake for some great principle it is absurd to say that he is only keeping up the human average of virtue. Good men, when we know them, are interesting. It is only when we write about them that they seem tame or commonplace. We wonder why.

AMERICA IN CHEMISTRY

THE National Exposition of Chemical Industries, which occupied the Grand Central Palace in New York for a week, was something that had never and could never have been held here before. The chemical industries of America had previous to the war become more extensive than the public realized, but since this country has been freed willy-nilly from dependence upon Germany they have grown up like magic and have taken root so deep that they bid fair to stand the competition of peace-time. The American Chemical Society with its ten thousand members is now the largest in the world and they all seem to be busy. The American chemist has a hand in the production of five billion dollars' worth of merchandise a year and he is getting his hand in deeper all the time. Since war has become a branch of applied chemistry the diligent but once despised chemist has been called to stand before kings—and behind them.

Some years ago when one of the great American universities received a handsome donation for a chemical building a classical professor in the institution was heard to remark that it was a shame to waste so much money on a place for boys making pills and mixing medicines. If this eminent but limited scholar had walked over the three floors of the National Exposition he would have seen no pills and not many medicines and he would have found it more like a machine shop than a drug store. Even to one who had studied chemistry of the common or laboratory variety it is startling to see things so magnified. His familiar condenser has grown into a tower and his glass retort becomes an iron autoclave capable of hiding half a dozen of the Forty Thieves. Nickel which he knows only as a jitney or a plating here appears in the form of a three thousand ton casting. Elements that to him are mere names and symbols become real and tangible when he meets them in masses; glittering lumps of titanium and silicon, a yard long bar of calcium, pounds of neodymium and germanium salts, columbium and rhodium wire and a bottle containing a liquid metal that looks like mercury but really is gallium, the element which the Russian chemist Mendeleev described but never saw. Any one can study chemistry, but no one can learn it. It grows so fast. Nevertheless it is interesting to follow it, tho at a distance. That is why we are starting in The Independent a series of articles entitled "Creative Chemistry" aiming to acquaint the reader with some of its recent advances.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

British Victory in Mesopotamia

The British report the capture on September 28 of Mushaid Ridge, a strategic point in Mesopotamia about sixty miles from Bagdad. This ends a long period of inactivity in the Turkish campaign undertaken several months ago with high promise of success by General Maude. After the capture of Bagdad and Samara, the British went into summer quarters, for the heat of Asiatic Turkey, like the cold winters of northern Europe, makes aggressive warfare almost impossible. The chief events in recent months in the Turkish theater of war have been the Russian advance in Armenia and the Russian defeats farther south on the Persian frontier. The British have another army, aided by a large force of Arabs, to the south of Palestine, but this army also has been halted in its advance by hot weather and imperfect means of transportation. While the winter is slowing up the war on the various European battle fronts, there may be very important military operations in western Asia. The British and Russians now have the initiative, but it is rumored that Germany will coöperate with Turkey in an expedition to recapture Bagdad under General von Mackensen, provided, of course, that men can be spared for the purpose.

Major General Maude gave a fairly full account of the battle, which was confirmed in part by the Turkish official statement. Cavalry attacked in conjunction with the infantry; for warfare has a more open character in Mesopotamia than in Flanders and is not wholly comprehended in the science of making and taking trenches. The town of Ramadie with its Turkish garrison was cut off by the British and forced to surrender. Ahmed Bey, the Turkish commander, and several thousand of his troops were made prisoner. A large store of military supplies and a number of cannon fell into the hands of the British.

The Ypres Offensive

The British army continues to gain in Flanders with a regularity and a precision that must disconcert the enemy even more than their actual losses in men and positions. For several weeks the British have been hammering the German lines east of Ypres and making a number of general attacks, with an interval of a few days between the end of each assault and the beginning of the next. It is impossible to advance continuously because the preparation for a battle requires hours or even days of preliminary bombardment. There is no precedent in the entire history of warfare for the intensity of artillery fire which characterzies the present Flanders offensive. Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, has stated that the British have been using shells at from two to four times the rate at which they were used during the campaign of the Somme last year. The Germans refer to the recent cannonades as "hurricane fire" and confess to its annihilating effect.



© *International Film*

MAUDE OF MESOPOTAMIA

The English general who captured Ramadie, taking several thousand Turkish prisoners

On the morning of October 4 the British launched a great attack on the ridge which extends from Passchendaele to Gheluvelt. Altho its elevation is not great, this ridge is regarded by military authorities as of great strategic importance. Flanders is so flat a country that every slight irregularity of the ground takes on a significance that similar elevations on other parts of the battle front do not possess. Under protection of a terrific barrage fire the British assaulted the German entrenchments and carried their line forward more than a mile. The village of Broodseinde was completely occupied and the new British positions are well astride of the ridge and command a clear view of the Flemish plains to the east. Three German divisions, massed together for an attack, were caught by the British fire and shot to pieces. The British took 4446 prisoners in this single action, including 114 officers. During the first nine months of the present year the British have taken 51,435 German prisoners and have captured 332 pieces of artillery. During the same period, the British lost 15,065 prisoners.



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THE TURKISH COUNTERPART OF U. S. ARMY MULES

Supply camels have been an important factor in the Mesopotamian campaign. General Maude's recent advance captured a train of [illegible]

Intractable Russia Premier Kerensky and the Democratic Congress are at odds over the question of a coalition ministry. The Congress has handled the issue in a rather curious fashion. It voted 766 to 688 in favor of a coalition cabinet and then nullified its own decision by adopting an amendment excluding the Constitutional Democrats and other "bourgeois" parties from participation. After some discussion the Congress voted to drop the idea of any coalition. Premier Kerensky entirely disregarded the wishes of the Congress and announced the make-up of the new ministry. It consists chiefly of Socialists but three Constitutional Democrats are given office. The most important positions, forming the inner war cabinet, were left unchanged.

Secessionism has again reared its head within the republic. The Finnish Senate has prepared a plan for an independent Finland with a President elected by direct vote for a five year term and a cabinet responsible to the Diet. It is proposed to send diplomatic representatives to foreign countries and to ask representation at the peace conference when it is held.

Enter Peru The Peruvian Senate and Chamber of Deputies, assembled in joint session, approved by a vote of 105 to 6 the recommendation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs that diplomatic relations with Germany be severed. The diplomatic representative of Germany was at once given his passports to leave the country. Peruvian naval forces have been placed on board five German steamships and three German sailing vessels which have been tied up in the harbor of Callao since the beginning of the Great War. The Peruvian people have thus obtained indemnity for the loss of the "Lorton," sunk by a German submarine.



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AMERICAN RAILROADS IN FRANCE

An important phase of General Pershing's campaign—the construction and operation of railroads for the Sammies—has been put under the direction of W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and recently nominated Brigadier-General in the new National Army

Uruguay at once followed the example of Peru. The Chamber of Deputies on the night of October 6 approved the resolution to end diplomatic relations with Germany by a vote of 74 to 23 and the Senate at once assented by 13 votes to 3. The President of the republic then decreed the rupture.

Argentina is still neutral. Altho the national Congress voted to break with Germany, President Irigoyen has not, apparently, yet decided to confirm the action of the legislative branch of the Government. The widespread strikes that have tied up the transportation of the nation and virtually placed the capital in a state of siege have also made it difficult for the Government to embark upon a vigorous foreign policy. The people of Argentina are wondering to what extent the general strike was financed by German funds.

Salvador has made a declaration of neutrality "friendly to the United States" and explained officially that the nation considers itself associated in sentiment with the American cause in the world struggle. A declaration of neutrality thus explained will hardly be taken by Germany as satisfactory. Of the twenty Latin American republics, Cuba, Brazil and Haiti may be considered as belligerents; Bolivia, Peru, Uruguay, San Domingo, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Panama have severed relations with Germany; Argentina has voted for a break with Germany, but the President has not yet issued a formal decree to that effect; Paraguay and Salvador are nominally neutral but frankly pro-Ally in attitude; Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico are probably neutral in fact as well as name.

A $21,000,000,000 Congress On October 6 Congress completed its immediate duties and adjourned, thus closing a most momentous special session. Summoned in April to consider the question of war with Germany, Congress has been at work for half a year on war legislation: the voting of war taxes and bond issues, the authorization of loans to foreign nations, the voting of appropriations for all branches of the military service, the adoption of compulsory military service and the reorganization of the entire army establishment, the extension of the authority of the executive over the industries that support the war and particularly over the production and distribution of food, the voting of funds for the immediate creation of a gigantic merchant marine, and provisions against espionage and other acts endangering the national safety in time of war. Among the last pieces of financial legislation put thru were the military appropriations of the urgent Deficiency Act and the bill authorizing the issuance of war risk insurance policies to the soldiers and sailors in the national service.

The actual appropriations of the first session of the sixty-fifth Congress were $16,901,966,815. Adding to this the $1,977,210,200, voted during the second session of the sixty-fourth Congress and the authorization of $2,511,553,925 to be spent in case of emergency but not yet specifically appropriated, the total cost of the first year of our participation in the Great War comes to $21,390,730,940.

THE GREAT WAR

October 1—Thirteen British ships sunk during previous week. Air raid on London. German attacks repulsed east of Ypres.

October 2—Britain declares embargo on exports to Holland and Scandinavia. Anti-Russian outbreak in Turkestan.

October 3—President signs war taxation bill. Russian Democratic Congress opposes coalition government.

October 4—British attack east of Ypres and penetrate German lines to the depth of a mile. Major General Pershing and Major General Bliss made "Generals."

October 5—Russian cabinet reorganized. Peruvian Congress votes to break with Germany.

October 6—Uruguay breaks with Germany. Congress closes war session.

October 7—Russians capture hill in Rumania. Artillery duel renewed in Flanders.

La Follette Explains Senator La Follette's speech before the convention of the Non-Partizan League at St. Paul, Minnesota, in the course of which he charged that the United States went to war with Germany over a technicality, called down upon him a storm of popular indignation. State councils of defense in many parts of the union, political associations, G. A. R. posts and numerous other organizations petitioned the Senate to expel him. Altho there were several Civil War precedents for the expulsion of disloyal members of Congress, the Senate hesitated to act, since it was doubtful if criticism of the war could be brought within the definition of sedition or treason. A special committee was, however, appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Senator from Wisconsin. Altho six Senators and fifty Representatives had opposed the declaration of war, Senator La Follette was singled out for special criticism because his attitude toward the war has remained unchanged by the fact of our entrance into it.

On the last day of the session Senator La Follette replied to his critics. He practically ignored the charges brought against him and refused to discuss the merits of the war or justify his own attitude in regard to it. The first part of his address was a denunciation of the growing spirit of intolerance in the country and a plea for unrestricted freedom of speech. The rest of his speech was an argument for immediate peace negotiations. Senators Kellogg, of Minnesota; Robinson, of Arkansas, and Fall, of New Mexico, wound up the debate with vehement denunciations of La Follette's lack of patriotism. The committee of five appointed to investigate the pacifist propaganda of Senator La Follette continued its meetings after the adjournment of Congress.

Canadian Parliament Dissolved

On October 4 the Canadian Government dissolved Parliament. There will be a general election for the new Canadian House of Commons about the middle of next January. The coming election will test the popularity of the compulsory military service law, which is already on the statute books but may be greatly amended by a Parliament hostile to the principle of conscription. The old party lines have been swept away by the dominant issue of the draft law. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the veteran chief of the Liberal Party, has resigned his leadership, and the section of the Liberal Party which supports compulsory service has consented to unite with the Conservative cabinet of Premier Borden. Hugh Guthrie, an Ontario Liberal, has been made Solicitor General. On the other hand, the Liberal faction which has followed Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the French Canadian Nationalist group in Quebec will carry on an active political campaign against any government, whether partizan or coalition, that upholds the draft law.

The legislative achievements of the Parliament which has just ended its work have been very important. The chief measure of the session was the draft law, which called to the colors unmarried Canadians between the ages of twenty and thirty-two. About 100,000 men will be enrolled under the law and a fourth of them will go at once into training. Negotiations are under way between the Canadian Government and the United States to reach an agreement whereby Americans of military age in Canada will be subject to the draft and Canadians living in the United States will be similarly liable to military service under the laws of this country. The wartime elections law was only second to the compulsory military service act as a provoker of controversy. By its provisions naturalized persons born in enemy countries were disfranchised, unless their Canadian citizenship dated back at least to 1902, and the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of Canadian soldiers or officers on active service were given the vote. Ample provision was made for recording the votes of the Canadian forces now in Europe. In spite of strong opposition from the Liberals, who regarded the bill as an attempt to manipulate the franchise for the benefit of the party in power, the Canadian House of Commons approved it on September 15. An income tax for the whole Dominion was adopted to finance the war, and appropriations of more than $178,000,000 were approved. The Canadian Government also bought, on behalf of the people of the Dominion, a majority of the capital stock shares of the Canadian Northern Railway.

While Parliament was meeting the thirty-third annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada met in Ottawa. Altho many of the delegates are opposed to the draft law, they gave a friendly reception to Premier Borden, who addrest them on the war aims of Canada. He declared for the establishment of some international tribunal "by means of which we will be insured against such wars in future" and asserted that "the means to the end lies in that statement which was made by Mr. Lloyd George when he declared for the democratization of the nations of Europe."

British Adopt Reprisal Policy

The British Government has yielded at last to the popular clamor for reprisals against the Germans for their air raids on London and other English towns and cities. Of course, British aviators have for many months been making raids behind the German lines, but these were usually made with a definite military purpose and within the war zone. The French, on the other hand, have punished each German raid with a counter-attack upon some German city. On the night of October 1, for instance, French aviators attacked Frankfort-on-the-Main, Coblenz, Treves and Stuttgart in retaliation for German raids on Bar-le-Duc and Dunkirk.

For many months there has been a hot debate in the British press as to the advisability of bombarding German cities. Opponents of reprisals objected that the German raids had inflicted inconsiderable material damage on England and that English raids on Germany would not be more effective; that airplanes were needed in the war zone and could not be spared for other purposes, and that it would be morally unworthy to copy German atrocities. The advocates of reprisals asserted that Paris had suffered less than London from German attacks and ascribed the fact to the German fear of French counter-attacks on German cities, and they also pointed out that a few score German airplanes were able to compel the English to keep hundreds of anti-aircraft cannon and many airplanes to fight off the raiders, whereas if the Germans could be induced by a policy of retaliation to refrain from their raids, the men, cannon and aircraft now defending London might be released for military use at the front. The latter party appears to have carried its point.

German attacks on London have been a matter of almost daily routine for the past few weeks. On September 29, eleven persons were killed by the Germans and many injured; the following night, nine killed and forty-two wounded. On the night of October 1, a brilliant moonlit evening, four large German squadrons crost Kent and Essex to London. Ten persons were killed and thirty-eight injured before the airplanes could be driven away. This, the seventh attack on London in nine days, was followed by semi-official announcements that the Government had been at last persuaded to try the experiment of aerial bombardments of German cities should further raids on London occur.

British Embargo Tightened

Now that nearly the entire world has united against the Central Powers, it has been found simpler to cut off Germany from the imports needed by her army and her people by means of the embargo than by means of the blockade. While the United States was yet neutral, for example, many commodities were sent to Holland or Denmark, and, if not reexported to Germany, used to replace goods sold across the border. Commercial experts of the Entente Allies figure that in 1916 Holland exported to Germany enough food to support 1,200,000 soldiers; and not out of her own surplus, for the Dutch imported from other countries nearly twice what was exported to Germany. Now that we are at war with Germany, by issuing or refusing export licenses we can cut off Germany from indirect importation



Gilliams Service

CANADA SEES IT THRU

"You conscript! Your time has come at last!"—the message of the volunteers, crippled, blinded, unfit for further service, to the slacker stay-at-homes

more easily than by intercepting goods on their way. The Exports Administrative Board has listed some 600 commodities which may be exported without a license, but they do not include munitions, fuel or staple foodstuffs, and the listed exceptions do not apply to countries allied with Germany or neutral European countries.

Great Britain, too, has discriminated against the northern neutrals. On October 2, the British Government issued a proclamation prohibiting the exportation to Sweden, Norway, Denmark and The Netherlands of any goods whatever except printed matter and personal effects of travelers. This is much more drastic than the American system of licenses for cargo shipments, and it differs from the American regulations also in that the absolute embargo is not applied to Spain or Switzerland. Only the neutrals of northern Europe are, apparently, regarded as probable channels by which goods exported from England might ultimately, in one form or another, reach the Germans. The other Entente Allies, and perhaps South American neutrals as well, are expected to adopt export policies similar to those of the United States and Great Britain, thus making the commercial isolation of the Central Powers absolute. If the present plan goes into full effect no nation will trade with Germany and her allies except the neutrals of northern Europe, and they will not dare to do so for fear of being themselves shut off from the rest of the world by the embargo.

Submarines Do Poorly Another low record of destruction was established by the German navy for the week ending September 30. Eleven large British ships were sunk and two of less than 1600 tons. Not only has no week in seven months shown so poor a record of ships sunk, but only one week, that of September 16, has recorded so few losses of British vessels of more than 1600 tons. September has been a very good month for the British merchant marine, but it is too early to predict that submarine sinkings will continue to decrease thruout the autumn and winter months. The neutrals continue to suffer with the belligerents. During September nineteen Norwegian ships, aggregating more than 30,000 tons, were destroyed by the Germans and twenty Norwegian seamen killed.

The Germans estimate the monthly destruction of belligerent and neutral shipping at nearly a million tons for the whole period of unrestricted warfare, but the Allies say that the real figure is only about two-thirds of the German claim. Three U-boats are said to have been sunk off the Irish coast on September 14 by destroyers convoying transports.

The Shipping Board announces that on October 15 every American vessel of more than 2500 tons capacity available for ocean service will be taken over by the Government for the national service. These ships aggregate over two million tons. In the majority of instances the ships will be turned back to the owners for operation, but will be subject at all times to the disposition of the Shipping Board. Some will be used exclusively for military purposes and will be operated by the army and navy instead of by their owners.

Austrian Eagle Becomes a Dove Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, consented to outline his peace policy in a recent speech at Budapest. His address contains the most definite statement yet made by any responsible spokesman of the Central Powers on the question of territorial changes. He first emphasized the desirability of "complete disarmament," and explained that with full guarantees of the freedom of the seas "gigantic fleets will have no further purpose" and "land armies will be reduced to the level required for the maintenance of internal order." Should such a desirable condition of affairs be brought about, "we can renounce the enlargement of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, always provided that the enemy completely evacuates our territory." In other words, Austria-Hungary has officially exprest readiness to end the war on a basis of "no annexations." This is in line with the resolution of the German Reichstag, but it is not known to be the position of the German Emperor and his ministers, who have consistently avoided making any statement on the question of territorial claims and concessions.

Count Czernin was emphatic as to three points. There must be no dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian realm, there must be no talk of indemnities, and the Entente Allies must relinquish the idea of an economic war after the conclusion of peace. In rebuttal of the claim of the Allies for damages, Count Czernin suggested counter-claims for "the devastation their armies have wrought in Galicia, Bukowina, Tyrol, the Isonzo, East Prussia, in Turkish territories and the German colonies." He declared that this war had shown the strength and soundness of the Hapsburg Empire and that no one in the future would consider it, as it had been considered in the past, a moribund state soon to break up into its constituent nationalities. In conclusion, he warned the Entente Allies that the liberal peace terms which he had sketched were subject to revision if the war were not speedily brought to an end.



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NOW THE WOMEN MARCH AWAY

Twenty-five thousand nurses, trained for service overseas, were the feature of New York's big Red Cross parade last week

Treason in France The great web of German intrigue and conspiracy which covered every neutral country and even some of the Entente nations is slowly being unraveled. One of the most intricate plots thus far unearthed relates to the activities of a certain Paul Bolo, now a prisoner in France awaiting trial for treason and a probable sentence of death. He is said to have been a Frenchman of Marseilles and to have a brother who is a distinguished bishop of the Roman Catholic Church. After seeking fortunes as a financial adventurer in several countries for many years, Bolo entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt, since deposed by the British, and acquired the title of Bolo Pasha, by which he was thenceforth generally known. Since the beginning of the Great War he has, it is charged, been continually in the pay of the German Government. He fomented insurrection against British rule in Egypt, went to Switzerland and organized anti-Ally propaganda in that country and then undertook to subsidize pacifist papers in France with the object of inducing France to make a separate peace. Various seditious papers were started in France during the war, but few of them had any success, and some were suppressed by the Government. He then attempted to purchase, apparently with the aid of German money, *Le Journal* and other loyal French papers of established standing. At one time he visited the United States to obtain funds from the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff. He did not, of course, avow this purpose. On the contrary, he posed as a loyal Frenchman, came armed with letters of recommendation from prominent French bankers and dealt with various American and Canadian banks. He dined publicly with Jules Bois, who was lecturing in America in the interest of French propaganda, and with Mr. Hearst, the American newspaper magnate, informing Mr. Hearst that he had come here to buy print paper. This was Bolo Pasha as "Dr. Jekyll." As "Mr. Hyde" he was dealing with the agents of Count von Bernstorff. Evidence of this fact has been furnished by the Department of State in Washington.

Other Frenchmen are more or less under suspicion at the present time of



Paul Thompson

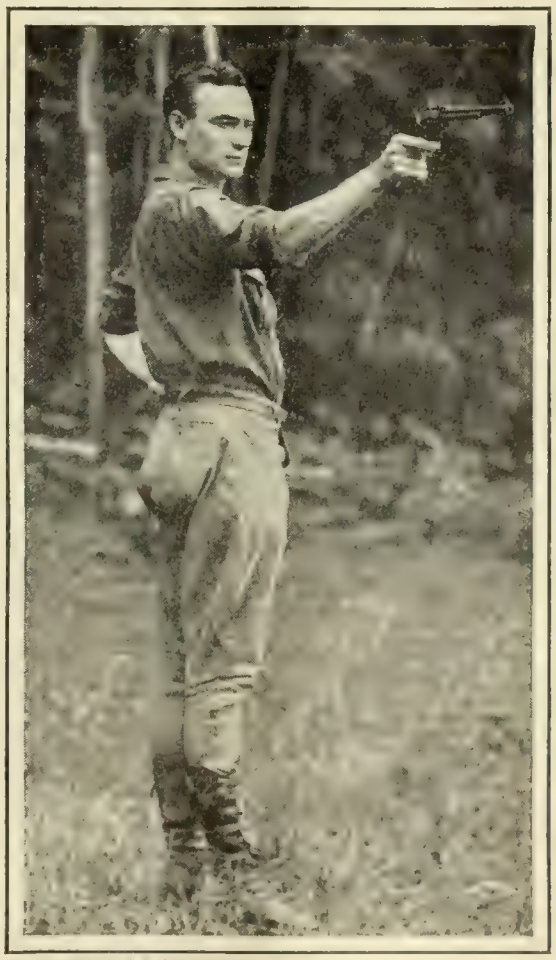
"WE WANT MITCHEL!"—THE PEOPLE'S SPONTANEOUS DEMONSTRATION WHEN THE PRIMARIES "WENT WRONG"

The Republican nomination for Mayor of New York City wavered a day or so between the present Mayor, John Purroy Mitchel, and William M. Bennett, a former State Senator. When a recount gave Bennett the nomination a "protest parade" got together and went to the City Hall to ask Mayor Mitchel to run independently. Later the Republican County Committee refused to indorse the Bennett nomination

having unlawful relations with Germany. M. Duval, manager of a disloyal paper, the *Bonnet Rouge*, is awaiting trial for treason. The editor of this paper, M. Almeyreyda, died recently in prison under mysterious circumstances. M. Malvy, a short while ago Minister of the Interior, was much criticized for his toleration of the *Bonnet Rouge*, and was accused by M. Daudet, editor of *L'Action Francaise*, of being personally a traitor. M. Louis Turmel, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, has been deprived of his privilege of legal immunity as a member of the Chamber and is facing charges of entering into commercial relations with Germany.

Japanese Policy Outlined

Viscount Ishii, chief of Japan's war commission, has been working effectively to counteract the effect of German propaganda in the United States which has for years been quite largely devoted to arousing hatred and fear of Japan, just as, according to Viscount Ishii, the German influence in Japan is in no small degree responsible for the growth of anti-Americanism there. In a series of speeches in New York he outlined and explained the true policy of the nation which he represents. He declared that Japan was pledged to preserve China from conquest by other nations in just the same way that the United States has always been insistent that no part of the American continent should be open to further colonization by any European power. He objected, however, to the term "Monroe Doctrine" as applied to the Japanese policy and pointed out a significant difference between Japan's position in regard to China and that of the United States in regard to Latin America. The United States is pledged only to keep European nations from establishing their rule upon American soil,



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NEW YORK'S FIGHTING MAYOR

whereas Japan promises not only to preserve the integrity of China from the aggression of other nations but to refrain on her own account from any conquests or annexations. If the Japanese policy is correctly stated by Viscount Ishii, it must, of course, be understood as not applying to annexations already effected, such as that of Kiao-Chow, or to commercial spheres of influence, such as that established by Japan in Manchuria. The Japanese have, however, recently discontinued military rule in the German concession area at Kiao-Chow.

Floods in the Far East

Within the last few days both China and Japan have suffered severely from destructive floods. Late in September the great plains lying between Pekin and Tien-tsin were covered with water from the overflowing of the Hoang-ho and the Grand Canal which extends northward from that river. The railway embankment between Tien-tsin and Nanking had to be cut to permit the escape of the water, and the mud walls protecting the former city from floods were strengthened under foreign supervision. It is estimated that a million Chinese were rendered homeless by the flood.

On October 1 a typhoon struck Tokio bay and forced a small tidal wave, accompanied by wind and rain, across the shore line. The city of Tokio suffered the greatest damage. More than eighty persons were killed and many thousand homes were destroyed. Four cargo boats were wrecked by the storm at Yokohama.

General Pershing

The Senate has voted unanimously to confer upon Major General Pershing, commanding the expeditionary army of the United States, the full rank of "General." The little problem of military etiquet which is here involved illustrates very well how greatly our army has expanded since we entered the war. Only four Americans, Washington, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, have had the title "General" and only a few have even been ranked as "Lieutenant-General." Not infrequently the chief of the whole American army has had the title of "Major-General," which is the grade below that of Lieutenant-General. But the American army in France will before many months contain many divisions organized into several army corps, and



International Film

FOR OUR SOLDIERS INVALIDED HOME

Columbia University formally presented to the Government last week the big war hospital which it has built and equipt in the northern part of New York City. There are fifty-four wooden buildings, covering nineteen acres, and including laboratory, pharmacy, dispensary, kitchen and laundry as well as wards and operating rooms. The hospital will accommodate 1000 men. It has a staff of twenty surgeons and doctors and seventy-five nurses

a Lieutenant-General should command each corps. Therefore it was necessary to assign a still higher rank to the commander of the whole army, the more so that the army chiefs of the Allies with whom he will be associated command a number of corps and rank as General or Marshal. Major-General Bliss, Chief of the General Staff, with headquarters in Washington, will also have the title of General.

War Taxes Voted President Wilson has signed the War Taxation Act, thus closing one of the longest and intensest political controversies in American history. Before its final passage the bill was remade repeatedly, in committee, on the floor of the Senate, and in conference. The greatest struggle was over the war profits tax rate, but hardly a schedule escaped alteration. Even the total amount to be raised was greatly changed while the measure was under consideration. Early in the summer it was understood that the new taxes would yield somewhat less than two billion dollars, but the latest estimate of the revenue expected from war taxes is $2,534,870,000.

The House of Representatives accepted the conference report and passed the War Taxation Act on October 1. There was no dissenting vote and very little discussion, tho Representative Cooper of Wisconsin criticized the application of the zone system to postal rates on periodicals. On the following day, the Senate likewise accepted the conference report without dissent. A number of Senators, however, used the brief hour of debate to register their opposition to certain particular features of the measure. Senator Pomerene of Ohio and Senators Saulsbury and Wolcott of Delaware objected to the special tax on munitions manufacture, holding that the general war profits tax was a sufficient burden on the industry. Senators Cummins of Iowa and La Follette of Wisconsin regretted that Congress had determined to rely more upon loans than taxes for financing the war. Senator Smoot of Utah objected to the establishment of the zone postage system for periodicals. Senator Wadsworth of New York suggested the advisability of discriminating between earned and unearned incomes in future income tax legislation. Many contested points will doubtless be considered when Congress meets again in December, and perhaps some modifications in the schedules will be made. Congress felt it necessary to get the bill passed in some shape without further delay even if in many details it was unsatisfactory.

Retail Coal Prices Fixed Federal Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield has brought under his jurisdiction the price of coal to the consumer. Hitherto the Government has concerned itself almost exclusively with the sale of coal at the mine and its distribution by railroad or shipping. From the beginning of October all new contracts must conform to the regulations issued by the Fuel Administration. The principle of the retail coal regulations is the establishment of a fixed percentage of "margin," or the difference between the cost of coal to the dealer and the price at which it may be sold to the consumer. Dealers are permitted to add to their retail gross margins for the year 1915, which was selected as a normal and typical price year, thirty per cent, if the total arrived at by this process does not exceed the retail margin for July, 1917. Since the cost of coal to the dealer has already been regulated, an upper limit of prices to the consumer has been secured and there is no danger of famine prices this winter. In many cases the new price system established means a reduction from prevailing market rates.

Radicals Launch New Party On October 3, representatives of the National Progressive Party, the Prohibition Party, the single-taxers and the Socialist minority that left the party organization because of its opposition to the war, met in Chicago to discuss the possibility of starting a new radical party. Each of the four groups in the conference was assigned twenty votes. Even if no permanent national party results from the conference, the delegates hope to arrange for coöperation in the Congressional elections of next year, and expect to be represented after 1918 by half a dozen Senators and a score or more of Representatives. The National Non-Partisan League, which has been winning many political victories in the upper Mississippi valley states during the last few months, was not represented by any voting delegation but it is very possible that it, too, may enter the merger. Among those who were prominent at the conference were Matthew Hale, chairman of the National Committee of the Progressive Party; Dr. Landrith, Prohibitionist candidate for Vice-President in 1916, and John Spargo, the Socialist author. Mr. Spargo suggested a platform recommending universal suffrage; the initiative, referendum and recall; the short ballot, executive budget and proportional representation; an easier method of securing constitutional amendments; national prohibition; public ownership of mines, railroads, telegraphs and telephones; the extinction of land monopoly; the abolition of secret diplomacy and international federation. He emphasized the entire loyalty of the conference to the American cause in the Great War. Pro-Germans will not be welcome in the new party.

The Market for Stocks Prices in the stock market have been affected by the new taxes and the reports of railroad earnings. On Monday, the 1st, railroad shares were very weak. Reports for August were published, showing that an increase of gross revenue had been accompanied by a decrease of net earnings. This was disappointing because that was the first month in which could be seen the full effect of freight rate advances granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission in June.

On Tuesday the railroad stocks declined again. Industrials also at first showed considerable losses, but for them there was recovery.

Prices continued to move downward on Wednesday, and shares of steel companies were leaders in the decline. This was due chiefly to the fact that shareholders of the Bethlehem Company had taken, at par, only 70 per cent of the corporation's new issue of $30,000,000 8 per cent preferred stock. The day's loss for Bethlehem was 7 points. On Thursday, in a broader and more active market (864,000 shares) there were additional losses. The main cause of depression was the new taxes. Shares of tobacco companies declined sharply. As nearly one-third of all the shares sold were those of the Steel Corporation, their net loss of 2⅝ indicates the tendency of the price movement. For loans the prevailing rate was 5 per cent.

THE CHINESE PUZZLE

BY LINDSAY RUSSELL

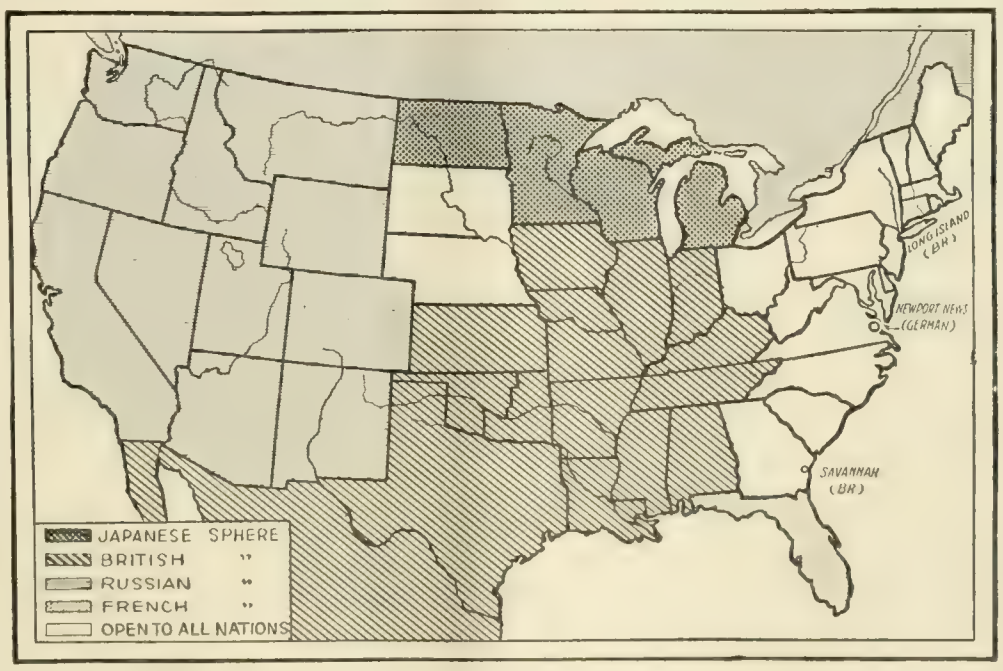
Mr. Russell has just returned from a visit to China, and the fact that he has for five years been in close contact with the vital currents of the Far East as founder and president of the Japan Society makes this description of the existing conditions there of peculiar interest now. — THE EDITOR.

THE Republic of China has been for the past six years a mere "camouflage" beneath which a retrogressive class of office holders have manipulated for their own ends the fate of millions of hungry human beings, ever on the verge of revolution. So bitter is the struggle for existence that it is doubtful if any considerable proportion of the Chinese know or care under what form of government they live.

We may say of China, considered as a state rather than as a people, that she is bankrupt administratively because she has failed in self-government; that she is bankrupt morally because graft (which Dr. Reinsch politely terms "the pecuniary by-product of office") has permeated practically every Government or corporate enterprize, and that she is bankrupt financially because she has lost control of the collection of her revenues. Not only present loans but future loans as well will doubtless be made on the express condition that the funds are to be used for specific purposes, and to insure their reaching their proper destination they will be directed and followed up by the creditor banks.

So gloomy is the situation today that many of the ablest foreigners resident in China, men who have consistently supported the republic, are now of the opinion that China cannot regain her equilibrium without foreign aid, and that if left to work out her own salvation she will come to certain and irretrievable ruin. It is not easy for an American to understand the helpless predicament in which China finds herself thru foreign aggression and the jealous watchfulness of rival powers.

LET us suppose that the great Dominion to the north of us were Russian, that Mexico to the southwest were British and that some of our Atlantic seaboard cities were owned or leased by foreign powers. This is the position of China, lying between Russian Siberia and British India, with such important ports as Wei-hai-wei, Kiao-chow and Hong-Kong under alien control. Suppose, furthermore, that the United States were divided into "spheres of influence," nominally under the American flag, but for most commercial and industrial purposes administered by the dominant foreign power. Japan would control some 250,000 square miles in the extreme north. England's sphere would cover about a million square miles in the Mississippi Valley. Florida might go to France. Russia would claim all the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain states. In addition to the "treaty port" of Newport News the Germans would own the Virginia Central Railroad, and if they should lose their hold on America as the result of war the advantage would not go to the United States but to victorious Japan. Practically every mile of railroad in the United States would be under foreign management, the customs houses would be controlled by our creditors, and post-offices and banks administered by aliens.



IF WE WERE CHINA?

THIS is China; the China which Americans are accustomed to consider a sovereign nation, and which they are honestly anxious to aid. It is, to all intents and purposes, a receivership; as impracticable a receivership as was ever devised by the mind of man. It is administered by some two thousand foreigners who have no interest in the country except as representatives of national rivalries. Giantess as China is among the nations, in size, in population, in antiquity of civilization and in natural wealth, she is a giantess fettered and enslaved.

If the case were that of an ordinary business corporation the remedy would be clear. The obvious plan would be for the various creditors to select a trustee. On just that principle it is hoped that it will be possible for Great Britain and Japan, the largest creditors and the holders of the predominant trade interests, to find a way out. Is it impossible to select men who would accept international office as an international trust, and reorganize and stabilize China for the benefit of the Chinese. All nations would benefit by her increased purchasing power. Then "the open door," a phrase mischievously misused for the past seventeen years, sometimes purposely and sometimes in ignorance of its true significance, to create ill will between the United States and Japan, would acquire a meaning. In the case of the "open door," as in the case of a bank, the rule holds that you cannot take out unless you have put in. Japan made this discovery early and established the bean industry in Manchuria, now worth $400,000,000 to the Chinese.

THE "open door" policy had a certain plausibility when small merchants were engaged in competition with each other, but its fallacy is apparent in connection with the great corporations. Can any one doubt that the Standard Oil Company, if free to employ the methods that gave it dominance in the United States, could have effectually shut the door on all competitors? As a statement of fact, the "open door" is on a par with "All men are created free and equal."

One of the greatest authorities on Chinese conditions, holding in his hand a report of the Government General of Korea, said, "If I could divest myself of personal sentiment and national interests I should say, here is the remedy for China's ills." Beyond a doubt, the remedy lies in honest government, education, highways, reforestation and sanitation, but how is it to be applied so long as the dominant nations disagree?

The American people, and especially those of us who are contributing to the millions of dollars spent each year for missionary, educational and philanthropic work in the Orient, may well pause to consider how the uplift of the Chinese may best be brought about. Is the reclamation of Asia entirely our burden? Are our resources of wisdom, wealth and power so great that we should reject the proffered aid of those who can reinforce our efforts and multiply their results? Is there no way in which we can coöperate with Japan in educational and humanitarian work in the Far East? We might well ask ourselves whether the Japanese are not better fitted than we for this work, especially in view of their Oriental environment and their proximity to China.

What Japan could do for China is shown by what Japan has done. The British, the German, the French and the Belgians built railways, it is true, but they are merely "transports." In contrast, the South Manchurian Railway is a constructive educational institution. Said William Blanc:

"The Japan- [Continued on page 111

WHY THE NATION NEEDS CHEMISTRY

BY JULIUS STIEGLITZ

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE present war as never before in the history of the world has brought to the nations of the earth a realization of the vital place which the science of chemistry holds in the development of the resources of a nation. Some of the most picturesque features of this awakening have reached the great public thru the press. Thus, the adventurous trips of the "Deutschland" with its cargoes of concentrated aniline dyes, valued at millions of dollars, emphasized as no other incident our former dependence upon Germany for these products of her chemical industries.

The public has read, too, that her chemists have thus far saved Germany from an early disastrous defeat, both in the field of military operations and in the matter of economic supplies: unquestionably, without the tremendous expansion of her plants for the production of nitrates from the air by the processes of Haber, Ostwald and others of her great chemists, the war would have ended in 1915, or early in 1916, from exhaustion of Germany's supplies of explosives, if not indeed from exhaustion of her food supplies as a consequence of the lack of fertilizer for her fields. Inventions of substitutes for cotton, copper, rubber, wool and many other basic needs have been reported.

These feats of chemistry, performed under the stress of dire necessity, have, no doubt, excited the wonder and interest of our public. It is far more important at this time, however, when both during the war and after peace has come, the resources of our country will be strained to the utmost, that the public should awaken to a clear realization of what this science of chemistry really means for mankind, to the realization that its wizardry permeates the whole life of the nation as a vitalizing, protective and constructive agent very much in the same way as our blood, coursing thru our veins and arteries, carries the constructive, defensive and life-bringing materials to every organ in the body.

IF the layman will but understand that chemistry is the fundamental *science of the transformation of matter*, he will readily accept the validity of this sweeping assertion: he will realize, for instance, why exactly the same fundamental laws of the science apply to, and make possible scientific control of, such widely divergent national industries as agriculture and steel manufacturing, governing the transformation of the salts, minerals and humus of our fields and the components of the air into corn, wheat, cotton and the innumerable other products of the soil, governing no less the transformation of crude ores into steel and alloys, which, with the cunning born of chemical knowledge, may be given practically any conceivable quality of hardness, elasticity, toughness or strength. And exactly the same thing may be said of the hundreds of national activities that lie between the two extremes of agriculture and steel manufacture!

Moreover, the domain of the science of the transformation of matter includes even life itself as its loftiest phase: from our birth to our return to dust the laws of chemistry are the controling laws of life, health, disease and death and the ever clearer recognition of this relation is the strongest force that is raising medicine from the uncertain realm of an art to the safer sphere of an exact science. To many scientific minds it has even become evident that those most wonderful facts of life, heredity and character, must find their final explanation in the chemical composition of the components of life producing, germinal protoplasm: mere form and shape are no longer supreme but are relegated to their proper place as the housing only of the living matter which functions chemically.

IT must be quite obvious now why thoughtful men are insisting that the public should be awakened to a broad realization of the significance of the science of chemistry for its national life.

It is a difficult science in its details, because it has found that it can best interpret the visible phenomena of the material world on the basis of the conceptions of invisible minute material atoms and molecules, each a world in itself, whose properties may be nevertheless accurately deduced by a rigorous logic controlling the highest type of scientific imagination. But a layman is interested in the wonders of great bridges and monumental buildings without feeling the need of inquiring into the painfully minute and extended calculations of the engineer and architect of the strains and stresses to which every pin and every bar of the great bridge and every bit of stone, every foot of arch in a monumental edifice will be exposed. So the public may understand and appreciate with the keenest interest the results of chemical effort without the need of instruction in the intricacies of our logic, of our dealings with our minute, invisible particles.

The whole nation's welfare demands, indeed, that our public be enlightened in the matter of the relation of chemistry to our national life. Thus, if our commerce and our industries are to survive the terrific competition that must follow the re-establishment of peace, our public must insist that its representatives in Congress preserve that independence in chemical manufacturing which the war has forced upon us in the matter of dyes, of numberless invaluable remedies to cure and relieve suffering, for the supplies of which we have been dependent on enemy nations, in the matter, too, of hundreds of chemicals, which our industries need for their successful existence.

Unless we are independent in these fields, how easily might an unscrupulous competing nation do us untold harm by the mere device, for instance, of delaying supplies, or by sending inferior materials to this country or by underselling our chemical manufacturers and after the destruction of our chemical independence, handicapping our industries as they were in the first year or two of the great war!

Then, too, the general public should realize that in the support of great chemical research laboratories of universities and technical schools it will be sustaining important centers from which the science which improves products, abolishes waste, establishes new industries and preserves life, may reach out helpfully into all the activities of our great nation, that are dependent on the transformation of matter.

THE readers of The Independent are to be congratulated upon the fact that one of its editors is better qualified than any other man in the country to bring to their attention some of the great results of modern chemical activity as well as some of the big problems which must engage the attention of our chemists. Dr. Slosson has indeed the unique quality of combining an exact and intimate knowledge of chemistry with the exquisite clarity and pointedness of expression of a born writer.

We may anticipate an exposition, shorn of the terrifying and obscuring technicalities of the lecture room, that will be as absorbing reading as any thrilling romance, for the story of scientific achievement is the greatest epic the world has ever known, and like the great national epics of bygone ages, should quicken the life of the nation by a realization of its powers and a picture of its possibilities.

Chicago, Illinois

COLOR

BY MARY CAROLYN DAVIES

Blue sings a lullaby,
Purple rings a knell,
Red is a warrior's cry,
Gold a wedding-bell;
Gray tells of skies and doves,
Green of seas and ships.
White is my own dear love's
Whisper at my lips.

CREATIVE CHEMISTRY

A Popular Explanation of Recent Progress in Chemical Industries

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

NITROGEN: PRESERVER AND DESTROYER OF LIFE

IN the eyes of the chemist the Great War is essentially a series of explosive reactions resulting in the liberation of nitrogen. Nothing like it has been seen in any previous wars. The first battles were fought with cellulose, mostly in the form of clubs. The next were fought with silica, mostly in the form of flint arrowheads and spear-points. Then came the metals, bronze to begin with and later iron. The nitrogenous era in warfare began when Friar Roger Bacon or Friar Schwartz—whichever it was—ground together in his mortar saltpeter, charcoal and culfur. The Chinese, to be sure, had invented gunpowder long before, but they—poor innocents—did not know of anything worse to do with it than to make it into firecrackers. With the introduction of "villainous saltpeter" war ceased to be the vocation of the nobleman and since the nobleman had no other vocation he began to become extinct. A bullet fired from a mile away is no respecter of persons. It is just as likely to kill a knight as a peasant, and a brave man as a coward. You cannot fence with a cannon ball nor overawe it with a plumed hat. The only thing you can do is to hide and shoot back. Now you cannot hide if you send up a column of smoke by day and a pillar of fire by night—the most conspicuous of signals—every time you shoot. So the next step was the invention of a smokeless powder. In this the oxygen necessary for the combustion is already in such close combination with its fuel, the carbon and hydrogen, that no black particles of carbon can get away unburnt. In the old-fashioned gunpowder the oxygen necessary for the combustion of the carbon and sulfur was in a separate package, in the molecule of potassium nitrate, and however finely the mixture was ground, some of the atoms, in the excitement of the explosion, failed to find their proper partners at the moment of dispersal. The new gunpowder besides being smokeless was ashless. There was no black sticky mass of potassium salts left to foul the gun barrel.



The author in the laboratory. The readers of The Independent are best acquainted with Dr. Slosson as Literary Editor, so this photograph may serve to remind them that before being called to this position on The Independent he was for twelve years professor of chemistry in the University of Wyoming and chemist of the Agricultural Experimental Station there. Dr. Slosson was given the degree of doctor of philosophy by the University of Chicago for research in organic chemistry. He lectured on chemistry for four years in the Columbia School of Journalism

The gunpowder period of warfare was actively initiated at the battle of Cressy, in which, as a contemporary historian says, "The English guns made noise like thunder and caused much loss in men and horses." Smokeless powder as invented by Paul Vieille was adopted by the French Government in 1887. This, then, might be called the beginning of the guncotton or nitro-cellulose period—or, perhaps in deference to the caveman's club, the second cellulose period of human warfare. Better doubtless, to call it the "high explosive period," for various other nitro-compounds besides guncotton are being used.

The important thing to note is that all the explosives from gunpowder down contain nitrogen as the essential element. It is customary to call nitrogen "an inert element" because it was hard to get it into combination with other elements. It might, on the other hand, be looked upon as an active element because it acts so energetically in getting out of its compounds. We can dodge the question by saying that nitrogen is a most unreliable and unsociable element. Like Kipling's cat it walks by its wild lone.

It is not so bad as Argon the Lazy and the other celibate gases of that family, where each individual atom goes off by itself and absolutely refuses to unite even temporarily with any other atom. The nitrogen atoms will pair off with each other and stick together, but they are reluctant to associate with other elements and when they do the combination is likely to break up any moment. You all know people like that, good enough when by themselves but sure to break up any club, church or society they get into. Now, the value of nitrogen in warfare is due to the fact that all the atoms desert in a body on the field of battle. Millions of them may be lying packed in a gun cartridge, as quiet as you please, but let a little disturbance start in the neighborhood—say a grain of mercury fulminate flares up—and all the nitrogen atoms get to trembling so violently that they cannot be restrained. The shock spreads rapidly thru the whole mass. The hydrogen and carbon atoms catch up the oxygen and in an instant they are off on a stampede, crowding in every direction to find an exit, and getting more heated up all the time. The only movable side is the cannon ball in front, so they all pound against that and give it such a shove that it goes ten miles before it stops. The external bombardment of the cannon ball is, therefore, preceded by an internal bombardment on the cannon ball by the molecules of

CREATIVE CHEMISTRY

The series of articles started in this number is intended to give the reader, whether he has any previous knowledge of chemistry or not, some idea of recent advances in chemical science and industries with special reference to the change in American conditions effected by the war. The articles, which will appear in the second and fourth issues of each month, will deal with the following subjects:

1. *Nitrogen: Preserver and Destroyer of Life.*
2. *Feeding the Soil: Nitrogen, Potash and Phosphate Fertilizers.*
3. *What Comes from Coal Tar: The Problem of American Dyes.*
4. *Synthetic Perfumes and Flavors.*
5. *Electric Furnace Products.*
6. *Rare Metals and New Alloys.*
7. *Cellulose, Celluloid, Synthetic Silk and Rubber.*
8. *Sugar, Candy, Alcohol.*
9. *Corn Products.*
10. *Cotton Products.*
11. *Petroleum Products.*
12. *Radium and the Constitution of the Atom.*



Fixing nitrogen by calcium carbide: A view of the oven room in the plant of the American Cyanamid Company. The steel cylinders standing in the background are packed with the carbide and then put into the ovens sunk in the floor. When these are heated internally by electricity to 2000 degrees Fahrenheit pure nitrogen is let in and absorbed by the carbide making cyanamid, which may be used as a fertilizer or for ammonia

the hot gases, whose speed is about as great as the speed of the projectile that they propel.

The active agent in all these explosives is the nitrogen atom in combination with two oxygen atoms, which the chemist calls the "nitro group" and which he represents by NO_2. This group was, as I have said, originally used in the form of saltpeter or potassium nitrate, but since the chemist did not want the potassium part of it—for it fouled his guns—he took the nitro group out of the nitrate by means of sulfuric acid and by the same means hooked it on to some compound of carbon and hydrogen that would burn without leaving any residue, and give nothing but gases. One of the simplest of these hydrocarbons is glycerin, the same as you use for sunburn. This mixt with nitric and sulfuric acids gives nitro-glycerin, an easy thing to make, tho I should not advise anybody to try making it unless he has his life insured. But nitro-glycerin is uncertain stuff to keep and being a liquid is awkward to handle. So it was mixt with sawdust or porous earth or something else that would soak it up. This molded into sticks is our ordinary dynamite.

If instead of glycerin we take cellulose in the form of wood pulp or cotton and treat this with nitric acid in the presence of sulfuric we get nitro-cellulose or gun-cotton, which is the chief ingredient of smokeless powder.

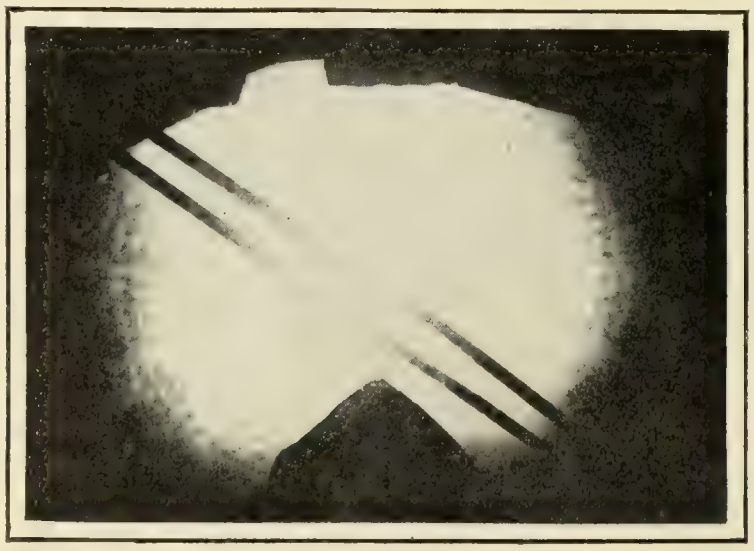
Now gun-cotton looks like common cotton. It is too light and loose to pack well into a gun. So it is dissolved with ether and alcohol or acetone to make a plastic mass that can be molded into rods and cut into grains of suitable shape and size to burn at the proper speed.

Here, then, we have a liquid explosive, nitro-glycerin, that has to be soaked up in some porous solid, and a porous solid, gun-cotton, that has to be soaked up with some liquid. Why not solve both difficulties together by dissolving the guncotton in the nitro-glycerin and so get a double explosive? This is a simple idea. Any of us can see the sense of it—once it is suggested to us. But Alfred Nobel, the Swedish chemist, who thought it out first in 1878, made millions out of it. Then, apparently alarmed at the possible consequences of his invention he bequeathed the fortune he had made by it to found international prizes for medical, chemical and physical discoveries, idealistic literature and the promotion of peace. But his posthumous efforts for the advancement of civilization and the abolition of war did not amount to much and his high explosives are now being employed to blow into pieces the doctors, chemists, authors and pacifists he wished to reward. Nobel's invention, "cordite," is composed of nitro-glycerin and nitro-cellulose with a little mineral jelly or vaseline.

Besides cordite and similar mixtures of nitroglycerin and nitro-cellulose there are two other classes of high explosives in common use.

One is made from carbolic acid, which is familiar to us all by its use as a disinfectant. If this is treated with nitric and sulfuric acids we get from it picric acid, a yellow crystalline solid. Every government has its own secret formula for this. The British call theirs "lyddite," the French "melinite" and the Japanese "shimose."

The third kind of high explosives uses as its base toluol. This is not so familiar to us as glycerin, cotton or carbolic acid. It is one of the coal tar products, an inflammable liquid, resembling benzene. When treated with nitric acid in the usual way it takes up like the others three nitro groups and so becomes trinitro-toluol. Realizing that people could not be expected to use such a mouthful of a word, the chemists have suggested various pretty nicknames, trotye, tritol, trinol, tolite and trilit, but the public, with the wilfulness it always shows in the matter of names, persists in calling it TNT, as tho it were an author like G. B. S., or G. K. C., or F. P. A. TNT is the latest of these high explosives and in some ways the best of them. Picric acid has the bad habit of attacking the metals with which it rests in contact forming sensitive picrates that are easily set off, but TNT is inert toward metals and keeps well. TNT melts far below the boiling point of water so can be readily liquefied and poured into shells. It is insensitive to ordinary shocks. A rifle bullet can be fired thru a case of it without setting it off, and if lighted with a match it burns quietly. The amazing thing about these modern explosives, the organic nitrates, is the way they will stand banging about and burning, yet the terrific violence with which they blow up when shaken by an explosive wave of a particular velocity like that of a fulminating cap. Like picric acid, TNT stains the skin yellow and causes soreness and sometimes serious cases of poisoning among the employees, mostly girls, in the munition factories. On the other hand, the girls



Burning air in a Birkeland-Eyde furnace at the DuPont plant. An electric arc consuming about 4000 horse-power of energy is passing between the U-shaped electrodes, which are made of copper tube cooled by an internal current of water. On the sides of the chamber are seen the openings thru which the air passes impinging directly on both sides of the surface of the disk of flame. This flame is approximately seven feet in diameter and appears to be continuous altho an alternating current of fifty cycles a second is used. The electric arc is spread into this disk flame by the repellent power of an electro-magnet the pointed pole of which is seen at bottom of the picture. Under this intense heat a part of the nitrogen and oxygen of the air combine to form oxides of nitrogen which, when dissolved in water, form the nitric acid used in explosives

working with cordite get to using it as chewing gum; a harmful habit, not because of any danger of being blown up by it, but because nitro-glycerine is a heart stimulant and they do not need that.

TNT is by no means smokeless. The German shells that explode with a cloud of black smoke and which British soldiers call "Black Marias," "coal-boxes" or "Jack Johnsons" are loaded with it. But it is an advantage to have a shell show where it strikes, altho a disadvantage to have it show where it starts.

It is these high explosives that have revolutionized warfare. As soon as the first German shell packed with these new nitrates burst inside the Gruson copula at Liège and tore out its steel and concrete by the roots the world knew that the day of the fixt fortress was gone. The armies deserted their expensively prepared fortifications and took to the trenches. The British troops in France found their weapons futile and sent across the Channel the cry of "Send us high explosives or we perish!" The home Government was slow to heed the appeal, but no progress was made against the Germans until the Allies had the means to blast them out of their entrenchments by shells loaded with five hundred pounds of TNT.

All these explosives are made from nitric acid and this used to be made from nitrates such as potassium nitrate or saltpeter. But nitrates are rarely found in large quantities. Napoleon and Lee had a hard time to scrape up enough saltpeter from the compost heaps, cellars and caves for their gunpowder, and they did not use as much nitrogen in a whole campaign as is freed in a few days' cannonading on the Somme. Now there is one place in the world—and so far as we know one only—where nitrates are to be found abundantly. This is in a desert on the western slope of the Andes where ancient guano deposits have decomposed and there was not enough rain to wash away their salts. Here is a bed two miles wide, two hundred miles long and five feet deep yielding some twenty to fifty per cent of sodium nitrate. The deposit originally belonged to Peru, but Chile fought her for it and got it in 1881. Here all countries came to get their nitrates for agriculture and powder making. Germany was the largest customer and imported 750,000 of Chilean nitrate in 1913 besides using 100,000 of other nitrogen salts. By this means her old, wornout fields were made to yield greater harvests than our fresh land. Germany and England were like two duelists buying powder at the same shop. The Chilean Government, pocketing an export duty that now aggregates half a billion dollars, permitted the saltpeter to be shoveled impartially into British and German ships, and so two nitrogen atoms, torn from their Pacific home and parted, like Evangeline and Gabriel, by transportation oversea, may have found themselves flung into each other's arms from the mouths of opposing howitzers in the air of Flanders. Goethe could write a romance on such a theme.

NOW the moment war broke out this source of supply was shut off to both parties, for they blockaded each other. The British fleet closed up the German ports while the German cruisers in the Pacific took up a position off the coast of Chile in order to intercept the ships carrying nitrates to England and France. The Panama Canal, designed to afford relief in such an emergency, caved in most inopportunely. The British sent a fleet to the Pacific to clear the nitrate route, but it was outranged and defeated on November 1, 1914. Then a stronger British fleet was sent out and smashed the Germans off the Falkland Islands on December 8. But for seven weeks the nitrate route had been closed while the chemical reactions on the Marne and Yser were decomposing nitrogen compounds at an unheard of rate.

England was now free to get nitrates for her munition factories, but Germany was still bottled up. She had stored up Chilean nitrates in anticipation of the war and as soon as it was seen to be coming she bought all she could get in Europe. But this supply was altogether inadequate and the war would have come to an end in the first winter if German chemists had not provided for such a contingency in advance by working out methods of getting nitrogen from the air. Long ago it was said that the British ruled the sea and the French the land so that left nothing to the German but the air. The Germans seem to have taken this jibe seriously and to have set themselves to make the most of the aerial realm in order to challenge the British and French in the fields they had appropriated. They had succeeded so far that the Kaiser when he declared war might well have considered himself the Prince of the Power of the Air. He had a fleet of Zeppelins and he had means for the fixation of nitrogen such as no other nation possest. The Zeppelins have burst like wind bags, but the nitrogen plants have worked and have made Germany independent of Chile not only during this war, but in the time of peace to come. Germany is now using 200,000 tons of nitric acid a year in explosives, yet her supply of nitrogen is exhaustless.

Nitrogen is free as air. That is the trouble; it is [*Continued on page 103*



© *L. Muller, Jr.*

The liberation of nitrogen. Every gun fired releases free nitrogen or its oxides from compounds that might be used in manufacture

THE WIDOW NOLEN

An Unofficial University Just Outside Harvard's Gates

THEY call him "The Widow," no one knows why. Whatever he is called he is, in his own single person, Harvard's chief competitor. In moments of indiscreet candor members of the Harvard Faculty have confest that the college has tried, and tried in vain, every possible means of dislodging him—even to flattering him out of the way with the offer of a chair in the college. But he never could afford the honor. The highest paid professors in Harvard get a meagre $5000 a year. "The Widow" is reputed to enjoy an income of $20,000 a year—perhaps more. Nobody knows.

So he remains what he is—president of himself. For he is in his own university, with his own staff of fifteen professors, and his own dormitories, conveniently stationed just outside the famous Harvard "Yard." The one concession he makes to Harvard is to permit his students the use of all of Harvard's facilities—the Bursar, the Yard, the Gym, Soldiers Field, even the classrooms if they please. Even Harvard's degrees. All "The Widow" pretends to supply is the best known substitute for a Harvard education.

If you find that it would be pleasant to be a Bachelor of Arts but for certain annoying obstacles in the way; if you find your studies interfering with the pleasures of the theater or the athletic field; if the exams are approaching and certain to find you embarrassed how to meet them; if you are the son of a rich man, a little spoiled and unaccustomed to work—what do you do? You visit the Widow Nolen.

AND straightway you come under the eye of a remarkable man. Two generations of Harvard men know him, by reputation if not by personal experience of his bewildering fund of knowledge and his even more bewildering gift of handing it out to you in one exquisite, highly concentrated pill of information. In the Harvard records he is William Whiting Nolen, A.B. '84. During five more years in the Graduate School he drew down an A.M. in '86. Then to make a thoro job of it, he put himself thru the Law School besides. No one has discovered why he slighted the Medical School, the Dental School, the Veterinary School, and the Bussey Institute of Agriculture. Except for these trifling omissions, his education is fairly complete.

But in Harvard he learned much more than Harvard teaches deliberately. He learned, besides, the peculiar psychology of the Harvard professor. He learned how the Harvard professor teaches. Most important of all, to himself at least, he learned to gage, and with an accuracy that is uncanny, precisely what questions any given Harvard professor is most apt to ask.

Suppose an exam catches you a trifle innocent of history or literature. Suppose you have never dipped into some obscure book like "Vanity Fair." To repair this natural oversight you join one of the Widow's famous "seminars." It is chiefly by these seminars that the Widow's fame and fortune live.

These meetings are organized with wonderful psychological cleverness. Fifty students will be admitted to a room in the Widow's establishment. The room is stark naked. Not a picture is on the walls to distract your eye. Not a sound is heard, except the Widow's voice, to break your attention. You sit in silence with a pad of paper on your knee. Naturally every man jack in the room is frightened to death for fear of flunking, and the Widow begins with that advantage to himself.

HE needs no other advantage. No one sleeps when the Widow is speaking. One reason why his patients nearly always pass the desired exam is because the Widow has a marvelous faculty for making his talks interesting. Any professor might learn from him there. In an hour he will range over an entire history course. All he pretends to do is spot in the high lights, the main events, the leading figures. But it is all a wonderfully clear and compact digest of the course to be covered. Easy as this may be to remember, and remember even beyond the day of the examination, the Widow will finish by retracing his talk in a still more wonderfully clear and condensed conclusion.

In a literature course he will outline the periods and give the substance of every book required in the course. He will give you the message, the philosophy, the teachings of every author. And all this in the space of one hour! "Around the World in Eighty Days" reduced to sixty minutes! And yet the Widow has been known to lecture for five hours on end without a break.

In a complicated course he may supply a few "keys" for the memory, for he has invented a complete system of mnemonics. With almost hypnotic effect he will hang up a chart laying bare, say, the whole secret of a course in trigonometry. Or he may make the word "Nawb" serve as a symbol for a whole period in history. A fool word in itself, it sticks in the memory by reason of that very fact, and faithfully bobs up in the mind during the exam, to stand for the names of Napoleon, Wellington and Bluecher, and their influence on the nineteenth century.

Or suppose a student on the eve of a German exam finds that he has opened nary a one of the books required for outside reading in the course. The Widow will welcome him to a cubicle in his establishment where he will be made comfortable with cigars or cigarets. The chair is restful. Everything is provided to leave the student's mind open to treatment. Then in comes one of the Widow's faculty of assistants. In the course of a single evening, while the student has nothing to do but sit back and drink it in and try to remember it all, this assistant will go thru that list of books and give a nutshell account of the contents of each one.

It is a college education in capsule form.

The one fault to be laid against a Nolen degree is that this mass of information is not guaranteed to stick in the mind for longer than the three hours of the examination. It is apt to be written on the mind in vanishing ink. Still, there is nothing to prevent a student from remembering it all if he can. The Widow charges his price and offers his commodity, to be taken how you please.

His income is his own business, but he certainly drives a thriving trade. If you want a whole evening with one of his assistants he will charge you $5 for the services rendered. To join one of his hour-long seminars costs each man of the fifty present $2.50. And during the exam period the Widow and his faculty are busy day and night. Another of his rush seasons opens when the boys from the prep schools begin to congregate for the entrance exams. For these the Widow even maintains a dormitory, a nursery, for the fatherly care of the backward. It is a prep school in itself, with a course reduced to three or four weeks. For such services the Widow charges accordingly, with his prices based on the backwardness of the case. Since his patrons come mostly from the rich, his charges are probably in proportion.

Toward his assistants, however, he is reputed to be generous enough. He picks the brightest men he can get, and pays them well. You are taxed $2.50 for an hour with one of them, and of that $2.50 the Widow collects fifty cents. The $2 goes to the assistants.

OUTSIDE his crowded hours of tutoring Mr. Nolen finds time to indulge a nice taste in old furniture and objects of art—and his rooms are thickly strewn with superb specimens. And often, out of an income ample beyond his own simple needs, he exerts himself in behalf of the poor student. More than one man has had from Mr. Nolen other aids to a Harvard degree than great gobs of information only.

Such is the familiar figure of many jibes and of more caricatures than have been aimed at any other college celebrity.

"Dead or dying, drunk or sleeping,
Nolen puts you thru;
But gratitude takes early wings when
Nolen's bill is due."

So runs a famous lyric lampooning the high tax that Nolen levies on laziness. And so he daily and serenely takes his stroll along the Charles, comfortable and corpulent, carelessly drest, with the never-absent Boston terrier that is almost as familiar a figure as he.

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



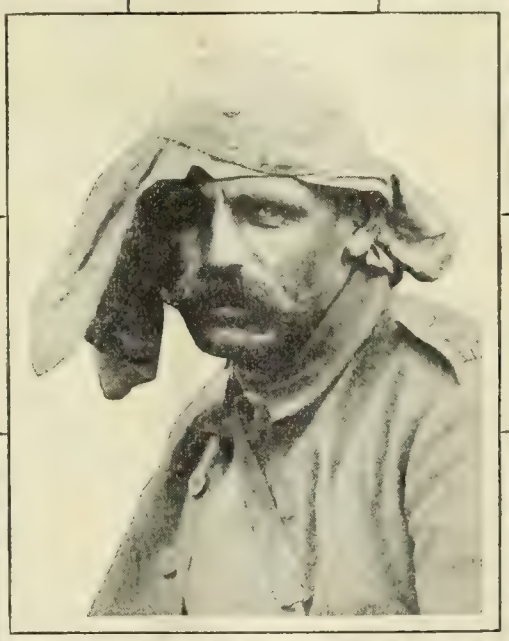
International Film

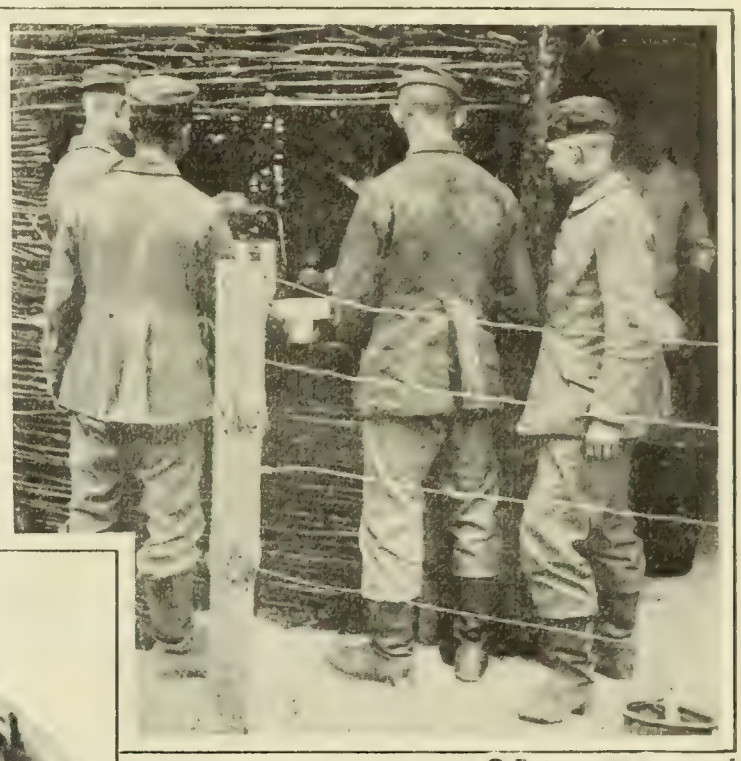
PRISONERS AS STRETCHER-BEARERS

There is plenty of useful work that prisoners of war can do; this official British photograph shows a squad of them sent to carry wounded soldiers under the direction of an Allied officer

THE MEN WHO TIRED OF FIGHTING

German prisoners lately seem to have been more willing to surrender than to fight — perhaps the prisoner's face below illustrates their viewpoint. Contrast it, for example, with photographs you've seen of British Tommies





© Underwood & Underwood

ONE WAY TO BE SURE OF FOOD

Soup, at least, and war bread, can always be counted on in the prison camps—and perhaps that is a gain to be considered by the men who have been fighting in the German trenches



FOUR THOUSAND PRISONERS IN A DAY

The British advance on Ypres last week under General Haig captured German positions on a six-mile front and took 4446

WHAT A MAN MUST DO TO FLY



"PAST POINTING," AN IMPORTANT TEST

Try whirling round in a chair ten times in ten seconds with your eyes closed, and when you stop touch the director's hand. If your "balance" is normal you'll point past three times before you touch



Photographs copyright by Paul Thompson

DO YOU SEE THINGS AS THEY ARE?

This vision test for depth and distance is important. Suppose you saw ahead a couple of enemy scouts and your own hangar—a lot depends on gaging the distances with speed and accuracy



TWO LIGHTS—OR ONE?

The candle flame test for muscle balance—the apparatus duplicates the flame and the candidate must see the two lights just above each other when the bubble in the spirit level is exactly centered



MUCH DEPENDS ON THE SEMI-CIRCULAR CANALS

More necessary than "nerve" or vision are the semi-circular canals in your inner ear. The candidate in the chair was whirled to the left and told to hold his head up. It fell to the left—as it should



International Film

WAR IN THE THIRD DIMENSION

The exciting chase of an Italian warplane after an Austrian invader (on the right). The aeroplane is sentinel in the Italian Alps

THE THEATER THAT COMES TO YOU

BY CONSTANCE D'ARCY MACKAY

AUTHOR OF "THE FOREST PRINCESS AND OTHER MASQUES"

STUART WALKER'S Portmanteau Theater is proof of the fact that if you have something original to offer people it does not matter when or where you offer it.

Mr. Walker is a young college man who received his theater diploma from Mr. Belasco, for whom he was playreader and later play director before evolving a theater of his own.

The Portmanteau Theater is what its name suggests . . . a portable playhouse that has been aptly called "The Theater That Comes to You." It can be set up in a hall or auditorium, in a theater, or in a park or city square. It is a traveling little theater. It is not dependent on bookings. Therefore it is an independent theater. It has the power to create its own circuit.

The Portmanteau Theater is a New York product. It was first set up and gave its first performance at Christadora House two years ago. It commenced its performances in an off season of the year, in a social settlement, in an inaccessible and slum-y part of town. Yet the critics went eagerly to see it and brought it to the attention of the public.

Such was the modest entrance of the Portmanteau Theater, a theater that has now become an established fact. From the time of its first performance it became more and more in demand. It traveled about in New York City. Next it was set up in a regular theater, and finally found itself so in demand that it suddenly had a circuit reaching from coast to coast. When this theater goes on the road it does not send out a second company. The players of the New York Company go with it. It is the only traveling little theater in this country, and even on the road it preserves little theater ideals.

THE spirit of the Portmanteau is uncommercial. This is proved in many ways, but in none more clearly than in Mr. Walker's Christmas gift to the city of New York one year ago. He set up his Portmanteau Theater in Madison Square on Christmas night, and gave a free performance of his play, *The Seven Gifts*. His audience was formed of the homeless of the city. The park benches—those seats of the out-of-work and despairing—were drawn up to form an out-door auditorium. People came early and waited hours to see the play. Snow had fallen. The square and its trees were white with it. And this white background seemed to intensify the deep mysterious colors used in the Portmanteau setting. Mr. Walker will do much in the future, but it will be difficult to equal the emotional quality of this performance.

Simplicity is the keynote of the Portmanteau. It has one scene setting which it uses thruout. This scene setting is painted with different colored lights: is made brighter or darker as the case may be. New backgrounds are added to it, or subtracted from it. But the scene framework remains the same. It is itself the Portmanteau Theater.

The stationary interior scene of the Portmanteau is wrought in four colors: black, blue, gilt and white—tho the note of white is used very sparingly. Half way up the walls of the scene are black—as if they were wainscoted in black. It is a dense black, with no suggestion of wood. Above this black the walls are a deep yet intense blue—the blue that is seen in the skies of Maxfield Parrish pictures. This blue is flecked with tiny disks of white and gold—disks that look like a constellation of faint stars. Where the blue joins the black, a narrow border of gold and black binds the colors together. The constellation of disks are just above this border at the right and left walls of the scene and appear again near the border in background.

There are three entrances. Doors at the extreme right and left facing each other, and made exactly alike have curtains of blue. In the background is a wide square arch, bordered in gold and black. Above it is a curious-looking half-circle design in the four colors of the scene. It is Eastern in its pattern, and might come from Japan or India.

This background arch is the most important thing, scenically speaking, about the Portmanteau Theater. Behind this archway glowing scenes may be placed, tropic in their color. Minarets may soar against a vivid sky, or storm clouds drift against the heavens, or curtains fall in sumptuous folds. Or poplar trees may stand in graceful silhouette, as they do in *The Moon Lady*.



Wide Studio

Stuart Walker as "Agmar," chief beggar in "The Gods of the Mountain," by Dunsany

The scene that is placed in this archway determines the whole atmosphere of whatever play is being produced, whether that play is laid in the Never-Never-Land, in France, in Far Japan, or in the Mountains of the Moon. All these are projected from this background scene. It dominates the play. Its power suggests and creates. It makes the rest of the stage into a palace, a temple, a garden or a street. It collaborates with the imagination of the audience.

Nothing is used on the stage of the Portmanteau that is not necessary to the forward action of the play. Instead of overloading his stage, Mr. Walker strips it. He relies on line and color for his effects. Indeed his stage is so small that any attempt at ornate furnishing would be in the way. It is surprising what an effect of largeness and mystery can be given in so small a space, and it is due to his unencumbered stage and his way of using it. His lighting, too, plays a prominent part in securing these results.

AS to the personnel of the company, Mr. Walker's players are young professionals more interested in gaining a hearing than in receiving inflated salaries. Mr. Walker looks forward to the time when he can charge fifty cents for every seat in his house. At present regular theater prices prevail with the Portmanteau. That is, fifty cents to two dollars a seat. But Mr. Walker gave a series of morning matinees for children, asking only twenty-five and fifty cents for the whole house.

The first plays produced by the Portmanteau Theater in its very early struggling days were *A Fan and Two Candlesticks*, by Mary MacMillan; *The Trimplet*, by Mr. Walker, and *Six Who Pass While the Lentils Boil*, a whimsy, also by Mr. Walker, which has since become celebrated. Then Mr. Walker added the strange parable plays of Lord Dunsany to his repertoire, staging *The Gods of the Mountain* (in three short acts), *The Golden Doom* (one act) and *King Argimenes and the Unknown Warrior* (two acts). Certainly these were not plays expected to appeal to the average audience. Yet Mr. Walker proved at once that there is a public for such dramas. He invested these plays with simple yet curiously lovely scenic effects, and with costumes rich in color and suggestion. Obviously these costumes were dyed under the eye of the director. There are some expensive materials, but in the main they seem to be created from inexpensive stuffs. Canton flannel, cotton crepe and cambric are made to look like fabrics brought from the mysterious East.

Besides the Dunsany plays, Mr. Walker gives Oscar Wilde's *Birthday of the Infanta*, and his own *Lady of the Weeping Willow Tree*, a three act

play of medieval Japan as charming as a willow ware plate come to life!

Another of his productions, *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, a medieval English play, is in direct contrast to his other plays, as it has bluff and hearty humor, and investiture of bluff and hearty colors.

Gordon Bottomly's *Crier By Night* is also given. The rest of the repertoire consists of brief interludes given before the curtain. That is, after the Dunsany play or the Wilde play has been acted, there is a pause while costumes are changed and a new background slipped into place behind the Portmanteau's blue and gold arch. A curtain is lowered and between the shallow space that lies between the curtain and the footlights an interlude is given. Quite in the Elizabethan manner stage attendants bring in a chair, a table, a lamp, or whatever is needed. The actors enter from right to left, and so the play begins.

There are several of these interludes. *Nevertheless, The Very Naked Boy, The Flame Man, The Medicine Show,* by Stuart Walker, and *Voices,* by Hortense Flexner.



White Studio

The Portmanteau Theater's Christmas present to New York—"The Seven Gifts," written by Stuart Walker, given by the players out-of-doors on Christmas Eve in Madison Square

Perhaps the exotic needs the balance of the commonplace. That can be the only reason why Mr. Walker chose these one act plays. The spell of Dunsany's Gods, or Walker's Old Japan, is suddenly broken. Modern clothes and modern chatter blot it out. Then again comes the strange and exotic. But the modern play has broken the atmosphere built up by the first Dunsany play, and it is difficult to become enthralled by the second offering.

Contrast is doubtless desirable, but there are other means by which it might be had. It does seem as if the fantastic play might be a better foil than the modern play. Tagore's *Chitra;* Florence Farr's *Mystery of Timel;* Evelyn Sutherland's *Road to Arcady* suggest themselves in this instance. People go to the Portmanteau expecting the unusual, so that a performance blending the exotic and the fantastic would not be out of the way.

But, after all, little theaters are an expression of personality. Mr. Walker's program expresses Mr. Walker's idea of what programs should be. If there are defects, those defects are slight ones. He has created a theater that is unique; he gives for the most part plays of a high order. There is no doubting his sincerity, his courage, or his artistry. He demands less of his players than of himself, for he is at once actor, regisseur and playwright. He has lent impetus to the Little Theater movement by taking a Little Theater on the road. And he has preserved intact Litle Theater ideals.

New York City

October First in the Great City

By Marguerite Wilkinson

The air is cooler—but it is still warm;
It is still bright—but the darkness comes earlier;
And the gods of October would veil in thin haze
The magic they make in the tops of the trees
Near the winding paths, near the drive by the river.

Yesterday the women were white and fine and starchy,
But today they are dark and furry and fuzzy;
Yesterday the men were tanned and casual,
But today they are all tight-lipped and earnest,
For vacations are over and summer is going.
Yesterday the streets were full of playing children,
But today the children are hidden from the morning,
Hidden in schools with their midsummer beauty,
Spirited away from the gods of October.

Yesterday in hallways of apartment buildings
The hallboys drowsed and the floors were bare;
Today the hallboys are brisk and busy,
Elevators creak and drone and murmur
And the old oriental rugs are brought in
And chained to the floor of the bare white hall,
And the hall seems fuller and darker and warmer.
Yesterday there was no sound in the morning
But the early hurdy-gurdy playing—playing
Tho all the tunes were tired. But today
The radiator sings a squeaky song of steam
And its ten gilded tubes rejoice together.

Yesterday in every towering hive of homes
A few bleak windows glared emptily at life,
Where faces were not nor any living touch
To stir the dull peace of stale white curtains;
But today the streets are choked with moving vans,
Moving hundreds of people to hundreds of places
With their grand pianos and their beds and tables,
With their trunks and carpets and cheap oak bureaus,
Bundles, bric-a-brac, and brutal pictures,
And other strange inhuman human goods,
Alien and strange to the gods of October.
But the streets are freshened by the beauty of lads
And the gayety of girls newly come from the country,
Selling things—peaches and adding machines—
Making things—millinery, music, and—money—
Dreaming things—wealth—fame—love—and the rest—
For the day of their dreaming is never, never done.

The air is still warm, but it is growing cooler—
Tho the darkness comes early it is still bright—
And the trees on the drive are a changeful glory—
Who honors with me the gods of October?

PAY AS YOU FIGHT

BY JOHN J. FITZGERALD

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR eight weeks the House Committee on Appropriations has been in session seven or eight hours a day working out the War Deficiency Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending next June. The committee, unaffected by any question of partizanship, without prejudice or bias, without desire to embarrass, and with no intention to shirk any duty, finally approved a bill which, with the proposed amendments, carries appropriations of $5,355,976,016.93, and authorized contract obligations of $2,401,458,393.75, a total of $7,757,434,410.

The result of two months' investigation on this bill and of five or six weeks' investigation in connection with the previous emergency bill has led me to believe that we have been remarkably fortunate in having accomplished what has been done, in view of the handicaps under which the departments of the Government have been laboring. I did not enter, and neither did any other member of the committee, upon those investigations with any bias in favor of the departments or with any desire to shield them if errors existed. We entered the investigation in the belief that the most effective service that the House could render would be, if it found errors, if it found inefficiency, if it found incapacity, not to make that the basis of criticism to embarrass, but to make it the basis of recommendations to eliminate inefficiency and incapacity. But, looking at the entire matter from that viewpoint, I am convinced, and I believe that is the view of all who have been connected with this investigation, that the country is fortunate in having accomplished so much in the time and under the conditions that have existed since we entered the war.

NO doubt the readers of The Independent will be interested in a brief review of our financial situation.

The contemplated expenditure during the current fiscal year, without attempting to anticipate conditions that may arise before next June requiring drafts on the Treasury, aggregates a grand total of $18,288,643,452. Of this sum, $1,977,210,200 is the amount appropriated in the regular annual appropriation bills. The pending deficiency bill carries $4,769,583,370. This is an addition to the emergency deficiency bill in the act of June 15, 1917, carrying $3,281,094,451. For the war-risk insurance bill $45,150,000 is provided. The soldiers' insurance bill will involve an expenditure this year of $176,250,000. We have provided $7,000,000,000 to be loaned to our allies, and the estimated interest on the public debt for the current year will be about $200,000,000.

The estimated revenue from ordinary sources for the current year is $1,333,500,000. It is estimated that the revenue bill as it will be finally approved, to which must be added the postal revenues of about $334,000,000, will raise this estimated total to $4,067,500,000.

As our bond issue, considering both the financing of our operations and the advance to the Allies, aggregates $11,538,945,460, or a total anticipated revenue from loans and revenue of $15,606,445,460, the amount we propose to spend during the current fiscal year is $2,682,198,092 *more* than our estimated income. It is this very excess of expenditures above income that has led me to believe that before the end of the current fiscal year we will be compelled to take at least eighty per cent of the excess profits, and probably sixty per cent of all incomes above a very ordinary amount.

NOR is this all. One of the inevitable results will be what we are likely to face in the very near future, one of the things that the Congress has not been giving the attention which it ought to give. Under the law the departments of the Government are today preparing the estimates to be submitted to Congress at the beginning of the next regular session—next December—upon which appropriations for the fiscal year beginning the first day of July, 1918, are to be made. No living man can at this time prepare an estimate that has any value as to what the expenditures for the War Department or the Navy Department will be for 1919.



Paul Thompson

CONGRESSMAN FITZGERALD

There are two ways to overcome this difficulty. England adopted one method; France adopted another. The British Government adopted the system of telling the House of Commons that it was impossible to give any information, that they simply had to vote the moneys and let the Government spend them as they determined it to be necessary. The French system requires its grand commissions, of which there are twenty-three or so, to obtain of the Government estimates every three months for the funds required for the conduct of the war, and does not attempt to anticipate the future to an appreciable extent.

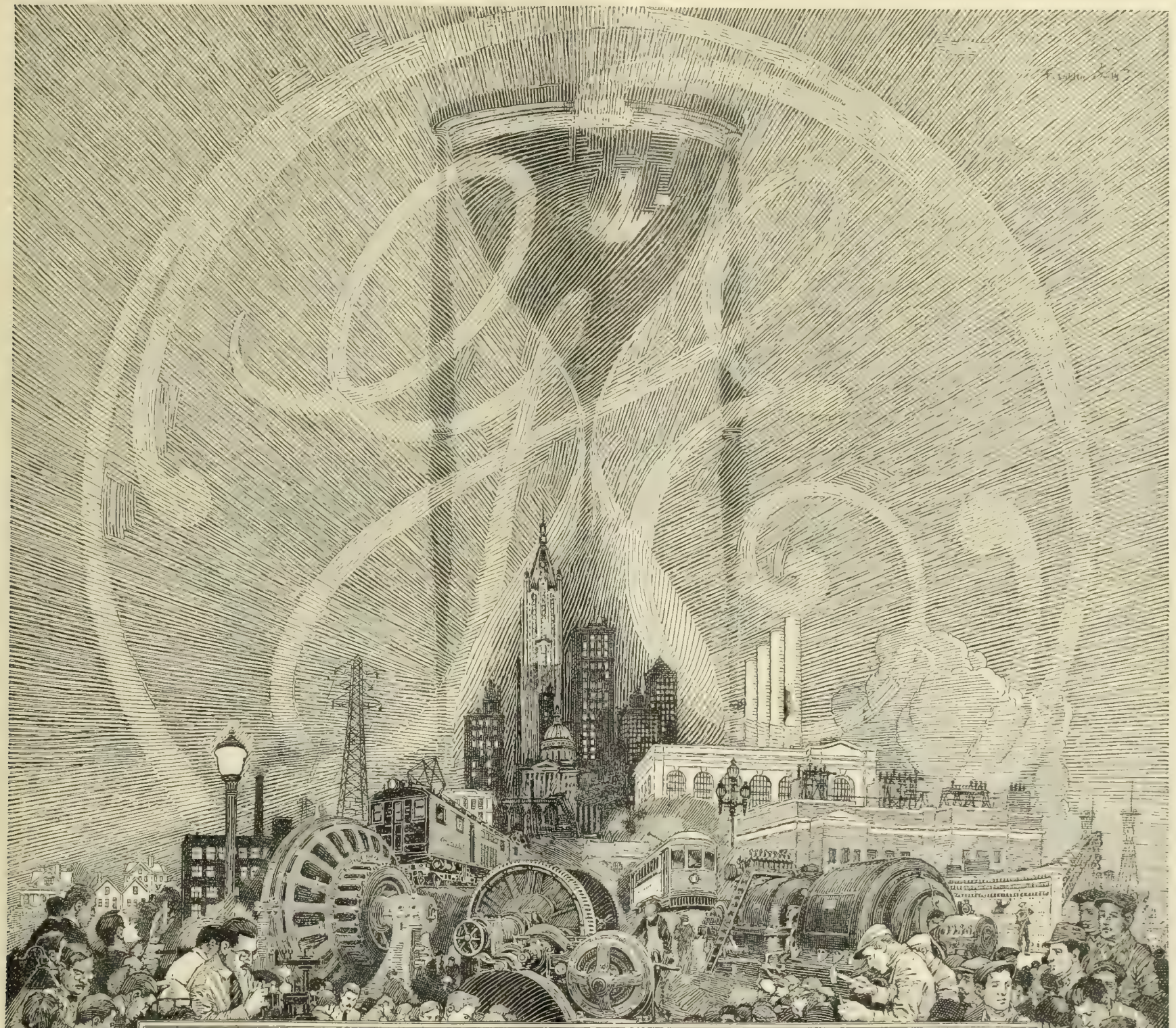
The present situation in this country, therefore, emphasizes more than any other period in the history of this Government that all of the appropriations of the Government ought to be in the control of one committee, so that one committee in the coming years will be able to hear and determine the relatively important or unimportant matters, and not put a burden upon the people because of lack of information that will exist and must exist if the eight or nine different committees are to make recommendations for appropriations.

EXCLUSIVE of the American expenditures, the total expenditures by the nations engaged in war since it began three years ago are approximately $90,000,000,000. The United States is proposing the first year it is engaged to expend about $18,000,000,000, which is, therefore, twenty-three per cent of the expenditures of all the nations in the three years they have been engaged in the war.

Great Britain has spent during that period, exclusive of $4,500,000,000 advanced to her allies, $18,500,000,000, and the United States is proposing to expend in one year as much as England expended in three years, more than the French expenditures of $15,327,400,000 by about three billion dollars, and nearly two-thirds of the total expenditures of Germany and Austria-Hungary—$34,100,000,000—in three years. The expenditures of Russia have amounted to about $15,000,000,000, an estimate more or less conjectural because of inability to get figures, but based upon studies of financial experts of the world, while Italy in a year and a half has expended $3,200,000,000.

These figures clearly indicate the necessity for money for financing the war—money in amounts which the mind cannot conceive. It is up to the great peoples of the allied countries, representing the great democracies of the world, to expend it for the sake of the world's combined welfare.

Washington, D C.



ACHIEVEMENT

Twenty-five years ago the General Electric Company was founded.

Since then, electricity has sent its thrill through the whole structure of life.

Eager to turn wheels, to lift and carry, to banish dark, to gather heat, to hurl voices and thoughts across space, to give the world new tools for its work—electricity has bent to man's will.

Throughout this period the General Electric Company has held the great responsibilities and high ideals of leadership.

It has set free the spirit of research.

It has given tangible form to invention, in apparatus of infinite precision and gigantic power.

And it has gone forth, co-operating with every industry, to command this unseen force and fetch it far to serve all people.

By the achievements which this company has already recorded may best be judged the greater ends its future shall attain, the deeper mysteries it yet shall solve in electrifying more and more of the world's work.

7317

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

SPEAKING OF INSURANCE

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT INSURANCE SERVICE

FOR some time past I have carried in my suspense file a brief message from one of our readers in the West requesting me to explain specifically the reason for my uncompromising hostility to the deferred dividend plan of life insurance. "Do you not think," he asks, "that dividends should be conserved?"

It makes no difference who this inquirer is, nor what are his relations to the system. He may be the agent of a company which is transacting that class of business; or his interest in the question may be limited to the holding of a policy of that kind. Whatever his position in the matter, he is evidently prejudiced in favor of the plan and disposed to defend it against criticism. Here is the evidence which I can produce against it.

First, let us dispose of the question he asks: "Do you not think that dividends should be conserved?"

I do. I desire to make the answer as unequivocal as possible. The great mass of life insurance in force, perhaps as much as eighty per cent of it, is for protective purposes, as distinguished from that which exists as savings or as it is improperly described, investments. The annual dividend on the average policy is a very small sum because the amount of the average policy is low—something like $2000. As the purpose is to defend dependents against the death of the bread-winner, all the money devoted to a policy, including the dividends, should be allowed to remain in it year after year, not only for twenty years—the longest term for which deferred dividends are written—but for life. They should be used to buy additions payable at death with the policy.

TO anybody but a life insurance man this would seem to represent me as a believer in deferred dividends; and that would be true but for the stipulations respecting the disposition of dividends contained in the policies issued under that description. My objection to those contracts rests principally on two facts. First, the company does not have to account to the policyholder for dividend earnings until the end of the term for which the policy is issued; second, all dividends are forfeited if the policyholder dies or lapses his policy before the expiration of the term. There are other objections growing out of these two which it is unnecessary to discuss. To my mind these two are sufficient to condemn the plan and, I may add in passing, this was the conclusion arrived at in 1906 by a committee of the New York legislature after a thoro investigation of the system.

It is found that the privilege of non-accountancy at least once a year leads to extravagance of management; and it is obvious that the provision for forfeiture in the event of death or lapse reduces the business to the level of a gambling game, with all the accrued dividends going to those who can stay to the end.

Under this system properly carried out the winnings of those who do stay to the end should be large; and I am of the opinion that the estimates of final distributive dividends made could be realized. But they never have been. There lies before me as I write a letter from a reader of this department (supplementing another written to me more than a year ago) who held a Twenty-Payment deferred policy in a comparatively small Western company. His policy matured about a month ago and he gives me the result of the settlement made. At the time he took the policy, which was for $2000, the company estimated that his dividend at maturity would be $449 per $1000, or a total of $898. Last month when the company settled with him he received a total of $240.10, a little more than twenty-five per cent of the estimate. He adds: "I have paid annually $15 more for this policy than a non-participating Twenty-Year Life would have cost me in any one of several Eastern companies. In other words, the company is returning to me but a portion of my excess payments without interest."

This experience is fairly representative of all the deferred dividend business and—omitting all consideration of the ethical side of the scheme, which alone should condemn it—proves it unprofitable as a commercial venture.

* * *

IT is the duty of citizens at all times to take scrupulous care of that portion of the national wealth entrusted to their keeping; it is imperative that they do so now. We have grown up to be a careless, wasteful and extravagant people. Suddenly confronted with the most destructive war in which the human race has ever been engaged, every ounce of substance counts. Billions of dollars worth of it already has been, is being and will be ruthlessly destroyed before the freedom of the world will be assured. Every ounce of food, every yard of cloth, every foot of lumber, every pound of paper, every ton of metal must be made to go as far as it can be. Nothing that can be saved must be thrown away.

Among our numerous extravagances we must include that which is represented by the property which goes up in smoke, amounting now to about a quarter of a billion a year. Expert fire insurance statisticians tell us that about eighty per cent of this loss is preventable, which means that thru carelessness and indifference amounting to crime we are permitting $200,000,000 of our capital to be destroyed every year.

Destroyed is the word. Do we realize its full meaning? I don't think we do. The actual significance of the thing has been obscured by insurance. A man owns a home worth $5000 and furniture and household goods worth $3000 more. He has $7000 insurance on it. The entire property is consumed by fire. He settles with the insurance companies and gets $7000. He concludes the loss to be $1000, the difference between the total value of the property and the insurance money. His personal loss is but $1000 but the loss to the commonwealth is $8000, the value of the property which has been annihilated.

Here is a grain elevator containing a million bushels of wheat, worth at present prices nearly $2,500,000. There is insurance on it to the amount of $2,000,000. It burns; the insurance is paid and the owners of the grain are out $500,000 net. But if you will take your mind off the dollars for an instant and concentrate it on wheat you will find that the nation's loss is just 1,000,000 bushels of necessary breadstuff. The insurance companies have not saved any of that wheat. Insurance has merely taken up a collection of $2,000 000 and partially reimbursed the owners of it. The wheat itself is gone. The food supply has been lessened to that extent.

We haven't any choice in the matter of this war—we've got to win it. The peace we are fighting for rests on nothing less than universal disarmament. That sounds a long way off, and perhaps it is, but that, I believe, is the only foundation on which it can rest permanently. We have undertaken a big contract, but we are young and strong and rich. We can deliver the goods if we pull together, every man, woman and child contributing his and her pound or ounce to the achievement of the task. This we must do in every department of activity. There can be no cessation, no rest, until the peace treaty we must have is signed. To realize this splendid vision all of us must be policemen and policewomen and policechildren guarding the national wealth. Remember that is the only capital we have to invest in this tremendous and perilous enterprize. Let us eat, drink and wear what we need, not what we want, leaving the surplus for the needs of the people of the nations who are fighting with us for the emancipation of the human race. Waste nothing; permit no one else to waste anything.

Included in this work must be an untiring vigilance in preventing the destruction of property by fire. As already indicated, the annual injury we suffer from that cause is serious and, I regret to report, the record for this year, up to date, is worse than during the same period last year. The fire insurance companies, thru the National Board of Underwriters, are coöperating with the Government by conducting a conservation campaign all over the country, its work having received the aid and support of all state and municipal authorities. Thru an army of special agents inspections are being made of all properties of special importance to the needs of the Government. Recommendations are being made to property owners for the correction of hazardous conditions with the result, says one report, "of correcting a surprizingly large number."

IT is important that every citizen help the National Board in this work. Householders should exercize care in handling inflammables; in seeing that their stoves, furnaces and lamps are kept in good order; that flues are clean and free from fractures; that hot ashes are not dumped into wooden receptacles; that lighted matches are not thrown on inflammable materials; that all electric wires are properly insulated.

Merchants, manufacturers and the owners of buildings in which business of any kind is conducted should respond cheerfully and promptly to requests made by the inspectors of the fire underwriters for the removal of existing hazards. The owners of buildings in which agricultural products, grain and textile materials are stored or manufactured should exercize the same willingness to help this work. From the tenant in the cheapest dwelling to the big factory, and from every person inhabiting or working in them, ceaseless contributions to this cause can and should be made. Our self-interest must be set aside while this war lasts. We must work for the whole country.

Most of us can't give our lives, but we can do the next great thing—give our devoted services. And let me assure you that much will be contributed in the effort to reduce the waste by fire.

CREATIVE CHEMISTRY

(*Continued from page 93*)

too free. It is fixt nitrogen that we want and that we are willing to pay for; nitrogen in combination with some other elements in the form of food or fertilizer so we can make use of it as we set it free. Fixt nitrogen in its cheapest form, Chile saltpeter, now costs $250 a ton. Free nitrogen costs nothing and is good for nothing. If a land-owner has a right to an expanding pyramid of air above him to the limits of the atmosphere—as, I believe, the courts have decided in the eaves-dropping cases—then for every square foot of his ground he owns 6½ tons of nitrogen worth over $1600 if it were in combination. The air is four-fifths free nitrogen and if we could absorb it in our lungs as we do the oxygen of the other fifth a few minutes breathing would give us a full meal. But we let this free nitrogen all out again thru our noses and then go and pay 35 cents a pound for steak or 60 cents a dozen for eggs in order to get enough combined nitrogen to live on. Tho man is immersed in an ocean of nitrogen, yet he cannot make use of it. He is like Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" with "water, water, everywhere and not a drop to drink."

Nitrogen is, as Hood said not so truly about gold, "hard to get and hard to hold." The bacteria that form the nodules on the roots of peas and beans have the power that man has not of utilizing free nitrogen. Instead of this quiet inconspicuous process man has to call upon the lightning when he wants to fix nitrogen. The air contains the oxygen and nitrogen which it is desired to combine to form nitrates but the atoms are paired, like to like. Passing an electric spark thru the air breaks up some of these pairs and in the confusion of the shock the lonely atoms seize on their nearest neighbor and so may get partners of the other sort. I have seen this same thing happen in a square dance where somebody made a blunder. It is easy to understand the reaction if we represent the atoms of oxygen and nitrogen by the initials of their names in this fashion:

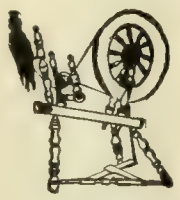
$$NN + OO \rightarrow NO + NO$$

nitrogen oxygen nitric oxide

The → represents Jove's thunderbolt, a stroke of artificial lightning. We see on the left the molecules of oxygen and nitrogen, before taking the electric treatment as separate elemental pairs and then to the right of the arrow we find them as compound molecules of nitric oxide. This takes up another atom of oxygen from the air and becomes NOO, or using a subscript figure to indicate the number of atoms and so avoid repeating the letter, NO_2 which is the familiar nitro group of nitric acid ($HO—NO_2$) and of its salts, the nitrates, and of its organic compounds, the high explosives. The NO_2 is a brown and evil-smelling gas which when dissolved in water (HOH) and further oxidized is completely converted into nitric acid.

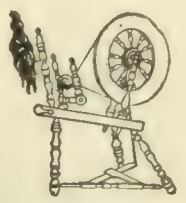
The apparatus which effects this transformation is essentially a gigantic arc light in a chimney thru which a current of hot air is blown. The more thoroly the air comes under the action of the electric arc the more molecules of nitrogen and ogygen will be broken up and rearranged, but on the other hand if the mixture of gases remains in the path of the discharge the NO molecules are also broken up and go back into their original form of NN and OO. So the object is to spread out the electric arc as widely as possible and then run the air thru it rapidly. In the Schönherr process the electric arc is a spiral flame twenty-three feet long thru which the air streams with a vortex motion. In the Birkeland-

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The Simple Truth About Corns

A corn today is just as needless as a spot of dirt.

It can be ended almost as easily, as simply and completely as a spot of dirt.

The way is scientific. It was invented by a famous chemist. It is prepared by makers of surgical dressings, whom physicians respect.

It is called Blue-jay.

You apply it in a jiffy, and usually but once. There is no muss. The pain stops instantly and forever.

The action is gentle. It affects the corn alone. The corn is wrapped and protected, so you forget it. In two days, usually, the corn is gone. Only very tough corns need a second application.

The results are sure. The method is gentle, but no corn can resist it. Millions of corns are ended every month in this way. Don't use harsh methods —relics of the old days. See what Blue-jay does.

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A is a thin, soft pad which stops the pain by relieving the pressure.

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SUCCESS ON THE FARM

Eyde furnace there is a series of semi-circular arcs spread out by the repellent force of a powerful electric magnet in a flaming disc seven feet in diameter with a temperature of 6300° F. In the Pauling furnace the electrodes between which the current strikes are two cast iron tubes curving upward and outward like the horns of a Texas steer and cooled by a stream of water passing thru them. These electric furnaces produce two or three ounces of nitric acid for each kilowatt-hour of current consumed. Whether they can compete with the natural nitrates and the products of other processes depends upon how cheaply they can get their electricity. Before the war there were several large installations in Norway and elsewhere where water power was available and now the Norwegians are using half a million horse power continuously in the fixation of nitrogen and the rest of the world as much again. The Germans had invested largely in these foreign oxidation plants, but shortly before the war they had sold out and turned their attention to other processes not requiring so much electrical energy, for their country is poorly provided with water power. The Haber process, that they seem to be making most of now, is based upon as simple a reaction as that we have been considering, for it consists in uniting two elemental gases to make a compound, but the elements in this case are not nitrogen and oxygen, but nitrogen and hydrogen. This gives ammonia instead of nitric acid, but ammonia is useful for its own purposes and it can be converted into nitric acid if this is desired. The reaction is:

$$NN + HH + HH + HH \rightarrow NHHH + NHHH$$
nitrogen hydrogen ammonia

The animals go in two by two, but they come out four by four. Four molecules of the mixt elements are turned into two molecules and so the gas shrinks to half its volume. At the same time it acquires an odor—familiar to us when we are curing a cold—that neither of the original gases had. The agent that effects the transformation in this case is not the electric spark—for this would tend to work the reaction backwards—but uranium, a rare metal, which has the peculiar property of helping along a reaction while seeming to take no part in it. Such a substance is called a catalyst.

But the uranium, osmium, platinum or whatever metal is used as a catalyzing agent is expensive and altho it is not used up it is easily "poisoned," as the chemists say, by impurities in the gases. The nitrogen and the hydrogen for the Haber process must then be prepared and purified before trying to combine them into ammonia. The nitrogen is obtained by liquefying air by cold and pressure and then boiling off the nitrogen at —190° C. The oxygen left is useful for other purposes. The hydrogen needed is extracted by a similar process of fractional distillation from "water-gas," the blue-flame burning gas used for heating. Then the nitrogen and hydrogen, mixt in the proportion of one to three, as shown in the reaction given above, are comprest to two hundred atmospheres, heated to 1300° F. and passed over the finely divided uranium. The stream of gas that comes out contains about eight per cent of ammonia, which is condensed to a liquid by cooling and the uncombined hydrogen and nitrogen passed again thru the apparatus.

The ammonia can be employed in refrigeration and other ways but if it is desired to get the nitrogen into the form of nitric acid it has to be oxidized by the process invented by the German chemist Ostwald. This is the reaction:

$$NH_3 + 4O \rightarrow HNO_3 + H_2O$$
ammonia oxygen nitric acid water

The catalyst used to effect this combination is the metal platinum in the form of fine wire gauze since the action takes place only on the surface. The ammonia gas is mixt with air which supplies the oxygen and the heated mixture run thru the platinum gauze at the rate of several yards a second. Altho the gases come in contact with the platinum only a five-hundredth part of a second yet eighty-five per cent is converted into nitric acid.

The Haber process for the making of ammonia by direct synthesis from its constituent elements and the supplemental Ostwald process for the conversion of the ammonia into nitric acid have been the salvation of Germany. As soon as the Germans saw that their dash toward Paris had been stopped at the Marne they knew that they were in for a long war and at once made plans for a supply of fixt nitrogen.

The chief German dye factories, the Badische Anilin and Soda-Fabrik, put $100,000,000 into enlarging its plant and has raised its production of ammonium sulfate from 30,000 to 300,000 tons. In 1917 the Badische plant is expected to produce 500,000 tons and when the war is over it can afford to sell nitrates "made in Germany" to the American farmer at half what he is paying for nitrates dug in Chile. One German electrical firm with aid from the city of Berlin has contracted to provide 66,000,000 pounds of fixt nitrogen a year at a cost of three cents a pound for the next twenty-five years. Meantime the British and American governments have not been idle. On the contrary they have spent the last three years in actively debating which process is the best and whether it is worth while to invest in any.

A year ago Congress appropriated $20,000,000 for a Government plant designed to supply the 180,000 tons of nitric acid which it was estimated we should need in case of a war "with a first-class power."

It was recently announced from Washington that the Government had decided to spend $3,000,000 of this to erect a plant in Virginia to produce 60,000 pounds of ammonia a day by a synthetic process, said to be superior to the Haber, which the General Chemical Company has developed and offered to the United States Government for munitions, without royalty.

Besides the Haber or direct process there are other methods of making ammonia which are, at least outside of Germany, of more importance. Most prominent of these is the cyanamid process. This requires electrical power since it starts with a product of the electrical furnace, calcium carbide, familiar to us all as a source of acetylene gas.

If a stream of nitrogen is passed over hot calcium carbide it is taken up by the carbide according to the following equation:

$$CaC_2 + N_2 \rightarrow CaCN_2 + C$$

calcium carbide — nitrogen — calcium cyanamid — carbon

Calcium cyanamid was discovered in 1895 by Caro and Franke when they were trying to work out a new process for making cyanide to use in extracting gold. It looks like stone and, under the name of lime-nitrogen, or Kalkstickstoff, or nitrolim is sold as a fertilizer. If it is desired to get ammonia, it is treated with superheated steam. The reaction produces heat and pressure, so it is necessary to carry it on in stout autoclaves or enclosed kettles. The cyanamid is completely and quickly converted into pure ammonia and calcium carbonate, which is the same as the limestone



The Instant Summons

"Instant, through copse and heath, arose
Bonnets and spears and bended bows;

* * * * *

As if the yawning hill to heaven
A subterranean host had given."

The whistled summons of Roderick Dhu, the hero of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," caused his Highland warriors literally to spring from the earth. Ere the echo died away, from behind bush and rock emerged the loyal and ready clansmen. In armed silence they awaited their chieftain's bidding and typified his might.

Today the Commander-in-Chief of our nation's armed forces and the resources behind them, can, by lifting the telephone receiver, instantaneously set in motion all the vast machinery of warfare, munitions, transportation and food conservation.

Like the Scottish mountaineers, the American people must stand in loyal readiness to perform any service in furtherance of the nation's high aim. Such a spirit of co-operation and sacrificing of individual interests can alone make certain the accomplishment of the great task to which our country is committed.

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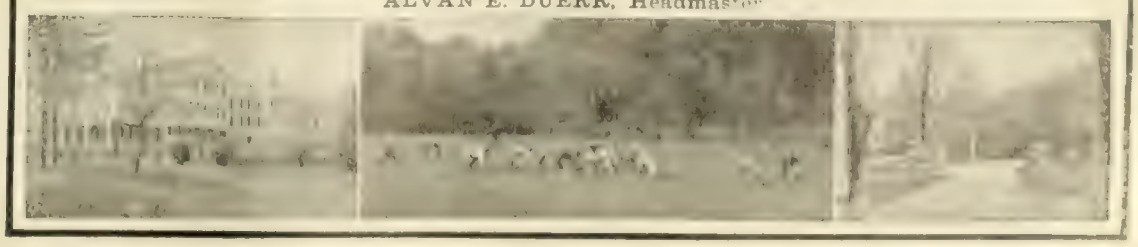
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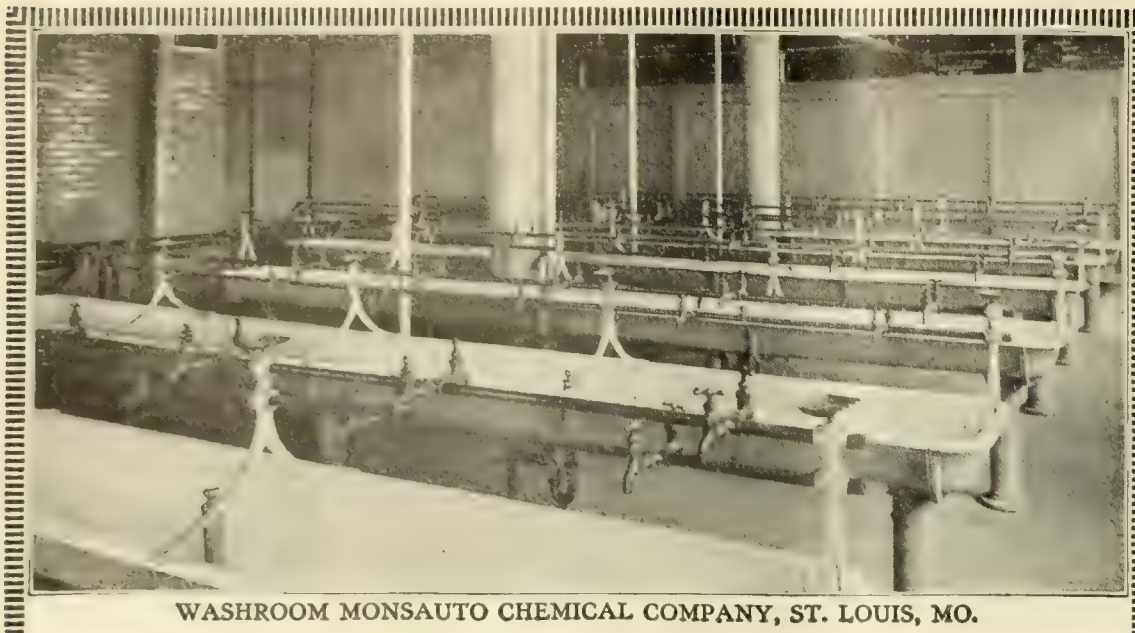
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"Standard" Fixtures Insure Sanitary Factory Conditions

and these in turn insure more work done, greater enthusiasm and loyalty on the part of employes.

"Standard" service men in most of the manufacturing centers will gladly discuss this matter of sanitary plumbing with you.

Write for a free copy of "Factory Sanitation"—and see "Standard" Fixtures for all uses at our showrooms in principal cities.

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If Your Eyes Are Not Normal

there is a perfectly safe and natural way of restoring perfect circulation of blood, which is all that weak eyes require.

It is in the nature of a gentle massage given over the closed lids for five minutes at a time twice a day, and for twenty years this method had been successfully used in correcting eye troubles and bringing back normal eyesight to young and old——

Many of those whom it has benefited had very serious eye troubles too, as is shown by their voluntary letters on the subject.

Just note what leading authorities say on the subject of eye massage—Doctor De Schweinitz of Philadelphia, Professor of Ophthalmology at Jefferson College, has stated that in treating even so serious a condition as dreaded cataract of the eye, massage of the eye-ball "has been followed by improvement in vision and deepening of the anterior chamber." The Medical Record, in treating the same subject, says that "the most feasible plan seems to be properly applied massage."

This system of massage to which we refer is fully explained in a scientific book on "The Eyes—Their Care, Their Ills, Their Cure," which may be obtained free on request from *The Ideal Masseur Co.*, 870 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., if you will mention The Independent.

The most effective helps for our weaknesses nowadays are often the most simple and safe. Hosts of people have saved themselves from the nuisance of constantly wearing eye-glasses by using this massage (or exercise), so it will probably be well worth your while to at least inform yourself further by writing for the little book which treats the subject so thoroughly.

ST-STU-T-T-TERING and Stammering cured at home. Instructive booklet free. Walter McDonnell, Room 705, 817 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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from which carbide was made. The reaction is:

$$CaCN_2 + H_2O \rightarrow CaCO_3 + 2NH_3$$

calcium cyanamid — water — calcium carbonate — ammonia

Another electrical furnace method, the Serpek process, uses aluminum instead of calcium for the fixation of nitrogen. Bauxite, or impure aluminum oxide, the ordinary mineral used in the manufacture of metallic aluminum, is mixt with coal and heated in a revolving electrical furnace thru which nitrogen is passing. The equation is:

$$Al_2O_3 + 3C + N_2 \rightarrow 2AlN + 3CO$$

aluminum oxide — carbon — nitrogen — aluminum nitride — carbon monoxide

Then the aluminum nitride is treated with steam under pressure, which produces ammonia and gives back the original aluminum oxide, but in a purer form than the mineral from which was made

$$2AlN + 3H_2O \rightarrow 2NH_3 + Al_2O_3$$

aluminum nitride — water — ammonia — aluminum oxide

The Serpek process is employed to some extent in France in connection with the aluminum industry. These are the principal processes for the fixation of nitrogen now in use, but they by no means exhaust the possibilities. For instance, Professor John C. Bucher, of Brown University, created a sensation last January by announcing a new process which he had worked out with admirable completeness and which has some very attractive features. It needs no electric power or high pressure retorts or liquid air apparatus. He simply fills a twenty foot tube with briquets made out of soda ash, iron and coke and passes producer gas thru the heated tube. Producer gas contains nitrogen since it is made by passing air over hot coal. The reaction is:

$$2Na_2CO_3 + 4C + N_2 = 2NaCN + 3CO$$

sodium carbonate — carbon — nitrogen — sodium cyanide — carbon monoxide

The iron here acts as the catalyst and converts two harmless substances, sodium carbonate, that is, common washing soda, and carbon, into two of the most deadly compounds known to man, cyanide and carbon monoxide, which is what kills you when you blow out the gas. Sodium cyanide is a salt of hydrocyanic acid, which for some curious reason is called "Prussic acid." It is so violent a poison that, as the freshman said in a chemistry recitation, "a single drop of it placed on the tongue of a dog will kill a man."

But sodium cyanide is not only useful in itself, for the extraction of gold and cleaning of silver, but can be converted into ammonia, and a variety of other compounds such as urea and oxamid, which are good fertilizers; sodium ferrocyanide, that makes Prussian blue; and oxalic acid used in dyeing. Professor Bucher says that his furnace can be set up in a day at a cost of less than $100 and can turn out 150 pounds of sodium cyanide in twenty-four hours, and it may therefore prove useful in the present emergency. This process also has been placed freely at the disposal of the United States Government for the war.

America will need at least 180,000 tons of nitric acid this year for munitions, and it is hard to get it from Chile on account of the shortage of ships. We have been wasting about twice that every year because we did not use coke-ovens that save the by-products among which is ammonia. Three hundred and fifty thousand tons of ammonia went off in smoke in 1914; enough not only to supply all the high explosives we can shoot, but also to furnish a whole army with food if applied to our fields.

For nitrogen plays a double role in hu-

man economy. It appears like Brahma in two aspects, Vishnu the Preserver and Siva the Destroyer.

Here I have been concerned chiefly with the maleficent aspect, with the use of nitrogen in war. In my next article I will deal with its beneficent aspect, the use of nitrogen in peace.

WHAT TO READ ON THE NITROGEN QUESTION

The reader who may be interested in following up this subject will find references to all the literature of the last five years in the summary by Helen R. Hosmer, of the Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company, in the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, New York, for April, 1917. Bucher's paper may be found in the same journal for March, and the issue for September contains a full report of the action of U. S. Government and a comparison of the various processes. Send fifteen cents to the U. S. Department of Commerce (or to the nearest custom house) for Bulletin No. 52, Special Agents Series on "Utilization of Atmospheric Nitrogen" by T. H. Norton. The Smithsonian Institution of Washington has issued a pamphlet on "Sources of Nitrogen Compounds in the United States." In the 1913 report of the Smithsonian Institution (sent free to every public library) there are two fine articles on this subject: "The Manufacture of Nitrates from the Atmosphere" and "The Distribution of Mankind," which discusses Sir William Crookes's prediction of the exhaustion of wheat land. The D. Van Nostrand Co., New York, published a monograph on "Fixation of Atmospheric Nitrogen" by J. Knox (75 cents). The American Cyanamid Company, New York, gives out some attractive literature on their process.

The following books on industrial chemistry in general are recommended for reading and reference in connection with this series of articles: "The Chemistry of Commerce" by Robert Kennedy Duncan (Harper, N. Y., $2), "Modern Chemistry and Its Wonders" by Martin (Van Nostrand, $2), "Chemical Discovery and Invention in the Twentieth Century" by Sir William A. Tilden (Dutton, N. Y., $3.50), "Industrial Chemistry" by Allen Rogers (Van Nostrand, $5).

QUESTIONS FOR STUDENTS

What is the difference between a battle fought before the invention of gunpowder and one fought after it? How does a battle fought with gunpowder, like those of our Civil War, differ from one fought with high explosives, like those of the present war? Compare the kind of weapons used, the distance between the combatants and the means of protection in the three types of warfare.

What is said in Shakespeare's I Henry IV about "villainous saltpeter" making war unsuitable for a gentleman?

How is the war impoverishing the food supply of the future?

Was Sir William Crookes right when he said that the world would run short of bread in 1931? (See Smithsonian Report, 1913, p. 555.) Are there any present indications of such a wheat famine? How can it be prevented or postponed?

Which of the four processes for the fixation of nitrogen would be most profitable in your locality? Consider the availability of materials and power and the salability of the products.

As Mr. Holter was walking thru the park one afternoon he noticed a very tired-looking little boy seated on one of the benches with his chin resting in his hands.

"What is the trouble, my boy?" queried the kind old gentleman.

"I wish I was rich," was the answer.

"What would you do with your money if you were rich?" asked Holter.

"I'd buy a great big motor-car, sir," answered the little chap, "so I could fly my kite out of the back of it without running my legs off."—*Harper's Magazine.*

An Irishman was taken before the tribunal as a conscientious objector. The sergeant asked him to state his reasons to the court.

"I refuse to fight for any country that has not a commander in chief for the field, an admiral for the fleet, or a prime minister."

"You are a fool," said the chairman. "Where are there better men than Sir Douglas Haig, Admiral Beattie and Lloyd George?"

"Well," said the Irishman, "Sir Douglas Haig is a Scotsman, Admiral Beattie is an Irishman and Lloyd George is a Welshman."

"The case dismissed. Next, please."—*Postscript.*

How a 23 Year Old Boy Earns $15,000 a Year

A Lesson in Fortune Making

By James C. Rhodes

This is the remarkable story of a mere boy, who jumped from a salary of $20 a week two years ago, to earnings now of $15,000 a year. There is nothing remarkable about him—he is just an ordinary boy, fond of fun, mild mannered, soft spoken, pleasing in appearance. He had only an ordinary education, no capital to start with and was not presented with an opportunity ready-made. Moreover, he achieved his success in a city of 20,000 people, where most other young men said "I'm going to New York—there's no chance for me in this town."

Two years ago this young man went into business for himself. In six months he lost every penny he had saved and about a thousand dollars which he borrowed. He secured a position at $20 a week and began to think about his failure. As is usual in cases like this, he blamed everything and everybody, except himself.

One day in his new position he was confronted with a proposition that had to be accepted or rejected at once. Deep down in his heart he knew his employer would approve of the decision he was about to make, and since only a small sum of money was involved, there was no great risk. *But he took no action.*

Upon his employer's return, the young man was shown wherein he was wrong in not accepting the responsibility of making the decision he knew was right. "It isn't the money," said his employer, "for it is only a small amount; but I like people around me who can decide things for themselves. I would rather have one man who made mistakes by *trying to help* the company, than to have ten men who never made mistakes, because they *never attempted* anything. The trouble with you is that you have no real *spunk*—you have no will of your own—you depend on others too much."

That was the one thing the young man needed most to know. He realized immediately that he had failed previously in business—that he was being held back now because he was afraid of every business man he met. He *expected* to be turned down whenever he wanted anything—and he *was*. He had no nerve. He was easily swayed by every glib talker.

He realized, for the first time, that his will was not strong enough to smash his ideas across, to give him the power of definite and decisive action. He realized that heretofore he gave up too easily—he had allowed obstacles to turn him from his purpose instead of *overcoming* them. From that time on he became a changed person. He began to assert himself—he began to practice the development of his will power. He commanded and demanded and fought where formerly he had been satisfied to accept what was handed to him.

In a short time he left his position to again go into business for himself. During the first year he earned $10,000. During 1917 his earnings thus far indicate a profit for the year of at least $15,000. And he is just beginning.

This is but one case where the tremendous power of the human will has proven to be the greatest single force in business and in fortune-building.

Interesting and inspiring are several other cases that have come to my personal attention, because the same methods are open to us all no matter how young or how old we may be.

One is that of a man who was $6,000 in debt three years ago. Since then he has accumulated $200,000 without speculating and today is earning $1,000 a week. He is only one of many who frankly credit their good fortune to Prof. Frank Channing Haddock and his very remarkable book "Power of Will." Another is a young man who worked in a big factory. One day he met Mr. W. N. Taylor, the noted efficiency expert, who advised him to read "Power of Will." He did so, applied himself to the training of his will, and in less than one year his salary was increased to more than eight times what he had been earning.

Then there is the case of C. D. Van Vechten, General Agent of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company. After his first examination of Prof. Haddock's methods and lessons in will power development, as published in "Power of Will" he told the author that they would be worth $3,000 to $30,000 to him.

Another man, Dr. H. D. Ferguson, residing in Hot Springs, Ark., increased his earnings from $40 a week to $150 a week in a remarkably short space of time after he began the study of will training. Will power training by Haddock's system has enabled thousands to conquer drink and other vices almost overnight—has helped overcome sickness and nervousness—has transformed unhappy, envious, discontented people into dominating personalities filled with the joy of living.

In this new book Prof. Haddock, whose name ranks with Bergson, James, and Royce in the scientific world, has given to the world for the first time a practical, simple system of rules and exercises for will power training that has completely revolutionized the lives of thousands of people. For the will is just as susceptible to exercise and training as any muscle of the body.

"Power of Will" is being distributed by the Pelton Publishing Co. of Meriden, Conn. Any reader who cares to examine the book may do so without sending any money. If, after five days, you do not feel that this book is worth the $3 asked for it, return it and you will owe nothing.

Some few doubters will scoff at the idea of will power being the key to wealth and achievement. But intelligent men and women will investigate for themselves by sending for the book at the publisher's risk.

Among the 200,000 owners who have read, used, and praised "Power of Will," are such prominent men as Supreme Court Justice Parker; Wu Ting Fang, ex-U. S. Chinese Ambassador; Lieut.-Gov. McKelvie of Nebraska; Assistant Postmaster-General Britt; General Manager Christeson of Wells-Fargo Co., E. St. Elmo Lewis; Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas, and thousands of others equally prominent.

As a first step in will training, act on your present impulse to write a letter or address this coupon to the Pelton Publishing Company, 23-S Wilcox Block, Meriden, Conn., and the book will come by return mail. This one act may mean the turning point of your life. Do not hesitate.

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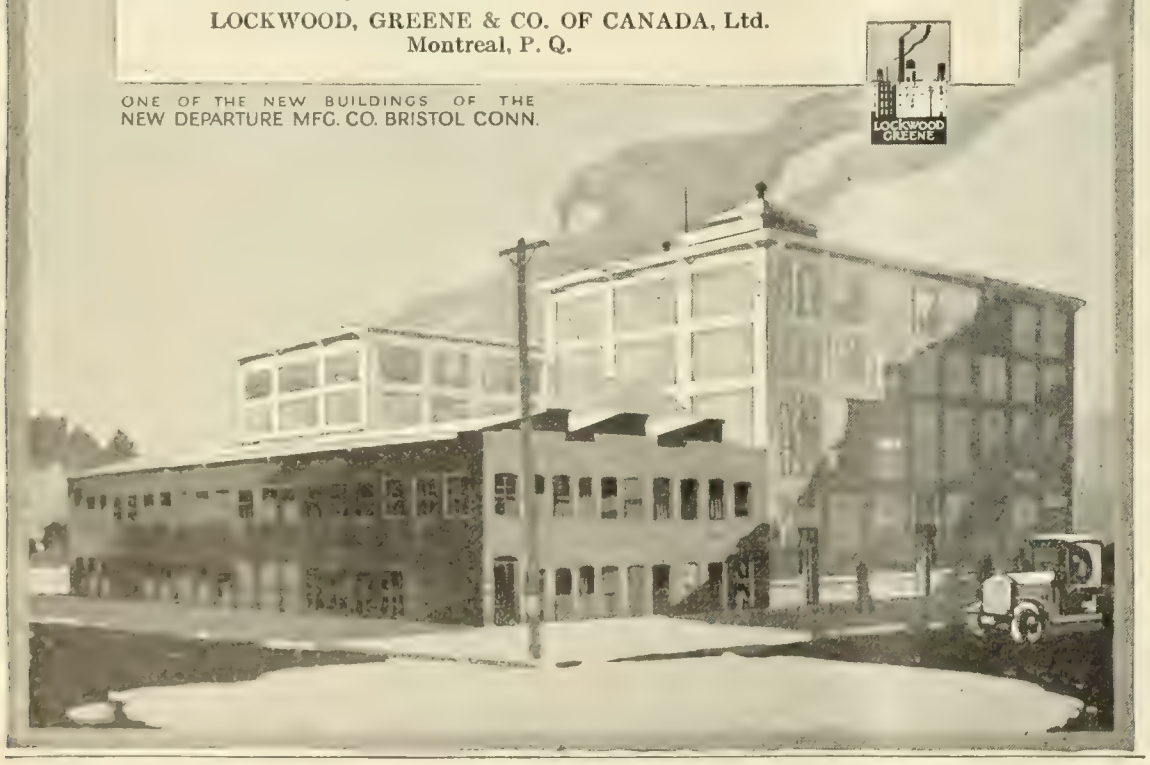
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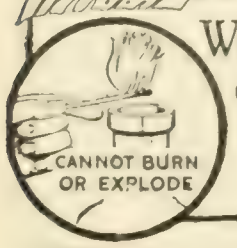
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The New Books

A Boy and Some Kings

UNEASY lies the head that wears a crown. This familiar saying might well be the motto of Mary Roberts Rinehart's charming story of a royal boyhood, *Long Live the King*. There has never been a better picture of the cruel contrast between court life and the heart of youth than this tale of a prince in a petty European monarchy who tries to extract a little boyish fun from a choking atmosphere of foreign intrigue, Nihilist conspiracy, ceremonious etiquet and cold-blooded statecraft. Altho heir to a throne he was not allowed to keep a pet dog or to play with other boys or to neglect his exacting program of studies, and the only real pleasure in his barren life was the day when he escaped from his retinue of guardian servants and played with a little American boy whose parents had come to the country.

But the prince is, after all, the happiest individual at court, for he alone is unconscious of the dangers of war and revolution which surround the throne and his conscience is unperplexed by subtle temptations to treason or by the supposed necessity of making a loveless marriage for "reasons of state." The monarchical system which denies boyhood to a prince denies womanhood in a princess and manhood in a king or courtier. All of the characters of the book are real human beings, not creatures of pen and ink, but their humanity is thwarted by the inhuman political system of which they are a part. But in spite of the stern and penetrating study of character which somewhat distinguishes the book from the lighter fiction of Mrs. Rinehart, there is enough incident and adventure, enough incidental humor and enough straightforward melodrama to please any reader. No one has to bother with the psychology of the book unless he wants to do so.

Long Live the King, by Mary Roberts Rinehart. Houghton Mifflin. $1.50.

Civilizing Cities

ONE of the best recent studies and discussions of American municipal government in the present age of reform is *The Emancipation of the American City*, by Walter Tallmadge Arndt. Among the topics discussed are city home rule, the short ballot, commission government and the city manager, proportional representation, the initiative, referendum and recall, non-partizan administration, municipal ownership and the passing of His Potency the Boss. The appendix contains suggestions for model city charters and a bibliography on municipal reform. We do not think that any course in civics should fail to have Mr. Arndt's book on the list of required readings.

Civilized Commercialism, by Ernest G. Stevens, is a long denunciation of the evils of unrestricted competition which, in the opinion of the author, inevitably lead to monopoly and economic oppression. Mr. Stevens opposes any attempt to solve the problem by breaking up big business, but he advocates a new commercial code which will prohibit any business to fix different prices for different purchasers or in any

other respect to treat buyers unequally. The history of *Workmen's Compensation*, particularly in the United States, is authoritatively related by J. E. Rhodes. The book is carefully documented in relation to legal decisions and gives a summary of the laws of the different states which have enacted workmen's compensation acts. There is a full bibliography.

A special study in a field of unusual interest is *Jewish Philanthropy*, by Boris D. Bogen. This is a complete and detailed survey of all the forms of Jewish self-help represented in American Jewry and especially in the Ghetto of New York City. The special value of the book lies in its intimate acquaintance with the problems facing the American Jew as distinguished from those confronting immigrants of different nationality and tradition. It is impossible to treat a Jewish community, however poor and however greatly in need of help, without reference to complex considerations of history and religion which are best understood by the leaders and philanthropists of the race.

The milk question is one of the greatest problems of our civilization, as milk is perhaps the most essential and irreplaceable of foods and at the same time, when improperly looked after, one of the chief sources of disease. Within four years more than four thousand cases of disease were traced to impure milk in the city of Boston alone and the very fact that such close record was kept shows that Boston looked after its milk supply more carefully than most cities have done. The wonderful system of precautions which has in recent years been called into existence to safeguard the purity of the milk supply is detailed in J. Scott MacNutt's valuable discussion of *The Modern Milk Problem*, and a more special study of Nathan Straus's work for pasteurization is *Diseases in Milk*, by his wife, Lina Gutherz Straus.

The Emancipation of the American City, by W. T. Arndt. Duffield & Co. $1.50. *Civilized Commercialism*, by E. G. Stevens. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25. *Workmen's Compensation*, by J. E. Rhodes. $1.50. *Jewish Philanthropy*, by B. D. Bogen. $2. *The Modern Milk Problem*, by J. S. MacNutt. $2. The Macmillan Company. *Diseases in Milk*, by L. G. Straus. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

Nietzsche or Christ?

NIETZSCHE has often been accused of, or complimented with, the responsibility of leading present-day Germany into a state of mind that made world peace and coöperation impossible. To his teaching has been attributed the German alternative of world mastery or downfall. He regarded himself, and has been regarded by others, as the greatest philosophical foe of Christianity. And yet there is much in his criticism of Christian thought and practise that is not opposed to Christian fundamentals, but might rather be taken as a tonic for the true Christian spirit.

The relation of Nietzsche to contemporary thought and particularly to Christianity, as well as to the prevailing ideals in Germany, are well brought out in Dr. Figgis' Bross Lectures on *The Will to Freedom or the Gospel of Nietzsche and the Gospel of Christ*. The author gives a brief and illuminating survey of the life of Nietzsche and the effects of his physical infirmities upon his writings.. His attack upon Christianity as a decadent religion, or a religion of decadence, "slave morality" and cowardice is well delineated, but shown by the author to have been based largely upon an essential misunderstanding. Dr. Figgis recognizes Nietzsche's originality and charm and regards him as one of the most vital forces in the progress of phil-

Why is the Large Intestine Five Feet Long?

Modern Science Declares that if Nature Had Made the Colon Shorter, Half the Ills of Mankind Would Not Exist—How Medical Science Now Combats this Problem

A VERY remarkable book, "Colon Cleanliness," has recently been published by Martin's Method, Inc. Written by an authority, this book discusses—in a clear and fascinating narrative—what has been called "Nature's big mistake," the large intestine in man. Scientists now agree that poisons emanating from the large intestine are responsible, directly or indirectly, for many of the diseases to which mankind is heir. This book therefore possesses a tremendous interest to every man and woman. Incidentally it describes for the first time, in a popular way, an important invention which steps into the breach left by Nature and repairs some of the ills caused by the length of the large intestine. This invention is now being used in many hospitals and sanatoriums and by physicians in private practise.

Few people realize, this book points out, that the large intestine—coiled around in a small space in the abdomen—*is usually at least five feet long*. It is, in a sense, a long exhaust pipe for the body. The waste matter of our food reaches it in a semi-liquid state. The function of the large intestine is to extract the liquid from this matter, and to discharge the residue from the body. This long exhaust pipe works by a series of muscle-contractions along its five-foot length.

Five Feet Too Much for Lazy Muscles

But very often these muscles work improperly. They are, in plain words, *lazy*. They are so lazy that they are incapable of pushing along the waste matter a distance of five feet. The result is that the colon gets *clogged*. It then becomes a veritable bed of decomposing matter. Not merely millions, but billions of disease germs are generated in it. These are absorbed into the blood, and are carried to every part of the body, producing the condition, so much written about of late in medical journals, known as "auto-intoxication."

"Colon Cleanliness" tells, for the layman, exactly what happens to the various organs of the body when this condition occurs. It is an amazing narrative. Science, like a detective, has now traced many diseases to the clogged condition of the large intestine. Indirectly and directly the lazy large intestine causes more illness; kills more people; affects our health, our happiness, and our efficiency more vitally than all the other organs of the body put together.

The colon is, in a sense, a traitor to the rest of the body. By lying down on its work, it throws the whole splendid balance of the body "out of gear." It causes many of us to become seriously diseased, and the rest of us it puts into a poisoned half-alive condition. How often do we really feel up to par, really ourselves; with our brains keen and quick; our bodies tingling with vitality? So seldom that most of us talk about it, in surprise, when we feel "fit." Thanks to the lazy, large intestine, it is the unusual condition for us to be *fully alive*. The contrary, of course, should be the case.

How Nature Made the Mistake

Professor Elie Metchnikoff, in the great work in which he first pointed out the method and effects of auto-intoxication, has an interesting theory about the large intestine. Nature made it so long, he theorized, because originally man was an active wild animal. He was often in danger from other animals and would have to run long distances. For his safety it was necessary to have an organ in which waste matter could be stored. There was, however, little danger of clogging of the colon, because continous natural exercise kept man's colon from being lazy. Its muscles functioned normally.

The large intestine which Nature fashioned was perfectly adapted to our former life. It is not adapted to modern life. Man is no longer a wild animal. He is easily the most inactive large animal on earth. He is a sitting animal. He almost never walks when he can ride. The first thing physicians tell him usually, when he is in a run-down condition, is to "get out in the air and exercise." But many of us are *too busy* to exercise; and still more of us, when we exercise; exercise the *wrong* muscles. The most important, the most vital muscles to exercise are those of the large intestine, for the simple reason that those muscles *cause more trouble by their laziness* than all the other lazy muscles put together.

Man's Inventive Power to the Rescue

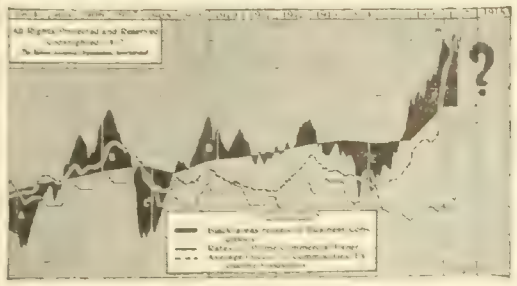
"Colon Cleanliness," after describing minutely the problem of the large intestine—as discussed by many scientific authorities—deals with the invention that is now used to combat the laziness of the large intestine. This is a simple contrivance which does nothing else but *exercise* the large intestine. It wakes the large intestine to its job. It is called the Kolon Motor, and is a very simple device, since it can be operated by a child. Observations of its effect in hospitals and by private physicians show remarkable results. One merely puts the Kolon Motor on a door or wall, leans up against it and turns the handle for a few minutes. The face rotates with a scientific waving motion, which immediately stimulates the colon and causes proper functioning. Two or three minutes a day is all that is required.

In this simple fashion the colon muscles are exercised as much as they would be in taking a brisk walk of two or three miles. In medical circles it is recognized that this invention meets the problem of colon laziness in a logical, effective fashion. It is without the slightest harmful results, such as follow the taking of drugs, *which usually only have the effect of making the large intestine more lazy.*

This Book is Free

A copy of the book "Colon Cleanliness" can be secured gratis by any reader of this magazine. It is a book every man and woman should read carefully. While written in a popular style, it treats, with scientific precision, of a problem that affects the daily life of every human being. The shortcomings of the large intestine, the diseases that are caused by it, the manner in which these diseases are caused, and other fascinating aspects of this problem—are covered fully and clearly.

The book may be secured by addressing the publishers, Martin's Method, Inc., who are also the manufacturers of the Kolon Motor. They had this scientific treatise, "Colon Cleanliness," written by a physician, so that the public could clearly understand the importance of the many discoveries made of late in regard to uncleanliness in the large intestine. Only incidentally does the book treat of the Kolon Motor, in discussing the different efforts made by physicians to combat this great problem. The book, in other words, is a scientific work, and in asking for a copy one does not need to feel that the purchase of a Kolon Motor is involved. The makers are satisfied merely to set the scientific facts before the public. The book will be sent free to any one who asks for it. Address, Martin's Method, Inc., Dept. 514, 105 East 24th St., New York.—*Adv.*



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DIVIDENDS

American Light and Traction Company

The Board of Directors of the above Company, at a meeting held October 2, 1917, declared a cash dividend of One and One-half (1½) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, a Cash Dividend of Two and One-half (2½%) Per Cent. on the Common Stock, and a dividend at the rate of two and one-half (2½) shares of Common Stock on every one hundred (100) shares of Common Stock outstanding, all payable November 1, 1917.

The Transfer Books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on October 10, 1917, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 29, 1917.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, October 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, September 29, 1917.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 12.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company, for the three months ending September 30, 1917, will be paid on October 15, 1917, to shareholders of record at 12:00 o'clock noon, September 29, 1917. The Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice President and Treasurer.

San Francisco, California, September 29, 1917.

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY OF AMERICA

Common Stock Dividend No. 20.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2% has this day been declared upon the Common Stock of this Company issued and outstanding, payable November 15, 1917, to Common stockholders of record at the close of business on October 26, 1917.

The stock books will not be closed.

GEORGE WATTLEY, Treasurer.

Dated, October 4, 1917.

osophy and ethics. As he puts it, "Nietzsche is a good tonic, but a bad food."

As an offset to Nietzsche's emphasis of the will to power, Dr. Figgis would place the Christian doctrine of the "will to freedom" with all of its implications. He evidently believes that the more the writings of Nietzsche are read the more clearly will his neo-pagan attitude of revolt against Christianity spur on Christian teachers to rid our religion of its mere hypocrisy and lip service. When the followers of Jesus become practical devotees of the brotherhood of man, instead of mere acclaimers of its phraseology, while they still live on the Nietzschean basis of treating large classes of men as mere things, then the criticism of Nietzsche will no longer have its present powerful appeal. Until that time comes religion will still need the tonic of Nietzsche's strenuous message, Dr. Figgis' volume is a discriminating and brilliant discussion that will well repay every thoughtful person to read.

The Will to Freedom or the Gospel of Nietzsche and the Gospel of Christ, by John Neville Figgis. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

What To Grow—And Where

Olin Hyde Foster gives real information to real growers in *Gardening for Little Girls*. It is no book for triflers, and if full of ideas especially attractive to small gardeners it would serve as safe guide to any amateur. (Duffield & Co., 75 cents.)

The Treasure of the Land, by Gerrard Harris, is a novel of the girl on the farm. It conveys a lesson of encouragement to the country girl who can see no prospect before her but a lifetime of drudgery, by showing what scientific efficiency may accomplish when backed by earnest purpose. (Harpers, $1.25.)

Two recent issues of the Rural Science Series are *Strawberry Growing*, by S. W. Fletcher, and *Bush Fruits*, by F. W. Carr. The second is an enlarged edition of what has been for nearly twenty years a standard guide. Both take up all questions of culture and development, and the latest methods of packing and marketing. (The Macmillan Company, $1.75 each.)

Tropical Agriculture, by Earley V. Wilcox, was written for the general reader, business man and agricultural student. It contains an account of about 350 tropical products, giving particular attention to their nature, source and commercial importance. The author was for six years in charge of the Hawaii Experiment Station. His is the first American publication to cover the whole subject of crops, cultural methods and livestock of the tropics in an authoritative and popular style. (D. Appleton & Co., $2.50.)

Onward Christian Soldiers

The Outlook for Religion, by Dr. Orchard, of London, contains some heart searching thoughts on the religious problems raised by the Great War. The author believes that Christianity will survive the fiery struggle it is now undergoing, but it will come forth changed in many respects. Reality, unity and a new catholicity will characterize its future. (Funk and Wagnalls, $1.50.)

Prof. George Albert Coe's handbook on *The Psychology of Religion* is designed as a textbook for college classes and adult study groups. It is a fresh and stimulating presentation of the phenomena of religious experience arranged for those beginning the study of this important subject. The volume is written in a style that will make attractive reading to others than students. (University of Chicago Press, $1.50.)

Forty-five Years in China, by Dr. Timothy Richard, is a record of the life and work of this devoted Welsh missionary. These reminiscences give glimpses of the striking changes that have taken place in the great Empire in the last half century, together with some hints of the forces that have been operating to produce them. (F. A. Stokes Company, $3.50.)



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THE CHINESE PUZZLE

(*Continued from page 89*)

ese brought more than railways. They encouraged native industries and they introduced new ones. They settled to some extent among the people and taught them the utility and profit of modern tools and mechanical appliances. They spent money among them, taught their children, provided hospitals for the sick and employment for the strong. Year by year prosperity spread, new villages and towns sprang up and the harvests increased. Today it is estimated that there are 75,000 Japanese and 300,000 Koreans—all Japanese subjects—in South Manchuria alone. These are not all grouped in settlements like other foreigners, but scattered to some extent over the country. They follow their various callings in close contact with the eleven million Chinese who were there before them.

"A hundred thousand Europeans in South Manchuria or in any other part of China not within sight of a legation would starve. Anything approaching the mixt communities of Chinese and Europeans is impossible. The whole social structures are so essentially different that few points in common could be found by the most adaptable."

To the suggestion of coöperation in educational and humanitarian work in China the objection may be raised that the Chinese are hostile to the Japanese. True, but only in the sense in which the Irish are anti-English. Intelligent Chinese judge a tree by its fruit. They also recognize that ultimately they can and will assimilate the Japanese and their enterprizes in China just as the Southern states absorbed the Yankee enterprizes which migrated there after the war. It is a fact known to history that the Chinese, Koreans and Japanese have for centuries acted and reacted on each other without great bloodshed and with resulting benefit to each. In that fact may we find a clue to the solution of today's appalling enigma. Under unlightened leadership, with America's unchallenged idealism and friendliness toward China linked with the intimate Japanese knowledge of Chinese conditions and characteristics, there can be a peaceful coalition of forces—American, Japanese, Chinese—working with high resolve, with keen intelligence and with certainty of success to save China from herself, to herself and for herself.

New York City

Henry—He may be a great artist—but he has a peculiar way of doing things.

Happy—How's that?

Henry—He says he painted his greatest masterpiece on an empty stomach.—*Cornell Widow.*

"The King of Siam," said a diplomat, "who is the latest power to declare war on Germany, prides himself upon his English.

"When the King last visited London he met the late Lord Kitchener, whose Egyptian triumphs were still fresh.

"Desirous of telling Lord Kitchener that he was born to command, the Siamese monarch said:

"'Brave lord, you was made to order.'"—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The teacher was trying to convey an idea of devotion to the members of her class.

"Now suppose," she said, "a man working on the river-bank suddenly fell in. He could not swim and would be in danger of drowning. Picture the scene. The man's sudden fall, the cry for help. His wife knows his peril and, hearing his screams, rushes immediately to the bank. Why does she rush to the bank?"

Whereupon a boy in the rear exclaimed, "Why, to draw his insurance money."—*Harper's Magazine.*

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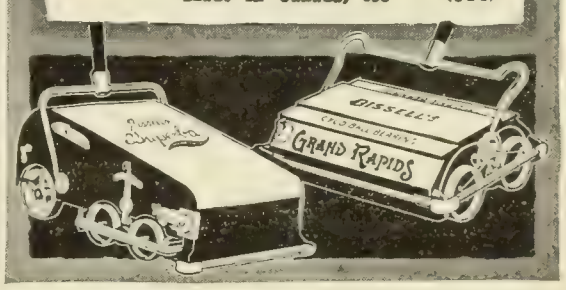
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DO GERMS AND CLIMATE CAUSE

CATARRH

COUGHS AND COLDS?

See The Independent dated October 6th, page 60, for a discussion on this subject by R. L. Alsaker, M. D., or send 10c for a copy of the magazine containing the article mentioned.

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HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. ORAL AND WRITTEN COMPOSITION.

The Story of the Week.

1. Read "War Taxes Voted." Then write a humorous short story concerning John Anybody's experiences in meeting war taxes. Write the story in such a way that it will end effectively with these words: "Goodness, goodness, me! I'm the man that's paying for the war!"
2. Imagine that you are a coal dealer. Prepare a circular letter to be sent to your customers to explain the recent orders of the Federal Fuel Administrator.
3. Imagine that you are a member of the United States Senate. Prepare a speech urging that Major General Pershing be given the full rank of "General."
4. Write a paragraph of contrast concerning the Monroe Doctrine, and the Japanese policy with regard to China.
5. Imagine that you have been asked by the voters of your district to present a report concerning the new radical party. Give your report in such a way that you will at once explain the principles of the new party, and your own attitude toward those principles.
6. Read "The Canadian Parliament Dissolved." Then write an enthusiastic editorial article on "The Loyalty of Canada," or, if you have read Burke's "Speech on Conciliation," write on "The Loyalty of Canada as a Proof of Some Points in Burke's Speech on Conciliation."
7. Write an editorial article in which you comment on, and answer, the Austrian Foreign Minister's proposals for peace.
8. Your father says: "Who is Bolo Pasha?" Give a clear, oral account of Bolo Pasha's life, and recent intrigues.
9. Some one says: "What a pity to shut off food and commodities from Holland and the other northern neutrals!" Give orally an explanation of the new embargo, and a convincing argument in favor of it.
10. Write a thoughtful, argumentative composition on the following topic: "Which Are Greater—the Reasons for or against Reprisals by the British?"
11. Having read the war news in The Story of the Week write a composition on the topic, "Recent Events That Foreshadow the Defeat of Germany."

The Widow Nolen.

1. Show in what ways the following characteristics aid in making the article interesting: suspense, humor, detail, suggestion.

What Chemistry Means to the Nation. By Julius Stieglitz.

1. Make a very short précis, or summary, of the article.

Creative Chemistry. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. Make a brief of the article, showing at once the nature of its contents, and the development of its thought.
2. What methods does Dr. Slosson follow in order to make technical matter clear to one who knows little or nothing of the subject?
3. In what ways does the article show extreme originality?
4. How does the author avoid undue use of technical terms, and of details?
5. Sum up the reasons that make the article interesting and instructive.

SECTION II. LITERATURE.

October First in the Great City. By Marguerite Wilkinson.

1. Explain the expressions, "The gods of October," and "The magic they make in the tops of the trees."
2. Prove that the poem is founded on contrast.
3. Point out examples of metaphor and of personification.
4. What impressions does the poem leave with the reader?

SECTION III. WORD STUDY.

1. Give the meaning and the derivation of every one of the following words prominent in The Story of the Week: strategic, reprisal, aggregating, treason, immunity, isolation, moribund, referendum, propaganda.

SECTION IV. GRAMMAR.

The Theatre that Comes to You. By Constance D'Arcy Mackay.

1. Point out the following three different types of sentences in the first column; several different uses of adverbs in the second column; one adverbial clause; three adjectival clauses and a clause used as the object of a verb in the third column.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. Financing the War—"Pay as We Fight," "War Taxes Voted."

1. The Appropriations Act discussed by Congressman Fitzgerald was drawn up by the Committee on Appropriations, the Revenue Act by the Committee on Ways and Means. Compare this system of preparing financial legislation with the English budget system. What are the advantages of each?
2. What national tax collecting agencies exist in your community? What agencies for spending federal appropriations?
3. How will the new Revenue Act affect your family? What advantage, direct or indirect, will you derive from the Appropriation Act?
4. Compare the proposed war expenditures of the United States with those of the other warring nations. Why are ours so much larger?

II. Political Parties in the United States—"Radicals Launch New Party."

1. Study the history of American political parties; note especially the conditions under which these parties originated. Does any one of them seem to have started under conditions similar to those here described?
2. What have the various groups represented in Chicago in common? Why can these groups not support the candidates of the present Democratic party? Republican? Progressive? Socialist?

III. European Interests in the Far East—"The Chinese Puzzle," "Japanese Policy Outlined."

1. "We may say of China . . . that she is bankrupt administratively . . . morally . . . financially," etc. Study the history of Chinese affairs during the past few years in the *International Year Book*, the *Statesman's Year Book*, or some similar manual with a view to confirming this statement.
2. "She [China] is a giantess fettered and enslaved." This process of enslavement began in 1840 and is still going on. Prove that this is so.
3. Explain these two phrases as far as they refer to China: (a) "spheres of influence." (b) "the open door."
4. "What Japan could do for China is shown by what Japan has done." What has Japan done for China during the past twenty-five years?
5. Contrast the present American attitude toward Japan with the attitude of two years ago. How do you account for the change?

IV. Canada a Typical Self-governing British Colony—"Canadian Parliament Dissolved."

1. Describe the Government of Canada. (See A. L. Lowell, *The Government of England*, Chapter LV, or some similar book.) Compare this Government with that of India or of one of the Crown colonies.
2. Discuss the changes which are taking place in the relation between the home Government and the colonies as the result of the war. (See The Independent, April 24, 1916, pages 124-125.)
3. How do you account for the opposition of the French Canadian Nationalist group to the new draft law? What was the attitude of the Australian Labor Party toward the same subject? (See The Independent, May 19, 1917, page 320.)

V. The New Industrial Revolution:

A. Chemistry as a Factor in Modern Industrialism—"America in Chemistry," "What Chemistry Means to the Nation," "Creative Chemistry."

1. From 1750 to 1850, the science of physics revolutionized the world's industries. Discuss some of the inventions that prove the truth of this statement.
2. Nowadays, industry is being revolutionized by the discoveries and the applications of chemistry. Discuss some of the industries in which this is true.

B. Industrial Coöperation—"Pulling Together," "The Food Fight," "Retail Coal Prices Fixed."

1. "Within each unit group of economic life . . . there is a process of integration," etc. Compare this process with that under the older competitive system described in your economics text book.
2. Distinguish between the process of "coördinating business and Government" discussed in the editorial and the process of doing the same thing advocated by the Socialists.
3. Show how the facts given in the article and in the news item referred to above confirm the three principles laid down in the editorial.





Must she wrestle with the old coal range, and struggle with the obsolete broom?

Is she treading away her strength on an old-fashioned machine?

Is she confronted with the everlasting Monday problem?

Are You Giving Your Wife a Square Deal?

As you sit in your office, surrounded by mechanical and electrical devices for saving time, money and labor, give a thought to your wife at home. Has she the right kind of household machinery with which to carry on *her* business, that of making the right kind of a home? Has she any efficient machinery at all?—or is she just a slave to methods which even her mother and her grandmother found tiresome and wasteful?

Take the question of sweeping. Have you given her a vacuum cleaner? You certainly would if you yourself had to go through the house with a back-breaking broom and breathe the dust-laden air. A Western Electric Vacuum Cleaner not only makes home cleaning easy, but also makes rugs last longer by removing the grit that grinds the life out of the fabric. Four cents' worth of electricity runs it six hours.

Who does the laundry work? Surely not your wife! Rubbing clothes to cleanliness is heart-breaking drudgery. The Western Electric Washer and Wringer starts at once to save your clothes. It turns them through the hot suds and dissolves away the dirt. With one, your wife or servant can do the wash easily. A week's wash uses only three cents' worth of current.

Try your hand at washing the dishes tonight and then you will know how tiresome and disagreeable a task this is. Then ask us to tell you how it is made quick and easy by the Western Electric Dishwasher. Four cents' worth of current washes the dishes for a week.

Years ago man made the ox earn his keep in the treadmill. But today it isn't necessary for your wife to treadle her strength away at the old-fashioned sewing machine—a clumsy, unsightly device. Give her a Western Electric Portable Sewing Machine that is no larger than a typewriter and can be carried to the work. Three hours' sewing can be done with a cent's worth of electricity.

You can buy many other Western Electric Household helps—fans, electric irons, toasters, etc., and these will go a long way towards helping your wife solve her servant problem, and meet the rising cost of running your home.

If your electric company or dealer cannot show you these devices, ask our nearest office to send you a copy of the Booklet No. 164-BJ, "Mrs. Bright's Way."

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Resinol Soap does this because it is an exquisitely pure and cleansing toilet soap containing the *Resinol* medication which physicians prescribe in the treatment of skin affections. With its use, the tendency to pimples is lessened, redness and roughness disappear, and the skin becomes a source of pride and satisfaction.

Resinol Soap builds good complexions without making extra demands on your already over-crowded day, and as for expense—at twenty-five cents a cake, Resinol Soap doubtless costs no more—perhaps even *less*—than the soap which you are at present using and which can do nothing but *cleanse*.

If the skin is in really bad condition through neglect or improper treatment, Resinol Soap should at first be aided by a little Resinol Ointment. Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. For a trial size free, write to Dept. 4-B, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. COMPOSITION.

The Story of the Week.

1. You have been asked to speak in your school assembly. Prepare a suitable address on "How the United States Government Is Directing the Distribution of Food."
2. Imagine that you happen to travel for some distance with a radical member of the I. W. W. Give the points that you would present to him in order to make him a full-hearted supporter of President Wilson's policies.
3. Imagine that you are an officer commanding a small body of drafted men. Explain to them the purpose, and the advantages, of the mental tests for soldiers.
4. You are to speak at a meeting of a general literary society. Prove the statement, "The Government should do everything in its power to insure the preservation of the press." Show, incidentally, what the Government is now doing for the press.
5. Your father is editor of a periodical published for sailors, shipbuilders and others especially interested in the sea. Write for his paper an editorial article on "The Week's Nautical News."
6. Read the war news in the Story of the Week. Then write an argumentative paragraph on the theme, "The war is rapidly nearing its conclusion."

Editorial Articles.

1. In a single paragraph explain exactly what is meant by academic freedom.
2. Show in what way "The Passing of National Sovereignty" is an example of climax.
3. Show in what way "To Investors" fulfils the requirements for parody. Why did the author use parody?

Will the German Fleet Come Out? By Park Benjamin.

1. Write a short précis, or summary, of the article.

Peace with Victory. By William H. Taft.

1. Write a brief of the entire article, writing the brief in such a way as to show the progress of thought.
2. Write a short summary of the points made against the Government of Germany.
3. Using the article as a reference, prove the proposition: "Ex-President Taft is a wise and patriotic American."

The Value of Your Vote. By J. Horace McFarland.

1. What proposition does the author emphasize? Show how he uses specific instance as a means of making his thought striking.

The Proportional Manager. By William E. Boynton.

1. Write a short argumentative composition for or against the plan of proportional representation.

War Work for Everybody. By Edward Earle Purinton.

1. Write a topical outline of the entire article.
2. In a letter addrest to Mr. Purinton tell what war work you are doing.

SECTION II. LITERATURE.

Ghosts and the Time. By Arthur Russell Taylor.

1. Show in what ways the theme of the story is like the theme of the Spectator paper called "The Coverly Ghost."
2. What different attitudes are taken toward the supernatural? Which attitude seems to you the most reasonable?
3. Why did Joseph Addison in "The Coverly Ghost," and Mr. Taylor in this story, present serious thought in the form of fiction?
4. Divide the story into six chapters, and make an appropriate title for every chapter.

SECTION III. WORD STUDY.

1. Give the meaning and the derivation of every one of the following words that occur in "Peace With Victory" by ex-President Taft: caste, Chauvinistic, dynasty, status quo, juncture, cynical, cult, Frankenstein, tenacity, memoirs, emissaries, inexorable, decadent, permeated.

SECTION IV. GRAMMAR.

1. Arrange with your classmates for a contest in syntax. The contest may be conducted as follows: (1) The teacher appoints two leaders; (2) The leaders choose sides; (3) All the members of the class look in this number of The Independent for words whose syntax seems difficult to explain; (4) On the following day the sides hold the contest, that side to be declared the winner that, after an equal number of rounds, has given the greatest number of correct answers.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. The Electoral Franchise—"The Value of Your Vote."

1. Make a brief statement of the provisions of your state constitution and of the constitution of the United States governing the electoral franchise. What changes, if any, would you suggest?
2. How many times has your father voted during the past four years? In which election did he take the most interest? Why?
3. Several times in the above article the writer compares the officers of the city, the state, and the nation to directors of a corporation. What is the value of such a comparison?

II. The Problem of City Government—"The Proportional Manager."

1. Write a brief account of the newer forms of city government. What are the advantages and disadvantages of these forms? (See The Independent, April 3, 1916, page 40.)
2. What new element in city government has been introduced in Ashtabula? What has been the result?
3. In what respect has the government of your own city improved during the past ten years? What further improvements can you suggest?

III. International Alliances and the World Peace—"The Passing of National Sovereignty," "Germans Debate Peace Prospects," "Peace with Victory."

1. Study one or more of the international alliances of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. What was the purpose of these alliances? What did each accomplish?
2. What was the theory of the "Balance of Power" in the nineteenth century? How did it work out in practise?
3. Discuss the origin and development of the "Triple Alliance," the "Triple Entente." How has each been modified in the last three years?
4. Suppose the Clerical and Socialist parties should gain control of the Government in Germany, would peace negotiations result?
5. "He who proposes peace now, therefore, either does not see the stakes for which the Allies are fighting," etc. On what grounds does ex-President Taft make this assertion?
6. Use your text book to check up Mr. Taft's brief résumé of German history contained in the paragraphs beginning: "Germany was long divided into little states," etc.
7. ". . . the verdict of history unquestionably will be that the war is due to Germany's failure to prevent it," etc. What are the facts which justify this statement?
8. How does Mr. Taft interpret President Wilson's statement that the Allies are fighting to make the world safe for democracy?
9. What relation does he see between the war and the League to Enforce Peace?

IV. The Government of Australia and the War—"Direct Action in Australia," "A Slacker Tax."

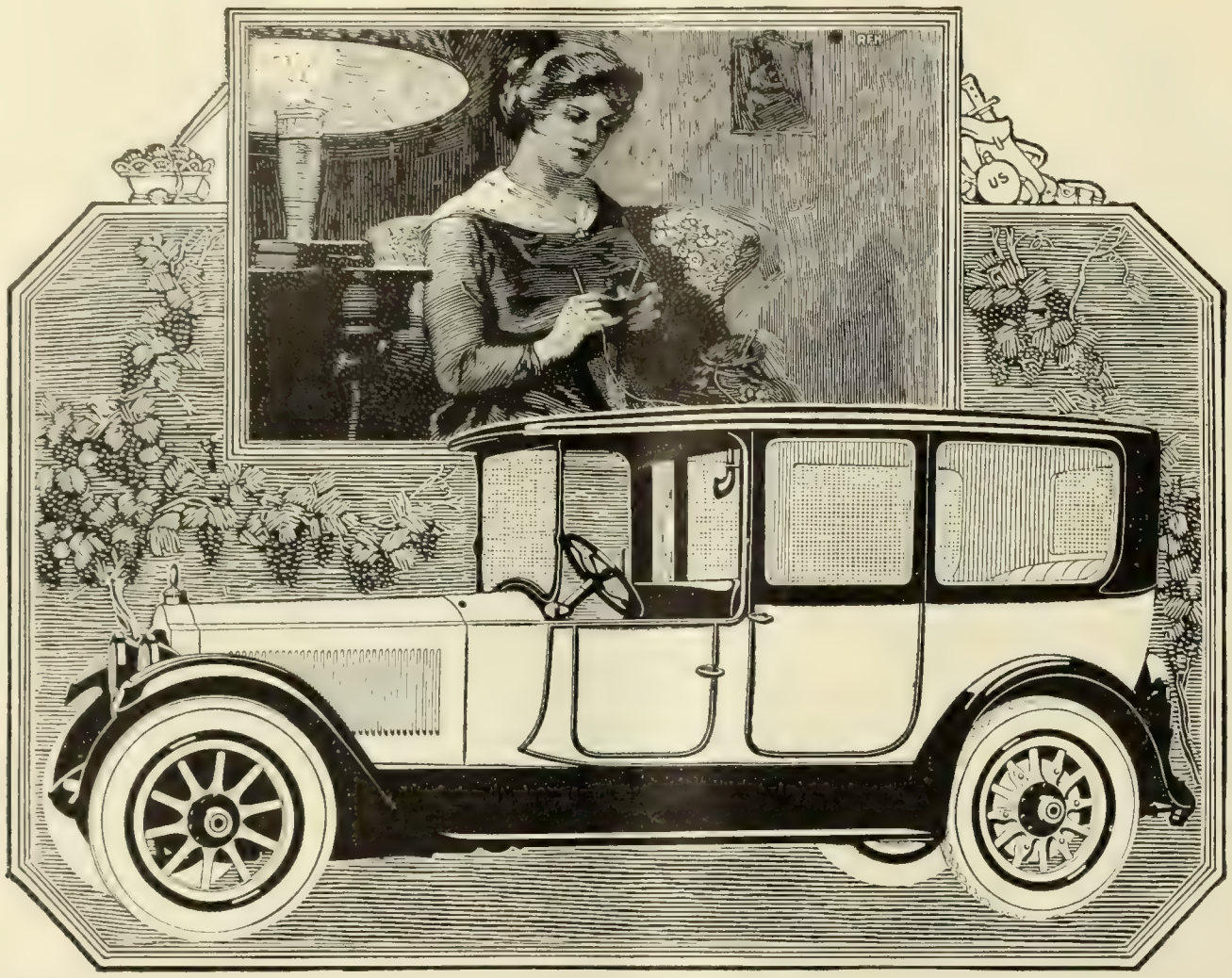
1. Study the history of Australia during the past ten or fifteen years. Does your investigation justify the statement: "The labor unions became the labor party and the labor party became the government," etc.
2. In the light of the information which you gathered last week and this week explain the following statements: (a) "Canada's difficulty is national," etc.; (b) "Australia's difficulty is chiefly economic," etc.

V. The Laws of Value and Price—"Is Price Fixing Possible?" "Food License Plan Proclaimed," "Senators Urge Paper Control."

1. "Economists have always maintained that it is impossible to solve the price control problem." Why?
2. "Specifically, there are additional reasons for increases in prices." What are they?
3. If the Government cannot prevent the working out of economic laws, what is the use of all of our legislation for the control of production and distribution of such articles as food, coal, paper, steel, etc.?

VI. Industrial Efficiency—"Big Business and the War," "The New Art of Hiring and Firing."

1. Contrast the following statements and show the change in industrial organization that is involved: (a) "The gospel of laissez faire has been the general basis of industry." (b) "Industry for the first time in its history is grasping what team work means."
2. What, according to Mr. Hayward, is the difference between American efficiency and Prussian efficiency?
3. From the point of view of labor efficiency what are the significant facts in the article?



The new Packard Limousine, seven passengers

Why do women knit?

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When she turns fiber into fabric, she adds to the vitally necessary output of textiles.

And thereby she helps to clothe the fighting man-power of the nation—and conserve the world's present resources.

To knit is her "bit."

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The outstanding fact about the Twin Six motor is that it *saves gasoline.* Its twelve small cylinders turn their charges into smooth, mighty power—without waste. All the force of the fuel is put to work.

And now, with the new model Packard you may have a more beautiful car, a "snappier," speedier car—and wring utmost power from every gallon of gasoline.

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The Independent

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HARPER'S WEEKLY



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THE FIGHTING TOP

DIRECTING THE GUNS. THE MAIN FIRE CONTROL TOP OF THE U. S. DREADNAUGHT "ARKANSAS" DURING ACTIVE FIRING

TO INVESTORS

WE wish to call the attention of our readers to an excellent opportunity for investment. The United States of America, Inc., is offering to the public $3,000,000,000 of 10-25 year 4% convertible gold bonds. A few facts about this corporation may be of interest. It was founded in 1776 by a merger of thirteen different firms, the New York Co., South Carolina Co., etc. Owing to certain administrative difficulties, the concern was reorganized in 1787 and a new charter, commonly called the Constitution, was issued. Geo. Washington, Esq., was the first President of the new corporation. Since that time the business has steadily grown and it now includes no less than forty-eight subsidiary concerns. The corporation includes more than 100,000,000 stockholders and is governed by a board of 531 directors known as the Congress. Woodrow Wilson is now the President of the corporation, having been elected to that position by the stockholders in 1912 and again in 1916. Few persons realize the size and resources of this corporation, but some idea of it may be gathered from the fact that this year's budget amounts to more than $21,000,000,000; that it owns more than three million square miles of real estate, including some of the best agricultural land and the most valuable coal and metal mines in the world, and that economists rate its aggregate assets of real and personal property at more than $187,000,000,000. It has never yet failed to make good on any financial or moral obligation, and unprejudiced foreign experts say that its credit is better than that of any other corporation. How would you like to become a bondholder of United States of America, Inc.?

THE PUBLIC, THE UNIVERSITY AND THE PROFESSOR

THE episode at Columbia University is more than an incident and much less than a crisis. It is a complicated and somewhat difficult moral situation which in all probability will be resolved by wisdom and an unselfish devotion to high standards of patriotism and of academic purpose. Better than any other case of so-called "academic freedom" that has thus far come to public attention, the dismissal of Professors Cattell and Dana and the resignation of Professor Beard present the problem of the interrelated and sometimes conflicting interests of the public, the university and the professor.

To every normal mind the public interest is paramount and always will be. When a nation is fighting for its life, or for human liberty, or to save civilization from the destroyer, the supreme duty of every man and woman worthy of the adjective "human" is to help win the war. For without the coöperation of which the nation is at present the highest and most effective example, without that freedom for individual initiative and development which the nation safeguards, and without that sum of achievements, including humane ideals, which we call civilization, we should not be human, we should be what once our forbears were, as the beasts that perish. The man who can't see, or who will not admit this truth, elects to remain, as Thomas Hobbes put it, "in a state of nature," which is "a war of every man against every man," and he has no rational ground for surprize when his normally constituted fellow-beings regard him and treat him as a public enemy.

It is, therefore, unfortunate that events at Columbia have confounded two distinct issues: one the legitimate freedom of speech of a citizen in time of war; the other the academic freedom of professors in times of peace.

In a republic it is right and necessary, in war as in peace, to assert the rights of minorities and of individuals to dissent and to criticize so long as they do not incite to crime or counsel resistance to any law while it stands unrepealed as law. The charge against Professors Cattell and Dana was that they overstepped these limits, and we understand that they admitted to President Butler their intent and effort to obstruct the intent of the National Government to send drafted soldiers to France. If these are the facts, their dismissal from the University was the plain duty of the trustees, and any colleague, student or citizen who objects to that action and upholds the conduct of the dismissed professors puts himself in the wrong in respect to the paramount duty of loyalty to his Government.

Moreover, if our information is trustworthy, the trustees gave the offenders every reasonable opportunity to take a right position. The suggestion had been made that possibly various members of the university faculties were making inadmissible statements and participating in inadmissible actions because no sharp line of demarkation had been drawn. It was therefore decided and arranged that on Commencement Day, June 6, President Butler should make an explicit statement and give forth an explicit warning on this point, which he did in these words:

> I say, with all possible emphasis, that there is and will be no place in Columbia University, either on the rolls of its faculties or on the rolls of its students, for any person who opposes or who counsels opposition to the effective enforcement of the laws of the United States, or who acts, speaks or writes treason. The separation of any such person from Columbia University will be as speedy as the discovery of his offense.

To give the greatest possible effect to this warning the trustees further agreed that no action should be taken against any professor or instructor on account of any words uttered or conduct alleged pertaining to the war before June 6, 1917. In consonance with this action, the charges upon which Professors Cattell and Dana were dismissed covered offenses committed after Commencement Day and in disregard of President Butler's warning.

Assuming that this is true history, it is regrettable, as we see it, that Professor Beard, whose loyalty is unquestioned, did not explicitly say in his letter of resignation that he could not so stretch his defense of free discussion as to cover the cases of Professors Cattell and Dana; and we think that every loyal instructor at Columbia, every loyal alumnus of the university and every loyal student, whatever position he may take upon the question of academic freedom, should make perfectly clear to the public that he does not stand by men who disobey law and obstruct government.

Next to the paramount interest of the public stand the interest, the efficiency and the honor of the university. The university has a life longer than that of the individual, and a function larger and more varied than any individual can discharge. Its duty is to conserve and to transmit knowledge, to widen the boundaries of knowledge, and to convert knowledge into worthy life and achievement. We intentionally introduce the word "worthy," for it is an essential part of the duty of a university to maintain high standards of manliness, unselfishness and honorable conduct.

These functions of the university cannot be discharged without the effective coöperation of men of affairs, men of learning, men of genius as investigators and discoverers, and a public which gives to the university its confidence, good will and patronage. University activities cost money—a great deal of money. They call for the tireless activities of a highly specialized group of intellectual men, and they must have the approval of a public opinion which is sensitive to both truth and right.

In the development of the American university the board of trustees has become legally responsible for the conduct of all its affairs, and because of the financial knowledge

and responsibility demanded, boards of trustees have more and more in practise become constituted as business men. These men are experts in business matters and it would be folly to question their superior judgment upon questions of university incomes and expenditures. In most instances they are well-educated and public-spirited men, but it does not follow that they are experts upon questions of research, of teaching, or of the probable effect upon human well-being of new theories, or controverted doctrines. It is natural that the men who make discoveries, devote themselves to critical scholarship, lecture and write books, should regard themselves as the real experts in this field.

And in certain parts of the field this judgment is not questioned by business men. Business members of boards of trustees do not undertake to tell professors of physics, chemistry, anatomy, surgery or bacteriology what they shall teach in their respective domains. But perhaps they do cling more tenaciously than sound judgment can justify to the notion that they are guardians of the public interest in the fields of religion, economics and politics.

This they do, we suspect, partly because there is not yet in the public mind a clear perception of the distinction between a university and a college, on the one hand, or between a college and a school, on the other hand. Confusion is apparent in much of the discussion over each new case of "academic freedom." Agitated parents write letters to newspapers upon the impropriety of permitting radical professors to spread heretical doctrines before "immature" minds and so undermine their beliefs. These protests spring from sincere feeling and demand a respectful hearing. Undoubtedly they should be heeded by trustees and by public officials charged with responsibility for the moral and intellectual care of minds that actually are "immature." But by the same token, trustees and the public have a duty to recognize that somewhere in the educational system there must be a place for mature minds and for fearless minds. Somewhere there must be a place for the men who question and discover, unless we are prepared to contend that knowledge has reached its limits, that all the doctrines and theories which we now hold are unalloyed truth, that all error has been discovered and eliminated, and that the intellectual advance of the human race has proceeded as far as it can or ought to go.

If such a contention would be absurd, it would seem that the time has come frankly to recognize that the university, unlike the school and the college, should be regarded and administered primarily as an aggregation of mature persons in which any doctrine, theory, contention, hypothesis or opinion that intellectual men in any part of the world regard as significant or important, may be brought under examination. And if so much be conceded it would seem further to follow that the university professorial body is a body of experts more adequate than the business men of the board of trustees to decide what limitations, regulations and procedures should govern university teaching. Professor Beard, by his courage and self sacrifice, has rendered a great public service in taking a stand which places upon the Columbia authorities responsibility for determining whether or not the university shall be a place for such freedom of study and teaching.

CITIZENS OF THE WORLD

WE sometimes meet the sort of person who declares in a spacious manner: "I have risen above all national patriotism, I am a citizen of the world." He asks to be relieved of the obligations of American citizenship because his only allegiance is due to Humanity.

We, too, believe in world citizenship. But a man is a citizen of the world *because* he belongs to some particular nation, just as a man is a citizen of the United States because he lives in some one of our states or territories. No one living in San Francisco says: "I cannot vote for Mayor because I am not a San Franciscan, I cannot vote for Governor because I am not a Californian but I will vote for President because I am an American-in-general." No idea is more false and mischievous than the theory that there is an opposition between allegiance to one of the members of a federation and allegiance to the federation itself. It has already cost the United States four years of civil war to prove that one need not choose between loyalty to the state and loyalty to the nation; that the liberty of each state and the union of all states are truly "one and inseparable." What will it cost to prove to some of our self-styled cosmopolitans that no resident of the United States can be a good internationalist unless he is a good American first?

THE PASSING OF NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY

THE Great War, which is now the world war, has proved at least one thing; that physical courage, military skill and zeal for conflict are the heritage of every people. The horrible engines of destruction which science has given to warfare have, indeed, proved effective in killing soldiers but not in frightening them. The sensitive, nervous, elaborately educated European of the twentieth century advances into a storm of shells that have just wiped out of existence thousands of his fellows with as much readiness as if he were taking his daily walk from home to the office. Nor is this true only of those peoples whom German pedantry terms the "master races," such as the Teuton, the Anglo-Saxon and the Japanese. In this war of a thousand races, nationalities and tribes the world has yet to find one that cannot, under good leadership, turn out creditable soldiers. We predict that when peace comes once more we will hear less about the "decadent Latin," the unwarlike Oriental and the submissive African.

But if men are equal, organizations are not equal. The war which has brought out so forcibly that one soldier is about as good as another has also made plain that one army may be so much better than another that there is no comparison between the two. If any people have shown themselves brave beyond the high level of average humanity it is surely the Russians, for their armies have faced attacks that were massacres and have suffered the largest number of casualties of all the belligerents. Yet it is the Russians who have yielded the most ground to their foes. Efficiency in war demands more than individual courage or even individual skill. Nine-tenths of modern war is equipment and organization.

Small nations, or nations economically weak, can achieve a good organization, but they cannot equip themselves with the weight of artillery and ammunition to defend their territories against a great power. It would be absurd to question the valor of the Belgians or of the warlike peoples of the Balkan peninsula, but the German steam roller crushed these nations almost as fast as it could be brought into action. Even such important nations as Italy and Austria-Hungary have had to look abroad for much of the equipment needed by their armies. At the present time only four nations, Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States, combine an effective military organization with the economic resources which can support it for a period of years under the stress of a twentieth century war. All other nations are more or less satellites of these four; and the United States organized its army but just in time to become one of the quadrumvirate which dictates the destinies of the world. After the war, perhaps, Russia may add a fifth to the number of the powers, for she has the resources and lacks only stable political and economic organization. There will not be a sixth for at least a generation and in the meantime, one of the present powers may have dropt out of the race and become an "appendix" nation, as Austria today is to Germany or Portugal to England.

We may look for an even greater degree of centraliza-

tion than this. The powers have abandoned diplomatic isolation and neutrality, perhaps forever. If Germany wins the war, or gains an inconclusive peace, there will be only two sovereign states in the world, the Pan-German Empire and a permanent defensive confederation of all the nations which Germany failed to conquer. Any nation that failed to seek security within this confederation would be an easy prey to the triumphant military machine in central Europe. If the Allies win and fail to use their victory aright there will be four or five independent sovereignties, each with its attendant satellites of little nations. If the Allies are wise they will pool their sovereignties into a common federation arising from the present Entente, which already includes, as President Wilson points out, four-fifths of the world. After the defeat of Germany there can arise no serious opponent to such a world league and there will therefore be but one great power on the planet. But nationality will still exist. By sacrificing sovereignty the small nations and the large as well will obtain eternal freedom and security

WHY NOT?

WHY read Shakespeare? Because he "hits it off." We picked up the Second Part of "King Henry the Fourth" and found, nine lines from the very start, Rumour "painted full of tongues" delivering himself thus:

> I speak of peace, while covert enmity,
> Under the smile of safety, wounds the world.
> And who but Rumour, who but only I,
> Make fearful musters and prepar'd defense,
> Whilst the big year, swol'n with some other griefs,
> Is thought with child by the stern tyrant war,
> And no such matter?

So Rumour lulls the ostrich pacifist to neglectful slumber and rouses the guineafowl militarist to empty clamor.

But Shakespeare said it better.

Why not read Shakespeare? He does hit it off.

DIRECT ACTION IN AUSTRALIA

NOT many years ago Australia was being held up for our admiration and emulation as "a country without strikes." By compulsory arbitration, compulsory unionization, state regulation, and government ownership of public utilities it was said to have solved the labor question. The labor unions became the labor party and the labor party became the government in most of the states and in the commonwealth. The labor governments proved to be at least as good as any other and many of their measures are admirable and worthy of adoption elsewhere. But in stopping strikes and reducing unrest Australia seems no more successful than the rest of the world. Compulsory arbitration turned out to be compulsory for only one side. When it meant raising wages or shortening hours it was effective, but if a decision of the labor court or arbitration board went in favor of the employer a little sabotage or slacking would soon make him sorry he had appealed and willing to concede the point. The chief difficulty has been the continuous reduction in the amount of work accomplished both in public and private establishments. This was due in part to the natural laziness of mankind, but more to the deliberate policy of making more jobs.

Finally, the reduction of output became so alarming that the Government officials began to study American management methods to see if there were not some ways by which the services could be made more efficient without making individual labor any more arduous. But greater efficiency was just what a dominant faction of the Australian union men did not want. They dreaded nothing so much as a stop-watch. The introduction of the harmless necessary time-cards to keep track of job work in the Government railroad shops precipitated a strike which tied up the traffic of the country and put a stop to the most essential industries. All the elaborate machinery for delay, consideration, conciliation, arbitration and maintenance of services broke down immediately and strikes and boycotts spread without authority or warning. When a railroad was declared "black" any goods or persons coming on it became thereby blackened. Any railroad connecting with it was also considered "black." Since coal was "black" everything conveyed by it or cooked by it became "black" also. The butcher, the baker and the candlestick-maker—or to put it in modern terms, the Government abattoirs, bakeries and electric plants—were put out of action. At Townsville the strikers notified the merchants that if they refused credit to any of their present customers they would be declared "black." To call a person "black" is equivalent to a decree of excommunication in medieval times and nobody can house him, feed him or sell him anything without risk of sharing in his ostracism. The extent of this reign of terror can be best shown by a quotation from the proclamation of Premier Hughes of the Australian Commonwealth, who was one of the organizers of the Labor party and first placed in power by their votes:

> The outrageous action of the seamen and wharf-laborers in striking without a moment's notice, and so, by refusing to sail and handle cargo, holding the country up, cannot and will not be tolerated.
>
> The Empire looks to us to do our duty, to send men, food and other products across the ocean. Yet, at the bidding of a handful of irresponsible men, dominated by wild extremists and the secret agents of Germany, transports and even hospital ships cannot be coaled. Vessels awaiting cargoes of wheat and flour are empty.
>
> Today the men engaged in stacking wheat bought by Britain have been called out, and in consequence many hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of this, the veritable staff of life, for Britain and for our own soldiers is now exposed to the rain.
>
> As a culminating point of their reckless and disloyal conduct, they have compelled the watchmen who guard the wheat stacks to abandon their posts, thus leaving millions of pounds worth of the most vital essential to victory at the mercy of the firestick of the I. W. W.

Like everything else that goes wrong nowadays the Australian strike is laid to the Germans. Nothing, of course, could please Germany more than the demoralization of one of the most valiant of her adversaries and no doubt German agents, if such there be in Australia after they have been hunted down for three years, would willingly aid such a movement, yet we may well be skeptical of this easy explanation. The fact is that the volunteer system has worked badly in Australia, for in sending the best of her manhood, 300,000 out of a population of 5,000,000, to Europe and Asia the country has been left defenseless against her most dangerous foes, her internal enemies. The most loyal and public-spirited young men have been sacrificed at Gallipoli and Lens, while the disloyal and selfish, the sneaks and the slackers, left among the remaining population have obtained a temporary ascendency in the labor movement which has hitherto for the most part been conducted in a decent and rational manner.

But the leaders in the present agitation, tho they may not be pro-German, are opposed to conscription and to the further participation of Australia in the war. They have, at any rate, no interest in the extension or maintenance of the British Empire and denounce kings with the same vigor as capitalists. The city, state and federal governments called for volunteers to keep up the supply of food and fuel. Thousands of farmers came in to handle coal and load vessels. College and grammar school boys went into the locomotive shops. Women were enrolled for all sorts of services. In spite of their lack of practise and skill some of these labor volunteers accomplished more in two hours than the former employees were accustomed to do in eight. In this way the railroad and train service was kept up sufficiently to prevent starvation and some of the strikers have been induced to go back to work on condition of receiving their old places and being paid full wages for the time they were out on strike. But for a month Australian commerce and industry were seriously crippled and the trouble is by no means over.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

And Now Ecuador The Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the republic of Ecuador has sent a cablegram to the national legation at Lima, the Peruvian capital, to the effect that Dr. Perl, the German Minister, will not be welcome in Ecuador. At present Dr. Perl is in Lima, having been accredited to both Peru and Ecuador by the German Government; but after Peru's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany he bethought himself of the smaller republic and attempted to transfer the legation to Quito, the Ecuadorian capital. But the country which he had so long slighted, by spending the whole of his tenure of office in Lima, was no longer open to him. The action of Ecuador is interpreted as a sign of sympathy with the Entente Allies and as virtually an act of hostility to Germany.

The Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to Washington the reasons which impelled his nation to break with Germany. He explained that until the entrance of the United States into the Great War Peru had consistently maintained the duties of neutrality, but that the nation had lost no time in expressing full sympathy with the war policy of this Government. Since joint action of all the American republics, which Peru had favored, proved impossible, there was no immediate step taken to abandon formal neutrality. But Peru was finally compelled to break off relations with Germany because of "an outrage for which it duly but vainly claimed appropriate reparation—the sinking of the vessel 'Lorton' by a German submarine off the coast of Spain while the ship was plying between neutral ports engaged in a lawful trade without infringing even the German rules respecting closed zone unknown to international law." All the Peruvian consuls in Germany have been recalled.

Uruguay, unlike Peru, did not break with Germany on account of any specific national injury. An Uruguayan diplomat in a recent interview openly admitted that the only cause of the severance of diplomatic relations was the general sympathy of the people for the cause of the Entente Allies. "As soon as my Government arrived at the conclusion that Germany was in the wrong in the war it became inevitable that we would break off diplomatic relations with the Kaiser's Government." He referred to the hospitable reception given to American warships on the occasion of a recent visit of courtesy as evidence of the good feeling existing between Uruguay and the United States. In no country of South America has popular enthusiasm for the Pan-American policy of resistance to German maritime aggression been greater than in Uruguay. As soon as the Government had acted, one hundred thousand persons assembled for a public demonstration at Montevideo, the capital of the republic. The adhesion of Uruguay to the Allies is of real importance because the republic is one of the great wheat producing regions of the continent and also does a large export trade in meat. Friendly diplomatic relations will make it easier to regulate the grain and meat exportation in the interest of the nations now fighting Germany.

THE GREAT WAR

October 8—Sixteen British ships sunk in previous week. Ecuador refuses to receive German envoy. German attacks repulsed near Ypres.

October 9—British take Poelcapelle. United States lets naval contracts.

October 10—President proclaims food licensing system. New Russian ministry assumes office.

October 11—Great Britain cuts commercial cable communication with Holland. Lloyd George insists French must have Alsace-Lorraine.

October 12—British gain in the direction of Passchendaele. German Minister of Marine von Capelle resigns.

October 13—Germans land on islands in Gulf of Riga. $1,800,000,000 war budget for six months presented to Austrian Parliament.

October 14—Kerensky appeals to Baltic fleet to defend Petrograd. President Wilson designates October 24 as Liberty Loan Day.

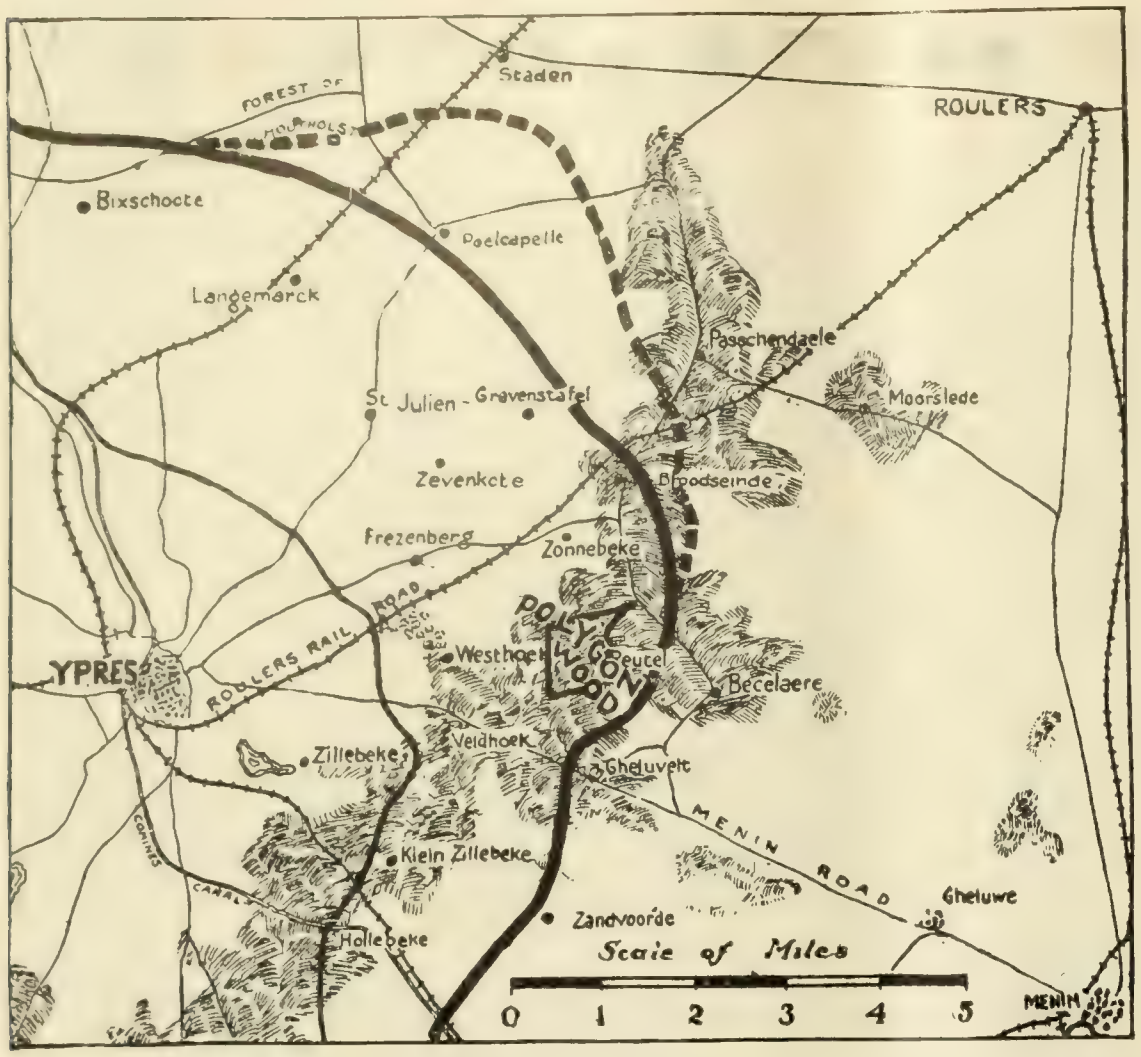
Baltic Islands Occupied The outstanding event of the week on the eastern front was the landing of German troops on the Russian islands of Oesel and Dagö. These two large islands lie in the eastern part of the Baltic, a short distance from the Russian mainland and between the Gulf of Riga and the Gulf of Finland. The German fleet silenced the land batteries protecting the islands and thus made possible the landing of detachments of the army. The incident is interesting to the student of military technique because it is one of the few instances in the present war of the landing of an army on a defended enemy coast. As a rule overseas expeditions have been landed on friendly or neutral territory,



International Film

THE WAY IT LOOKED IN PETROGRAD

This extraordinary photograph, published by courtesy of the London *Daily Mail*, shows a scene in the Nevski Prospect during the Leninist revolt in July. A machine gun on the roof of the Public Library, in the background, is firing on the people in the street



FORWARD!

The heavy black line immediately east of Ypres indicates the position of the Allies in July. The second line the position reached by the first week of October. The broken line shows the ground won in the attacks of October 4 and October 9. Notice that the ridge of high ground, indicated by shading, is now almost wholly in the possession of the British and the French

as when the British landed forces in France and at Salonica. The Germans seem to have encountered little difficulty in gaining a hold on the shores of Oesel and Dagö, and doubtless they would have made the attempt soon after the fall of Riga if the mutiny in the German fleet had not made the naval chiefs reluctant for a time to trust to a disaffected and unreliable branch of the service.

With the islands once securely in the possession of the Germans, the situation of the Russians becomes very precarious. Should the Germans use them as bases for an invasion of the mainland, the presence of a hostile army in Esthonia would compel the Russians to retire from their present line of defense along the Dvina to a new line much farther north and east. Should the Germans use the islands as stepping stones for an invasion by way of Finland (which country could all too easily be seduced from its allegiance to Russia by a promise of complete independence), Petrograd will be menaced from the north. The Germans may decide to occupy the Gulf of Finland with their navy and attack the Russian capital directly. In that case everything would depend upon the loyalty and discipline of the Russian navy and the garrison of Kronstadt, and recent events make it doubtful that much dependence can be placed upon the sailors and garrison troops in the Baltic war zone. Even if the Germans refrain from more ambitious plans, their control of the Baltic islands will enable them to make airplane raids on Petrograd from a distance of only 240 miles and to bottle up the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Finland, thus assuring complete German domination of the Baltic.

The Russian Provisional Parliament

The Russian situation may be briefly but not inaccurately summarized in the formula that national unity varies inversely with military success. The early victories in Galicia were followed by a general collapse of the army and the demoralization of the whole political structure of the Republic, but the subsequent disasters enabled Kerensky to make himself virtual dictator and the present menace to Petrograd has made it possible for a coalition government to assume office in spite of the protests of the Bolsheviki. The Democratic Congress closed its sessions on October 7. Every moment that the Congress was in existence was one of anxiety for Premier Kerensky, since the more radical delegates were openly hostile to his government, but he succeeded in gaining the two essential points for which he contended: that the ministry should include Constitutional Democrats as well as Socialists and that it should not be responsible to the new provisional Parliament.

The Parliament, which is an outgrowth of the Democratic Congress, altho it includes also a few representatives of parties less radical than those which composed the Congress, has received the official title of "Temporary Council of the Russian Republic." It will have the right to debate legislation and to put questions to the ministry on their conduct of national affairs, but it will not be empowered to assume for itself the administration of the Government. There will be no legislative body with full governing powers until the general elections can be held for the Constituent Assembly. Plans are already under way for this election and the Government has divided the army and navy into electoral districts so that they may share with the civilian population the privilege of choosing delegates.

The Steam Roller in Flanders

The British have not rested on their laurels. On the contrary, they are pushing their advantage in Flanders with an energy that betokens apprehension of the approach of winter and the inevitable slowing up of the campaign. How much they hope to accomplish before cold weather is uncertain; they have already occupied almost the whole of the Passchendaele-Gheluvelt ridge and hammered into shapeless mud several miles of carefully constructed field fortifications. It seems, however, impossible to expect any decisive victory in the west until next spring. The almost total paralysis of Russia and the consistently unfavorable weather conditions have robbed the Flanders campaign of half its effectiveness. A wet summer and a wet fall have made the country east of Ypres an almost impassable bog. To the Germans the bad weather is of less consequence since their inferiority in numbers and artillery power compels them in any case to remain on the defensive. Many German attacks have been made on the British positions, but they have been small and local in scope; never amounting to a sustained offensive.

Early in the morning on October 9 the British and French made a combined attack northeast of Ypres. The British pushed forward for about a mile, occupying the village of Poelcapelle, while the French reached Houtholst wood. In one place the Germans were caught by surprize, not believing that any attack could be made in such stormy weather. The soldiers had to advance thru a driving rain with streamlets overflowing their banks and converting the battlefield into a shallow lake. The shell holes, filled with rain water, were veritable man-traps. But in spite of every obstacle the attack was carried out in perfect form and its objectives fully gained. Over two thousand prisoners were taken and several pieces of artillery.

Three days later the attack was repeated. Less ground was won, but the British lines were brought closer to Passchendaele. Nearly eight hundred Germans were taken prisoners. No immediate attempt was made by the Germans to regain their lost positions, the torrential rains discouraging both armies alike from assuming the offensive. The Germans admit that, altho fighting on the defensive, their losses during the last few weeks in Flanders have been greater than in the bloodiest battles of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

Germans Debate Peace Prospects

The German Reichstag has for several days been considering the possibility of peace in the light of the Pope's proposal, the German and Austro-Hungarian replies and President Wilson's answer. The issues of peace and war became subjects of controversy thru the activities of the Pan-Germans and their new political organization, the Vaterland party. The Socialist deputy Landsberg demanded that the Government state its attitude in regard to the imperialistic agitation of this party and accused chiefs of the army and navy of propagating Pan-German ideas among the soldiers and sailors. War Minister von Stein answered the Socialist charges, denying that any political propaganda was permitted in the army but admitting that the authorities took care that the soldiers were "enlightened" as to the causes and conditions of the war. Secretary Helfferich of the Interior also attempted to justify the conduct of the Government, but he was howled down by the radicals. George Gothien, a Progressive member of the Reichstag, declared that the U-boat campaign had failed and that the German middle class was rapidly becoming impoverished by the war. He demanded an early peace to save the economic life of the German nation.

Dr. von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, declared that the only important question which forbade an early peace was that of Alsace-Lorraine. He added: "There can be but one answer to the question, 'Can Germany in any form make concessions with regard to Alsace-Lorraine?' That answer is 'No.' So long as one German hand can hold a gun the integrity of the territory handed down to us as a glorious inheritance by our forefathers can never be the object of negotiations or concessions." Yet, in spite of these brave words, the Reichstag is considering a new constitution for Alsace-Lorraine, which, while retaining it within the Empire, will confer an increased measure of home rule. If this is done it will certainly be a "concession," tho not, perhaps, adequate for the purchase of peace. Premier Lloyd-George at once retorted to the peace overtures of von Kühlmann that England would support to the end the French determination to reconquer the lost provinces.

German Sailors Mutiny

It has just been learned thru debates in the Reichstag and the leakage of news thru neutral countries that a serious mutiny took place on board several German warships during the first week of September. That the secret was kept so long from Germany's enemies is a tribute to the efficiency of the censorship. Even now, all of the details of the outbreak are more or less uncertain. The crews of four battleships, the "Westfalen," "Kaiser," "Prinz Regent" and "Luitpold," appear to have risen against their officers while the ships were in Wilhelmshaven harbor. The "Nürnberg" crew revolted during a cruise in the North Sea. None of these mutinies were successful; in each case the insurgent sailors were overpowered and punished. There have been several explanations of the conduct of the sailors: bad food, idleness, dislike of submarine service and pacifist propaganda.

Vice Admiral von Capelle, the Minister of Marine, declared: "It is unfortunately a sad fact that the Russian revolution turned the heads of some persons in our navy and introduced revolutionary ideas among them. Their insensate plan was to recruit representatives on all the ships, to cause the crews to refuse to obey orders, to paralyze the fleet and to force peace upon the country." He alleged that one of the ringleaders of the mutiny had conferred with three members of the Reichstag, Dittman, Haase and Vogtherr, all of whom belong to the anti-war faction of the Socialist party. Naturally, this charge produced a storm in the Reichstag, the Socialists demanding proof and the conservative and imperialist parties demanding the punishment of the guilty. The three men accused of fomenting sedition indignantly denied the accusation. The press took up the debate and argued for and against the prosecution of the Socialists. Many opponents of the Government charged that the ministry was making use of the naval mutiny to combat peace propaganda by bringing allegations of treasonable conduct against members of the Reichstag. Minister of Marine von Capelle has resigned in consequence of the criticism to which he was subjected by the Reichstag.

The significance of the Wilhelmshaven outbreak is very great, since it is the first clear sign of a spirit of insubordination and discontent in the military forces of the empire. Germany has had a fair share of riots and strikes during the stress of war, but these have always been limited to the civilian population. There has hitherto been nothing in Germany like the revolutionary activity of the Russian army or the wholesale surrenders of the Slavic regiments of Austria-Hungary. It is true that on the western front many Germans have yielded themselves willing prisoners, but this rarely took place before discipline had been broken down by prolonged artillery fire.

The Unspeakable Turk

Information from the Caucasus tells of wholesale massacres of the Arabs in Asia Minor carried out by Turkish officials. Among the victims were members of the Arabian committee working in Paris before the war. During the war many of them returned to the Ottoman Empire and were given civil or military posts, but they were recently arrested and hanged on suspicion of disloyalty. The Turkish anger against the Arabs is very easy to understand, for a large part of Arabia has been in open revolt against Turkish sovereignty for months past and in active coöperation with the British forces.

Since the entrance of Greece into the war on the side of the Entente Allies the Turks have commenced the destruction of the Greek settlements in Asia Minor. It is estimated that no less than 700,000 Greeks have been driven from their homes. As yet the number of Greeks killed is not so great as the number of Armenians and Syrians victimized by the Turks, but deportation is usually followed by massacre in Ottoman lands, and several Greek towns have already been wiped out by fire and sword. American missionaries who



Paul Thompson

THE LIBERTY BANK

You can trust New York to find a new device for interesting people in the Liberty Loan. The National League for Woman's Service erected this replica of the Sub-Treasury Building in [illegible] Square, opened it with appropriate ceremonies and took in $10,000 worth of bonds the first day

have recently returned from Armenia tell of German assistance to the Turks in carrying out their program of deportation. It is apparently the Turkish policy to solve the question of nationalities in their realms by putting to death all Armenians, Syrians, Jews, Greeks and Arabs, so that only Ottoman Turks will be left to inhabit the land. The hope that the Greeks would remain neutral and the fact that the Arabs were fellow Mohammedans may have postponed the massacre of those races till the present, but the policy of elimination now has unrestricted scope. It is not known whether Germany and Austria-Hungary have at any time protested against these massacres or to what extent they have approved them.

Dutch Cables Under Ban The British Government has suspended all commercial cable communication with The Netherlands. This restriction is believed to be due to the failure of the Dutch authorities to stop German traffic in Dutch waters in certain materials useful for military purposes. The decision of the British authorities was not taken with the aim of punishing or coercing the Dutch, but as a precautionary measure to make doubly certain that Germany will be cut off from indirect commercial relations with Allied or neutral countries. Many Dutch ships are still detained in American harbors, having been refused license to import goods into The Netherlands from the United States so long as active trade in contraband of war continues between Holland and Germany. And now the British have added to their restriction on commodity exports to the Dutch an embargo on commercial cablegrams.

A Slacker Tax The most interesting feature of the new federal budget of Australia is the income tax on unenlisted bachelors. Every Australian man without wife or children, who is between the ages of 21 and 45, must pay to the Commonwealth of Australia ten per cent of his taxable income in addition to all other taxes, unless, of course, he is serving in the army. This tax is expected to bring in £500,000 ($2,500,000) during the next ten months, which will be used for the repatriation of soldiers. The new war profits tax will raise about twice this sum, and the regular land and income taxes are expected to yield £9,500,000 ($47,500,000). These sums seem very small after the enormous war expenditures assumed by the United States, but to them must be added heavy state taxes, indirect taxes and large war loans. Thus far in the war Australia has spent £26,000,000 out of revenue ($130,000,000) and raised £189,000,000 by loan ($945,000,000).

The income tax on unenlisted bachelors must not be confused with a payment of bounties to substitutes by those wishing to avoid military service, such as was permitted under the draft law during the American Civil War. No Australian has been drafted for foreign service. The laws of the Commonwealth provide for universal military training, but the proposal to make foreign service compulsory during the war was defeated by a small majority of negative votes when submitted to the people on referendum. The Commonwealth Government is not unwilling to introduce the draft, but it has not ventured to do so in view of the adverse verdict given by the people. Apparently the new tax is designed to put a certain amount of pressure upon those reluctant to enlist as well as to distribute more equitably the burdens of war. Australia, like Canada, has raised by the volunteer system large armies which have done their full share in the work of the war, but in both countries a seditious minority has made it difficult to put the full force of the nation into the struggle. Canada's difficulty is national; the hostility of a part of the French-speaking population to the Dominion Government. Australia's difficulty is chiefly economic; the hostility of the more radical labor unions to the war and their desire to take advantage of the national emergency to carry on "the class war." Large sections of the country have been paralyzed by a series of strikes which extended even to public employees, and seem designed less to gain particular points of controversy than to strike a blow at "the capitalist system" and hamper the prosecution of the war.



Press Illustrating

A DRINKING BAG

The tin pail is becoming as obsolete in the army as the old oaken bucket. The soldier of today drinks out of a canvas bag. It collapses and packs easily and it has a filter attachment, too

Lansing Makes New Charges Secretary of State Lansing has again made public evidence of German plots undertaken in the United States while we were yet a neutral nation. The incriminating evidence consists of two cablegrams from Foreign Secretary Zimmermann to Ambassador von Bernstorff and one cablegram in reply. The first, dated in January, 1916, announced that the Germany army authorities desired "energetic action in regard to proposed destruction of the Canadian Pacific Railway at several points, with a view to complete and protracted interruption of traffic." The second, sent later in the month, mentioned Joseph McGarrity, John Keating and Jeremiah O'Leary as men who would furnish information as to "persons suitable for carrying on sabotage in the United States and Canada." Sabotage (i. e., secret destruction of factory equipment or products) was especially recommended for munitions factories. Certain precautions were mentioned in the cablegram. "Railway embankments and bridges must not be touched. Embassy must in no circumstances be compromised. Similar precautions must be taken in regard to Irish German-American propaganda." Jeremiah O'Leary, who has been one of the most conspicuous pro-German agitators in America, was described by the German Foreign Office as "reliable but not always discreet." Count Bernstorff's message discussed the prospects of "a vigorous campaign to secure a majority in both houses of Congress favorable to Germany."

Two of the men mentioned in the cablegrams, Jeremiah O'Leary and Dr. Hale, deny that they had connection with the intrigues of the German diplomatic service. O'Leary's previous record was such, however, that it is not surprizing that the German Government recommended him as a useful tool. It will be remembered that during the Presidential campaign of last year O'Leary sent a telegram to President Wilson berating him for his "pro-English" foreign policy and received the prompt reply, "I would feel deeply mortified to have you or anybody like you vote for me." Ambassador von Bernstorff has already been proved guilty, by earlier revelations, of aiding the French traitor Bolo Pasha and of organizing public sentiment to influence Congress in favor of Germany, using for the purpose an ample corruption fund, but the present evidence furnished by Secretary Lansing convicts him also of promoting the destruction of property in a country to which he was an accredited representative and which had given him every diplomatic courtesy and hospitality.

Food License Plan Proclaimed Acting under the authority given him by the terms of the Food Control Act, President Wilson has proclaimed the system which will govern the manufacture, storage, importation and distribution of essential foodstuffs. Persons, firms, corporations and associations operating cold storage warehouses or grain elevators and warehouses, or engaged in importing, manufacturing or distributing such staples as grain, flour, vegetable oils, fats, meats, fish, poultry, milk and dairy products, canned vegetables, dried fruits and sugar, are required to obtain licenses from the Food Administration License Division at Washington. Those who fail to obtain licenses

before November first are forbidden to carry on the businesses specified in the proclamation. Certain exceptions, however, are allowed. Operators of grain elevators and warehouses and sugar manufacturers are exempted if they have already been licensed. Retailers whose gross sales do not exceed $100,000 a year, common carriers, farmers, fishermen, dealers on an exchange or board of trade, and millers, canners, packers, poultrymen and others the extent of whose business does not exceed a stated minimum are also exempt. In effect, the licensing regulation applies only to the middlemen who do business on a large scale. Those who come within the terms of the proclamation and fail to observe the license requirement are liable to fine and imprisonment. The purpose of the license system is to direct food distribution and render easy the detection of speculation, unreasonable prices and hoarding. Dealers are required to furnish the agents of the Food Administration with all information necessary to facilitate their work of inspection and direction.

Senators Urge Paper Control

One of the subjects which will engage the attention of Congress during the coming session will be that of Federal control of the manufacture and sale of news print paper. In a resolution introduced by Senator Smith, of Arizona, and approved by the Senate Printing Committee it is urged "that all mills producing, and all agencies distributing, print paper and mechanical and chemical pulp in the United States be operated on Government account, and that these products be pooled in the hands of a Government agency and equitably distributed at a price based upon cost of production and distribution, plus a fair profit per ton." Canada, which exports to the United States three-fourths of the print paper made within the Dominion, is invited to form a similar agency to cooperate with our Government.

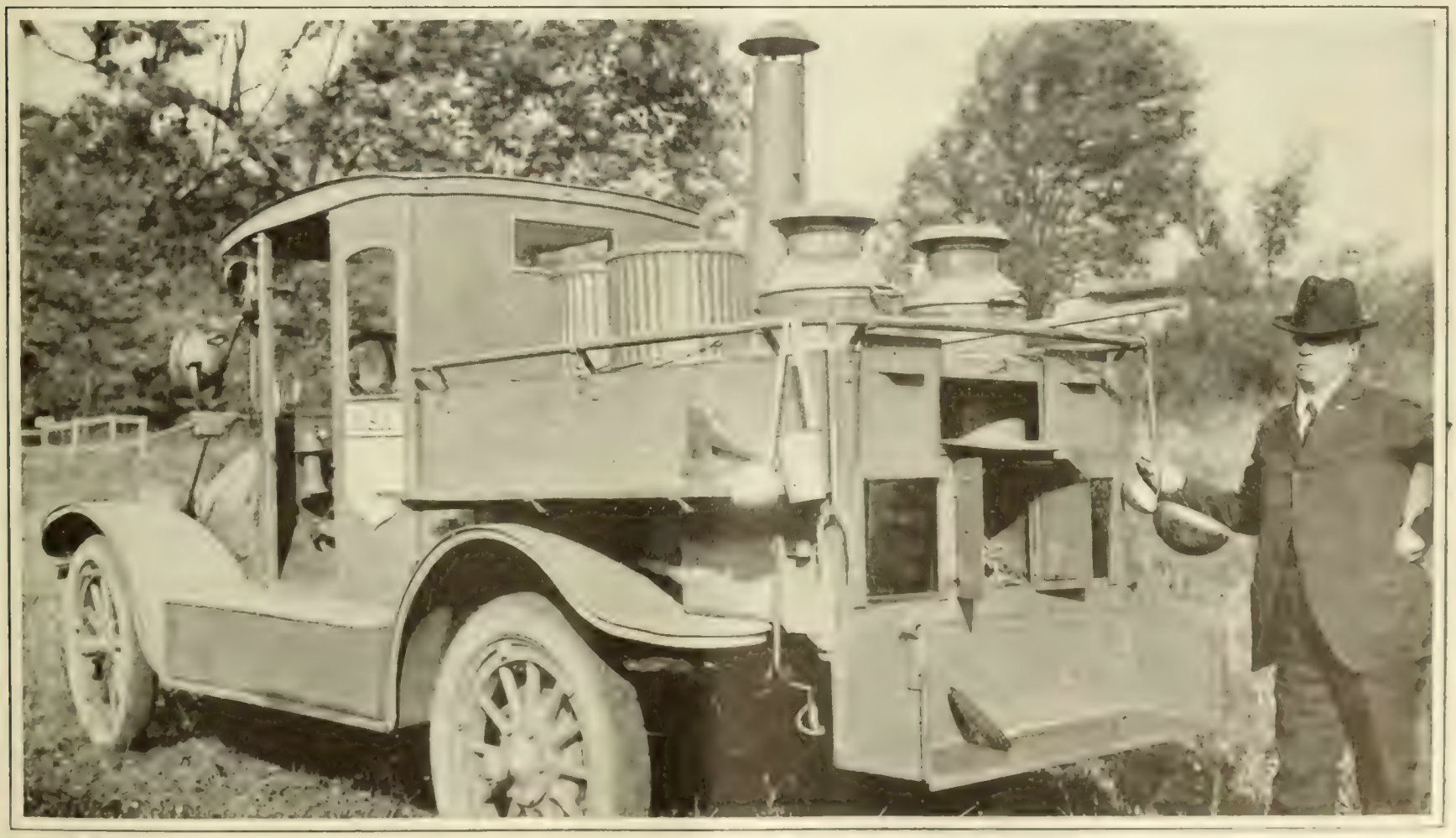
The report of the Senate committee cites evidence from the findings made by the Federal Trade Commission as to the conditions prevailing in the paper industry. Seven paper manufacturers have already been indicted for violation of the Sherman Law in entering into agreements to restrict the paper supply and maintain a high level of prices. The Federal Trade Commission has reported that at prevailing market prices newsprint will cost the publishers this year more than $105,000,000, and that $17,500,000 of this sum represents net profits in excess of the profits exacted during the previous year. The Senate commission further pointed out that "if the price of paper is held so high that many newspapers cannot afford to continue publication, the information of the public will be curtailed. . . . The Government should do everything in its power to insure the preservation of the press, especially in a time like the present, when newspapers and periodicals are such a vital force in helping the cause of humanity against military madness."

The I. W. W. Again

As a result of the recent confiscation of the records of the Industrial Workers of the World, which were found to contain much incriminating evidence, William D. Haywood, the general secretary of the organization, and 167 of his associates were arrested on charges of seditious conspiracy. So far as the evidence has been made public there has not been a direct connection between the I. W. W. and the agents of the German Government, altho one letter to Mr. Haywood boasted that "we have the good-will of the German people here and we feel that they are in sympathy with our cause." An article in the I. W. W. organ "Solidarity" speaks openly of their wish to have the power to "stop every train, ship, mine and mill, every food and supply train, every wheel of industry and thus paralyze the machinery of murder." One circular advocates "a general strike of all men employed in the harvest fields and fruit orchards," and a book on sabotage which was circulated suggested that in selecting men to injure the railroads the most skilled and experienced railroad men be chosen "who would by a single stroke disable and render useless for some days the materials necessary for the regular performance of the service and the movements of the trains."

Enlarging the Navy

Secretary Daniels of the Navy has awarded contracts to five private shipbuilding companies for the construction of $350,000,000 worth of destroyers, using for the purpose an emergency appropriation voted by Congress. The number of warships of all classes the construction of which has been undertaken by the United States is now placed at 787. The total cost of the naval building program is estimated at no less than $1,150,400,000. This includes not only the actual material and labor which goes into the making of the ships, but the purchase of sites, the building of shipyards and all the costly work of preparation. Private builders



Harris & Ewing

AN OFFICIAL KITCHEN

This army rolling kitchen, which was successfully used on the Mexican border, will probably become the standard means of feeding the American soldiers in France. One of its special features is the truck, which can be detached and used for ordinary transportation while the kitchen is in action



FOR OUR EIGHTY THOUSAND NEGRO TROOPS

Emmett J. Scott, secretary of Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed as a special assistant to the Secretary of War to look after the interests of the Negro soldiers. Mr. Scott was private secretary to Booker T. Washington for eighteen years and was a member of the commission appointed by President Taft to investigate conditions in Liberia

were unable to take the risk of enlarging their equipment sufficiently to handle the monster construction program and therefore the Navy had to purchase ground and build plants. The work will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, and by the time the new ships are built thousands of sailors, already in training, will be ready to operate them.

Sea Insurance Rates Cut

The Treasury Department has announced that the Bureau of War Risk Insurance has reduced its rates on all American steamers and cargoes traversing the war zone from 6½ to 5 per cent. This reduction, it is stated, is made because of the corresponding decrease in risks. Insurance rates on Norwegian cargoes have been reduced from 8 to 7 per cent. Hitherto the alterations in war risk rates have all been in the same direction, upward, and the present "downward revision" is significant of the increasing success of the war against the U-boat. Thruout September and thus far in October shipping losses have been much lower than during any previous month since the beginning of the unrestricted submarine campaign.

During the week which ended October 7 fourteen British ships of more than 1600 tons each and two smaller ships were sunk by mine or submarine. This is not quite so good a record as that of the previous week, in which only eleven large vessels and two small ones were lost, but the week's loss was so small that British shipyards were able to put more tonnage in commission than the Germans were able to destroy. British authorities claim to have sunk more German submarines within the past three months than during any similar period in the past. Perhaps the most significant feature of the situation is the slight extent to which commerce has been impeded by the German blockade of the British coasts. The weekly arrivals and departures of vessels from British ports total more than five thousand, and, in fact, are more numerous at the present time than in March and April. The volume of imports in 1917 was not appreciably less than during the same months of 1916. No one would deny that the incessant sinking of merchant ships is a very serious financial loss to the Allies and full of menace for the future, but there has thus far been no food shortage or privation in France or England which can be directly traced to the operation of the German submarines, and no interruption in the transportation of men and munitions from the United States.

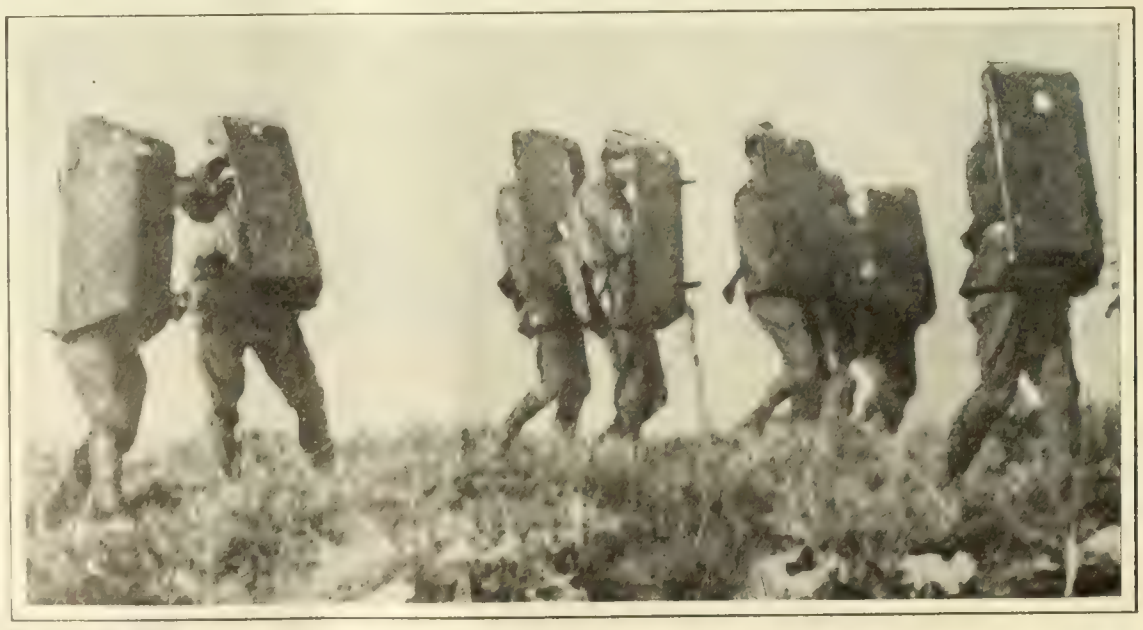
An unfortunate incident of naval warfare was the recent firing on an Italian submarine by American gunners, who mistook it for a German U-boat. One officer and one enlisted man were killed. The American Government sent a message of regret to the Italian Government, altho the fault for the accident seems to rest with the Italian vessel, which failed to answer the American signal. The British and the Germans have each lost a cruiser within the past few days. The British cruiser "Drake," of 14,100 tons, was torpedoed off the Irish coast. The majority of the ship's company was saved, as the accident occurred close to shore.

Testing Soldiers' Minds

The War Department announces that the long-planned system of psychological examinations of drafted men has now been started at four big cantonments, Camp Devens, Massachusetts; Camp Dix, New Jersey; Camp Lee, Virginia, and Camp Taylor, Kentucky. There are about 160,000 men in these camps, and it is possible that no psychological experiment has ever before been carried out on so large a scale. The system of examination used has already been tested out on some four thousand men in the regular army, officers' training camps and naval stations. Plans were first worked out by a committee on the examination of recruits of the American Psychological Association and the work was privately financed until the Government was convinced of its usefulness. Now the examinations are conducted under the authority of Surgeon General Gorgas.

Politics and Murder

Mayor Thomas B. Smith of Philadelphia has been bound over by the grand jury on charges of conspiracy to murder and of misconduct in office. Police Lieutenant David Bennett; Isaac Deutsch, a politician whose fight for election in the fifth ward primary was the immediate occasion of the Philadelphia riot in September; certain members of the police force, and a number of "gunmen" imported from New York have also been held for trial. Men even "higher up" than Mayor Smith have been mentioned in connection with the case. State Senator Edwin H. Vare and his brother, Congressman William S. Vare, were named by witnesses as behind the movement to import thugs into the fifth ward on primary election day. Senator Vare denied the charges brought against himself and his brother. James A. Carey, Deutsch's rival in the primary, testified that Mayor Smith had threatened to "go the limit" to defeat him and secure the election of Deutsch. Members of the police force told the court how they had been ordered to knock down and arrest agents of the Carey faction and to shut their eyes to any violence on the part of the Deutsch faction. Policemen who refused to consent were transferred to other parts of the city for the day so that they could not interfere with the activities of the thugs. Some of the police even took an active part in assaulting or intimidating citizens whose political affiliations were of the wrong sort. Mayor Smith refused to produce official reports of the detective force now in his possession on the ground that a defendant in a criminal case cannot be compelled to give evidence. This refusal made the Mayor subject to the additional charge of contempt of court.



International Film

HUMAN TANKS

Not quite so picturesque as the knights of old but quite as well protected and rather freer in their movements are these Italian soldiers going forward to the attack clad in anti-machine gun armor

PEACE WITH VICTORY

BY WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

EX-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE Allies are engaged in the greatest war of history to secure permanent world peace. With twenty or more millions of men with the colors, with losses in dead, wounded and captured of more than twenty-five per cent, with debts piling mountain high and reaching many, many billions, they are fighting for a definite purpose, and that is the defeat of German militarism. If the Prussian military caste retains its power to control the military and foreign policy of Germany after this war, peace will not be permanent, and war will begin again when the Chauvinistic advisors of the Hohenzollern dynasty deem a conquest and victory possible.

The Allies have made a stupendous effort and have strained their utmost capacity. Unready for the war, they have concentrated their energy in preparation. In a three years' struggle they have stopped the German advance. In this important respect they have defeated the plan of Germany "in shining armor" to crush her enemies in their unreadiness. But the war has not been won. Germany is in possession of Belgium and part of northern France. She holds Serbia and Rumania, Poland and the Baltic provinces of Russia. Peace now, even tho it be made on the basis of the restoration of the *status quo*, "without indemnities and without annexations," would be a failure to achieve the great purpose for which the Allies have made heart-rending sacrifice. Armaments would continue for the next war, and this war would have been fought in vain. The millions of lives lost and the hundreds of billions worth of the product of men's labor would be wasted.

He who proposes peace now, therefore, either does not see the stake for which the Allies are fighting, or wishes the German military autocracy still to control the destinies of all of us as to peace or war. Those who favor permanent world peace must oppose with might and main the proposals for peace at this juncture in the war, whether made in socialistic councils, in pro-German conferences or by Pope Benedict. That the pontiff of the greatest Christian Church should wish to bring to an end a war in which millions of its communion are on both sides is to be expected. That he should preserve a difficult neutrality is also natural. That his high purpose is to save the world from further suffering goes without saying. But the present is not the opportunity of an intervening peace maker who must assume that compromise is possible. The Allies are fighting for a principle, the maintenance of which affects the future of civilization. If they do not achieve it, they have sacrificed the flower of their youth, and mortgaged their future for a century, and all for nothing. This is not a war in which the stake is territory or the sphere of influence of one nation over another.



© International Film

"Until a victorious result gives security that the world shall not again be drenched in blood, there will be no peace"

THE Allies cannot concede peace until they conquer it. When they do so, it will be permanent. Otherwise they fail. There are wars like that between Japan and Russia, in which President Roosevelt properly and successfully intervened to bring about a peace and helped the parties to a settlement The principle at stake and the power and territory were of such a character that a settlement might be made substantially permanent. But the present issue is like that in our Civil War, which was whether the Union was to be preserved and the cancer of slavery was to be cut out. Peace proposals to President Lincoln were quite as numerous as those of today, and were moved by quite as high motives. But there was no compromise possible. Slavery and disunion either lost or won. So today the great moral object of the war must be achieved or defeated.

Why as citizens of the United States, and as citizens of the world anxious to promote peace, should we feel that any proposal of peace in the present situation would defeat permanent world peace, and should be opposed with all the energy we can command? The answer to this question must be found in the causes of this war and the revelations it has made of Germany's purpose stripped of confusing pretense and naked for the whole world to see.

Germany was long divided into little states, kingdoms, duchies and other forms of one man rule. She was the prey of political intrigue and manipulation of other powers. All her well wishers hoped for and looked forward to her union. The Germans of yore had loved freedom. We Anglo-Saxons were Germans once and our representative system can be traced back to institutions found first in the forests of Germany. In the wars of the first Napoleon, Prussia and other German states were subjected to a great humiliation. The German youth rebelled, organized themselves into military reserves and finally contributed much to the defeat of the man whose lust for universal power finds its counterpart in the aim of the Hohenzollerns of today. The Holy Alliance, retaining the principle of the divine right of kings, and supporting it in all of Germany, left no opportunity for the free exercize of political power by these liberty loving German youths. In 1848, democratic revolutions occurred thruout Germany and in Austria, but they were suppressed Many of the leaders came to the United States and with their followers became our best adopted citizens. When our Civil War came on, their hatred of slavery led them to volunteer for their adopted country, and every battlefield of the war was wet with German blood.

IN Germany itself, however, the liberal element was not allowed to work out its hopes. It had looked to a united and liberal Germany with a government based on the representative system. It was not to be. Under the first William, with his Prime Minister Bismarck, who came to power in 1862, a definite plan was adopted of perfecting the already well disciplined Prussian army so that by "blood and iron" the unity of Germany should be achieved. The whole Prussian nation was made into an army and it soon became a machine with a power of conquest equaled by no other. The cynical, unscrupulous but effective diplomacy of Bismarck first united Prussia with Austria to deprive Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein by force, then secured a quarrel with Austria over the spoils, and in the six weeks' war of 1866 deprived Austria of all German influence by humiliating defeat. After this war, several German states were annexed forcibly to Prussia and offensive and defensive alliances were made with others. Then in 1870 the occasion was seized, when it was known that France was not prepared, to strike. France was beaten, and Alsace and Lorraine were taken from her. The German Empire was established with a Prussian King at its head France was made to pay an indemnity of one billion dollars, with which the military machine of Germany was strengthened [Continued on page 156



Central News

THE WAITING LION—WHEN WILL "DER TAG" DAWN?

WILL THE GERMAN FLEET COME OUT?

BY PARK BENJAMIN

ANY one who can find out from the contradictory reports of the submarine situation around the British islands what the German U-boats are really accomplishing is a worthy object for congratulation. On the one hand, we are told by Mr. Lloyd George that as a menace to the food supply they are a failure, and on the other we are officially assured that the British tonnage losses will become perilous, if, in order to make them good, we do not at once speed up our ship-building to a total of more than six million tons a year. Admiral Jellicoe, who, since he speaks from a military viewpoint, is more definite and less extreme, says that the Germans "have not mastered us, but, on the other hand, we have not mastered the submarine. We have not discovered the effective antidote. But we have reduced the losses of merchant shipping." Then he finally concludes that while Germany will hold out as long as there is the faintest hope of the success of the submarine warfare, "once its failure is demonstrated the German people, whatever may be the case with the German Government, will recognize that defeat stares them in the face." The question then is, Are present conditions such as to indicate that this recognition is imminent?

Without perplexing ourselves over the weekly reports of ships over and ships under 1600 tons which have fallen victims to the U-boats' prowess, there are certain recent happenings and probabilities which in the present connection are significant. Thus we have transported and are transporting across the Atlantic thousands of armed men and vast quantities of supplies under convoy conditions more difficult than have ever before been known. Altho the danger zones still exist and are infested by the most formidable submarines of the German navy, not a ship convoying or convoyed has, so far, been sunk nor a man lost. Furthermore less and less is heard of merchant vessels being destroyed by gun-fire from submarines on the surface, and the attacks then necessarily delivered by torpedo seem to be steadily losing in effectiveness. This is partly due to such brilliantly skilful handling of the destroyers by our younger naval officers that this type of swift gunboat has revealed hitherto unheard of capacities in maneuvering and offense; partly to the successful use of underwater bombs which after being set to explode at a certain depth can be thrown overboard to burst in fatal proximity to the submerged U-boat; partly to the arming of the convoyed ships and the provision of trained crews for their guns; partly to the navy's drill and instruction of the transport captains which make them keep their ships in definite relative positions, steer zigzag courses while still progressing in the desired resultant direction and execute simple but precise evolutions in certain emergencies; and so on through a variety of expedients all contributing to a conviction on the part of German submarine commanders that the vicinity of our troop ships is not a place in which to linger, and still less one where appearance on the surface—even to the extent of showing only a periscope—is at all prudent. But beyond this the German torpedo marksmanship is getting distinctly poor. Every report that is published tells of torpedo wakes crossing the ship's path ahead or astern of her. Torpedoes which do not hit their target hurt nobody but the side which projects them. Perhaps it is because it takes considerable time to build a torpedo, which is full of delicate and complicated machinery and costs several thousand dollars, that the Germans are apparently not expending them with the reckless freedom with which they started.

Now, whether they are running out of torpedoes, or whether they are not able to construct them rapidly enough to keep pace with their submarine building, or whether those which they are making are falling off in speed and directability by reason of hasty and hence inferior construction, it is needless to inquire in view of the deductions to be drawn from all the existing circumstances. And that is that altho no specific means capable, as Admiral Jellicoe says, of mastering the submarine has yet been made public, the latter can no longer be regarded as a decisive factor in the determination of the war. And this, by the way, is being openly and publicly said by German politicians who, so far as they dare, are advocating the putting of an end to further dependence upon them.

There is, however, a wide gap between an admission of this sort and an acknowledgment of defeat, no matter how much the trumpeting at the beginning of the ruthlessness staked the outcome [*Continued on page 152.*

GHOSTS AND THE TIME

BY ARTHUR RUSSELL TAYLOR

THE Reverend Justin Hunt stood beside his wife's bed at 3:15 a. m. "There's a strange, blind thing," he said, "roaming about this house. It came upstairs ahead of me just now and went into the study. I'm not afraid of it, but"—his language was as unclerical as the bath-robe he was wearing—"I'd like to know what the devil it is."

The non-neurotic lady in the bed had waked at the creaking of the stairs and had called her husband's name, with this sequel.

"Mercy, Justin!" she said, "what *do* you mean? Get yourself together—come, be sane."

"I am together, all right," he answered. "I fell awake a couple of hours back—maybe it was the spaghetti, I don't know—and went to mulling over Sir Oliver Lodge's book, 'Raymond,' in the sitting-room. Wait—I wasn't reading the seance part at all, but the mighty good stuff at the end, the 'Life and Death'—I think it ought to be all of the book, and the rest chucked—and then—"

"Well?"

"Well, then this strange, blind thing began to get into the game—began to grow up around me. I just wasn't alone—felt in my bones I wasn't alone. I picked up *Life* and read Mr. Martin's editorials—well, it was *there*. Then I went and brewed some coffee, and it was *there*—in the kitchen. I'm not an ass, Marie, and I don't see things at night—you know that."

"Did you *see* this?"

"Certainly not; more, and a lot more. Felt it—felt it in my bones, as I said, and to my boots. Heavens, the feel of it! It was with me all the way upstairs—up to the time you spoke, and then it seemed to crack and go through the study door."

"Well, I'm not going to divorce you," said the lady, "but we're *not* going to have any more spaghetti at night. Why do you call it blind?"

"I give you my word I don't know," said the Reverend Justin. "I just have to. See here, Marie, you must know I'm pretty well wrenched, or I'd never tell you this. Don't chaff—in God's name, don't chaff! I've just met—and I don't care whether it's outer or inner—something horribly uncanny, something outside of life which oughtn't to get at life—which beats life down if it does. I'm *not* afraid of it—only horrified—and I'll prove it!"

He was gone from the bedside, and in thirty seconds there was a heavy fall on the floor of the study.

His physician allowed him to leave his bed in ten days, giving a six-syllabled name to what had brought him there, and then, uttering the single word "Rest," withdrew. A devoted congregation provided for the rest, the clergyman kissed the non-neurotic lady good-bye, and exactly two weeks from the night of his collapse arrived in St. Augustine. He sat that evening, declericalized and with a distinct sense of freedom, in a wonderful hotel, watching the brilliant parade of laces and diamonds, and noting the dog-like convoy of heavy beeves in evening clothes who paid the bills. The man in the chair at his left spoke startlingly to his thought.

"Chewing-gum dukes and breakfast-food barons," he said. "Rings in their noses, poor devils. They do feed, tho. Look at their paunches."

"Not much soul, certainly," replied the Reverend Justin.

"Pardon me," said the man in the chair on the right, cutting in, "you have to use words, of course, but I wouldn't use *that* word. It isn't 'soul' that's lacking—it's just that these chaps aren't really live animals. I suppose that is what you mean. 'Soul' is just reacting to something more than cocktails and bills-of-fare—being a *live* animal. Hold on to that, and you're all right, but you have to look out not to tangle it up with—oh, well, things above living and superstitious things."

"If you *don't* tangle it up with things above living—" began the clergyman.

"Then you are safe from such melancholy moonshine as has come recently from Sir Oliver Lodge. *Have* you seen his last book? And what do you think of a mind like his condescending to tipping tables and mediums and all the rest of it?"

THE mention semed to block reply with the Reverend Justin. The man at the left who had been industriously smoking pointed across the lobby.

"You see that little shrimp over there by the cigar-stand?" he enquired. "Well, I've seen him around here, looking kind of lost and lonely and generally half-baked, for two or three days. Yesterday I made up to him—looked as if he needed it—but didn't get any come-back. Acted brain-scared. Somebody says to me afterward, 'Heavens, he's a first family of Philadelphia!' Seemed to think I ought to cash up to somebody for the privilege of speaking to him. Funny, wasn't it?"

"I wonder," he went on, after an interval, "if you gentlemen would feel like taking a ride in the morning. A coon who drives one of these two-seated carriages you see everywhere was telling me about the Ponce de Leon Springs. He says old Ponce de Leon is buried out there and that folks ought to see it. Of course it would cost a lot less for three than for one. What do you say?"

Mr. Hunt and the man on the right said yes, and the three gave each other their respective names. He on the left proclaimed himself Mr. Simon Bloggs, and readily added that he was a county sheriff from Michigan, making his first visit to the East. The gentleman who objected to "soul" produced cards reading "Ernest Douglas Henderson, M.D." Mr. Hunt, uttering the monosyllable which labeled him, added no more.

A horse, supernaturally thin, in harness astonishingly smart, dragged the party toward the spring next day; and the very black driver interspersed observations to his beast—addrest as "George"—with comments on objects along the road.

"YOU see 'at house, gen'lmen?" he asked, pointing to a forlorn shack. "Some murder theah, a couple yeahs ago. Woman cut off huh husband's haid with an ax in the night—clean, plumb off. He's been ha'ntin' the house eveh since—screechin' an' carryin' on ev'y night. Nobody won't go nigh it afteh dark—it's broke up the prayeh-meetin' up heah at Shiloh Chu'ch, for the membehs won't pass the place. Wash Simmons, forgittin', come by one night about ten—and heah was that man standin' by the gate, holdin' his haid straight out in front of him in bofe hands, and the mouth a-yellin'. Wash ain't speshually swift—not as a reg'lar rule—but he sho'ly got some speed on, that night."

"This, you see," said Dr. Henderson addressing Mr. Hunt, "is the kind of thing I meant when I spoke of 'soul' last night. It's the"—

"Gosh!" exclaimed Mr. Bloggs, glaring back at the haunted hut. "look at that face at the window!"

They had scarcely turned to see, when George answered a tremendous cut by violently bolting forward. All held tight to the carriage, which lurched and swayed at high speed for a matter of two hundred yards. Then it came to a stop.

"How we goin' to git back is what I want to know," said the driver with his teeth chattering. "You don't tell me that hant has taken to *day*-time! I ain't no ways anxious to go by theah. But how we goin' to git back?"

"CUT around thru a field if you want to," said Mr Bloggs. "We'll drive George back there and hitch him, and then go thru that house. I'm not so darn sure what *is* in there—I sure never saw such a map as the one that grinned out of that window, no, never!—but I'm for going thru that house."

"I may as well say that I've poor nerves," said Mr. Hunt. "That is really why I'm down here. Of course, it's all physical, but I believe I'll walk around with the driver."

"All right," Mr. Bloggs replied. "That's good sense. You do that, and leave the house to me and the Doctor."

They found absolutely nothing, tho they searched every nook and corner of the wretched cabin. There was the feel that nothing living had been there for months. After ten minutes they walked toward the road. "I'd like to know," said the Doctor, "if a darkey who had never heard of the murder would [*Continued on page 147*

THE VALUE OF YOUR VOTE

BY J. HORACE McFARLAND

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION

"I wasted my vote," a man said to me who had cast his ballot for the defeated candidate at a recent election. He was wrong, entirely wrong; the only way to waste one's vote in the American democracy is not to cast it at all. It is then wasted, just as is the bullet which the soldier does not shoot. Yes, it is more completely wasted than is the unshot bullet, for the soldier may have another chance to discharge his gun, while the close of election day marks the end of that particular opportunity to use the ballot.

Every ballot counts and counts every time. It is the voice of that voter, on that occasion, and his voice has exactly equal volume and power with that of any other voter, President Wilson has just one vote, and it counts only as one. It is no larger, no heavier, no more efficient than the one vote of any other citizen of the republic.

Presuming that fifty years is the average life of the male citizen of the United States, it appears that he has had at least twenty-nine opportunities to have his voting voice heard upon equal terms with every other citizen. He has probably had seven occasions to vote for electors who were bound to express his choice for the presidency of the republic, and not less than fourteen times has he been permitted to help select a congressman to work with that president, while recently he has had the same relation to at least one senator. He has had from seven to ten occasions to directly express his preference for governor of his state and for those who will legislate for that state. Each year he has aided to select, unless he has wasted his vote by not casting it, the men who will govern his community, assess and collect the taxes which represent his financial participation in the government; and who will, even more to the point, spend his money to provide him with notable school facilities for his children, more or less satisfactory highways for his travel, and that protection of life and property which makes it practicable for him to go about in such safety that he utterly forgets what it might mean if he had individually to provide this protection.

This citizen, if he lives in a populous community, has other occasions to vote, and for officials of broader powers when he does vote; and they use the money collected from him to light the streets for him, to provide him with sewerage facilities and with many other safeguards to his health. The spending of this money protects him, if he votes intelligently, from the menace of contagious diseases, and provides for the safeguarding of the milk he drinks, and of the very food he buys. Increasingly the hand of government—his hand of government, in the selection of which he had an equal voice with any other voter—is endeavoring to make life safe, comfortable and enjoyable for him and his family.

This mutual service is provided, too, at an exceedingly low price—before the war averaging, including public schools, less than twelve dollars per person per year in the United States. It is the cheapest service any man buys between the cradle and the grave, and costs less in America than anywhere else in the world.



© International Film

Every soldier in a charge counts; so does every ballot in the box. Make your vote count

ALL these things which I have mentioned, and much more, the citizen controls by his vote. If all his fellow citizens wasted their votes by not casting them, the fabric of the government would be torn, and disorder would ensue, despite the provision that elected officials are to serve until their successors are elected.

The security of the American republic depends upon the voter, and upon each one individually. No one privileged to vote is exempt, unless upon military or diplomatic duty; no one is more essential or more important than another.

Here, then, is a high privilege. It is likewise a high and a solemn duty. The value of my vote—who can compute it? War, peace; debt, confusion, anarchy; safety, prosperity, health; the protection of my wife, the education of my children; incapable and wasteful, or wise and efficient government; yes, even life itself, depend upon my vote. I am a sovereign, either born to sovereign equality or achieving it by consent of my fellow citizens, and my vote sets me level with any other sovereign in this great land, and with equal powers and responsibilities.

I have said that my friend did not waste his vote, even if he cast it for the defeated candidate. That is true. But he can do much worse than waste it; he can vote carelessly, or upon a wholly partizan basis, or for unworthy causes, or for men he does not know or believe to be capable. If he gets typhoid fever from drinking polluted Republican water; if his baby's milk is disease-laden thru the carelessness of Democratic inspectors; if his children are cheated of the best education in party-perverted schools; if the life of his automobile is shortened by bumping over partizan-let street paving, who is to blame but himself, if he voted for what he got?

I live in a city which has an assessed valuation of fifty millions of dollars. Five men are to be elected in November who will govern that city for two years. They are to be the directors of a corporation with a conservative capital of fifty millions of dollars, and they will collect from me and my associates a million of dollars before we get another vote at them.

So I must ask myself, "If I owned this fifty million dollar city as my private estate, would I turn it over to these candidates to handle for me for two years?"

Some of us are displeased with the Congress of the United States for what we think is its lack of business capacity and patriotic promptness in this time of war.

But how can such charges be true? We elected them, every single one of them, tho some hold-over senators were elected indirectly by us thru the legislatures. They represent our votes; they are our selected voices in the Government.

Yes, they fully represent our pitiful conception of the value of our votes. We voted upon a candidate's desire rather than upon his deserving! We listened to the song of the partizan; we closed our eyes to the qualification of the man.

IT has been said that the wealth of the United States exceeds the inconceivable sum of two hundred and sixty billions of dollars. The men we elected are the working, paid directors of this vast corporation, which has a hundred millions of stockholders. Did I vote for a congressman upon his fitness for such a directorship?

Congress determines what we will spend in this world war. It is said that at least eight billions of dollars will have been expended by the end of the first year. What expenditure is proceeding now? Every time the clock ticks one second, and every second in every hour, the elected directors of the corporation of the United States of America are spending twenty-four hundred dollars of money I or my heirs must help repay. That, at least, puts a value on my vote, nationally!

In a few days men will vote again. By their ideas as to the value of their votes they will dim or keep bright the democracy for which alone the flower of our young manhood is going abroad to fight. My vote counts to make their sacrifice less effective, if I cast it in self-interest, in partizanship, in carelessness. My vote counts to back them up at home, to help "make the world safe for democracy," if I cast it as if in the visible presence of God.

This is the value of my vote. What is the value of your vote?

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



FLOUNDERING IN THE FLANDERS MUD

This British official photograph, taken on the western front, shows the sort of difficulties Haig's troops are now contending with in the Yser Campaign. Shrapnel above and mud below are not a very happy combination, but things will be even worse when the winter really sets in so the British are pushing forward with peculiar energy. They can't complain quite as hard as they would like to of the mud because a good deal of it was made by their own artillery which hammered flat a good many miles of German field fortifications which had been constructed with peculiar diligence and care. The men in the picture are taking up bridging for the Yser River, a somewhat strenuous task when the ground you are walking on is almost as much in need of bridging as the river

Press Illustrating

WHEN IT ISN'T MUD IT'S RAIN

The Highlander's waterproof conceals his kilt but leaves enough tam and bare knee to make his nationality perfectly obvious. These men are on their way behind the lines for a rest after the kind of work shown in the picture above. The prospect of a few days on comparatively hard ground, and the cigarets, account for their very cheerful expressions. The country east of Ypres is none too dry at best and a summer and fall of almost continuous rain have made it into a bog which is very nearly impassable. The bad weather is a decided advantage to the Germans because when you are on the defensive you merely have to sit in the mud which is not nearly so hard as advancing thru it. But, despite the difficulties, Haig's troops are forging steadily ahead on the Flanders front

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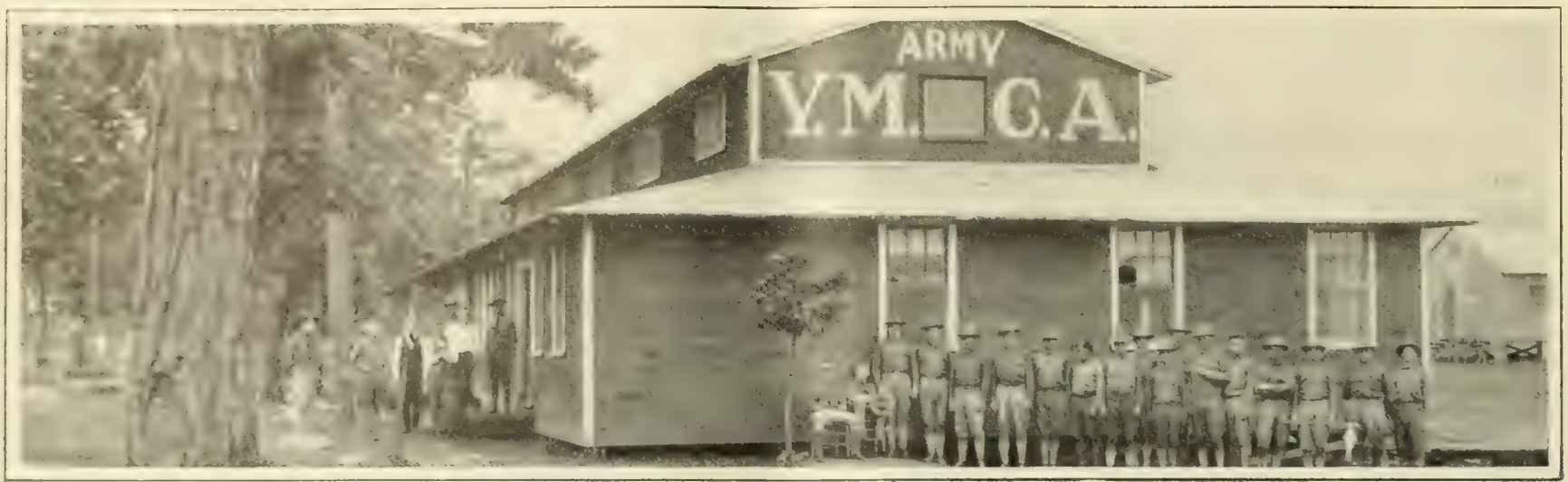




International Film

SAMMIES IN STEEL

These American troops at a training camp near the French front have just received their shrapnel-proof helmets and are duly proud



© Press Illustrating

THE UBIQUITOUS RED TRIANGLE

Wherever the soldier goes, there goes the Y. M. C. A. This is a typical hut. There are others like it in every cantonment camp, in the big cities where troops embark, in Paris, "back of the front," wherever our army goes



© Underwood & Underwood

A GOOD SHOT

Maybe billiards improves a soldier's marksmanship, anyway it improves his disposition. That is why this Y. M. C. A. encourages it by furnishing its huts with tables which are always at the disposal of the man who wants a game. And there are concerts and "movies," too

THE FRENCH FOR Y. M. C. A.

The location is Paris and the mural decorations are decidedly French, but the games on the tables are those the American soldier and sailor like to play and the magazines and newspapers come from home. There is an infinite variety in the architecture of the "huts" but the spirit of welcome is very much alike in them all

International Film



PORTO RICO, TOO

The Porto Ricans are the first of our colonials to take up the fight. Their troops are training hard and effectively, and spending their odd minutes in the Y. M. C. A. tents. The red triangle and the blue triangle of the Y. W. C. A. are becoming almost as well known as the Red Cross

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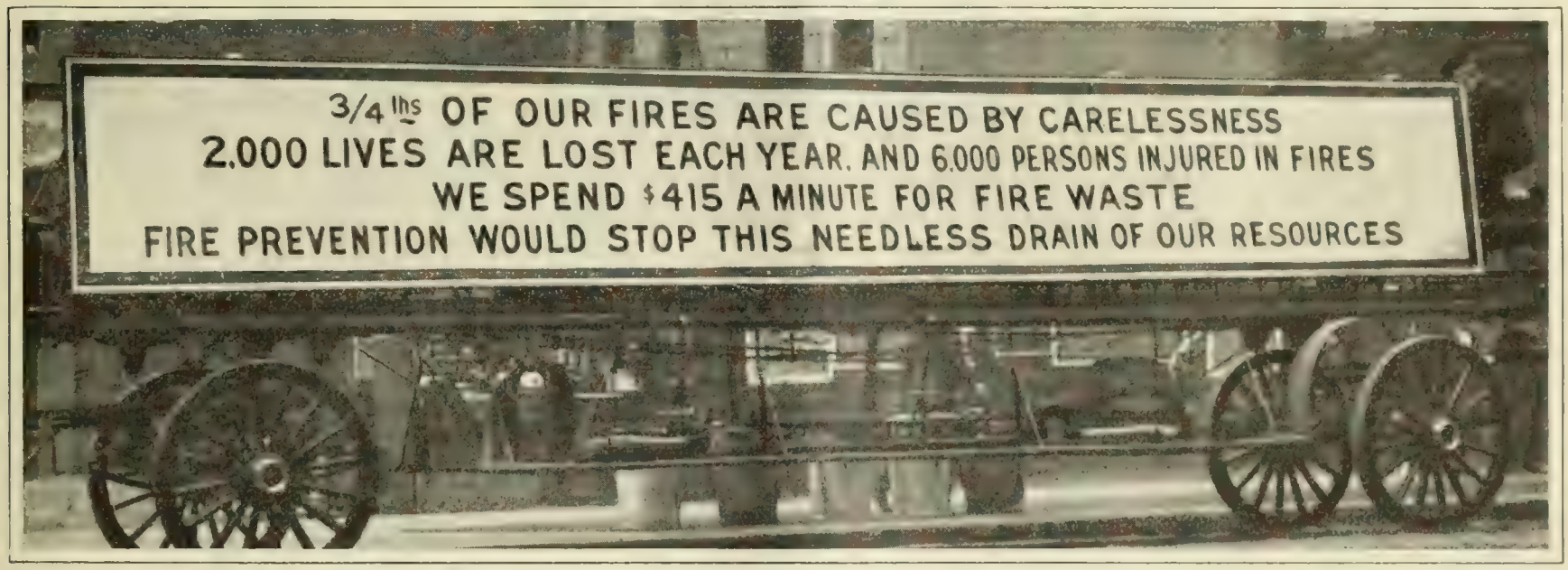
PLAYING WITH FIRE

The floats in New York's Fire Prevention Day parade played with fire in a striking and impressive way. The warning on the three deadly bottles is just one example

BE CAREFUL!

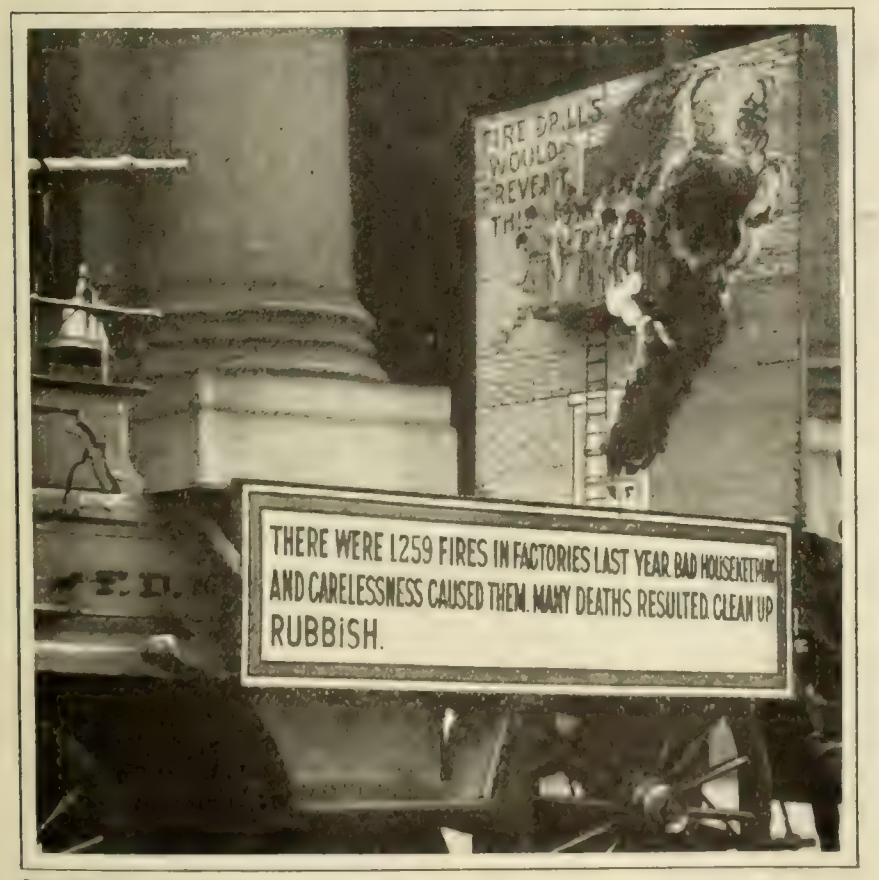
The national consequences of carelessness was a theme emphasized in the observance of Fire Prevention Day everywhere, for October 9 was very generally observed thruout the country this year with demonstrations of all kinds, chiefly parades





STOP THE WASTE AND WIN THE WAR!

Fire losses in the United States and Canada this year amounted to nearly $181,000,000, an absolutely unnecessary waste



Paul Thompson

BEWARE OF RUBBISH!

Clean up the rubbish and have regular fire drills in your factories



TEACH YOUR CHILDREN!

No one is too young to learn to count the cost of carelessness

IS PRICE FIXING POSSIBLE?

BY JOSEPH E. DAVIES

MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION, FORMERLY COMMISSIONER OF CORPORATIONS

THERE is not in the civilized world a warring or a neutral nation with a conscious, deliberate intent to serve the interests of its people that is not addressing itself to the challenge of price control, a challenge that has always defied nations even as in 301 A. D. when Diocletian failed in his attempt to fix the price of certain commodities.

Economists have always maintained that it is impossible to solve this problem. They have, generally, insisted that it is unsound to attempt to solve it, that all such attempts are foredoomed to failure. But it has been, and it is, characteristic of the genius of man to refuse to admit failure as foreordained if the general welfare of society is at stake. So nations go on trying, and with them now is the United States. We are attacking the problem anew, confident that we shall, perhaps by reason of the conditions of production, transportation and distribution prevalent here, find a solution for it.

Prices all over the world have risen, very rapidly. Here in America we all know how the price of steel soared, along with the price of copper, and with the price of a thousand other things. In Norway the price of coal attained the unprecedented figure of sixty dollars a ton. In Italy, Switzerland, France, Australia, South America, the price of foodstuffs has marched up and up. In China the purchasing power of gold is less because silver, which is the medium of exchange there, as a commodity has rapidly increased in value.

It is axiomatic that doubling the amount of currency and credit virtually doubles prices. Double the amount of money, or credit, in the scales and you must double the price of commodities to keep a balance. Or, to put it differently, if you double the amount of money in circulation in a segregated island, you lessen the value of money one-half, in theory at least; in other words, you double prices. It follows then that when nations have been obliged to issue great volumes of paper money such as they have issued in Europe and have extended the use of credit as money to the appreciable extent to which it has been extended during the Great War, the inevitable consequence is an increase in the prices of commodities.

Specifically, there are additional reasons for increases in prices.

One of these reasons is an abnormal increase in the demand for certain commodities. The war has consumed immeasurable quantities of materials; its destruction has been riding the world, seizing insatiably upon quantities of materials mountain huge that heretofore have gone to satisfy other and constructive uses in the ordinary courses of trade. The demand for basic commodities, for nearly all basic commodities, has been tremendously increased. And, of course, there are physical limitations in the production of these commodities. It takes a year and a half to build a paper mill, for instance, and a new supply of raw material to produce paper. It takes eight months to a year to build a steel mill. It takes a year to grow wheat. But these physical limitations are forgotten if five men, or five nations, are intent, desperately, upon gaining possession of a certain commodity that is limited in supply. Then the price is determined by the demand, that is, by the resultant bidding, and the usual relationship of selling price to cost is no longer the determinator of the price.



© *Harris & Ewing*

COMMISSIONER DAVIES

NOT only has the demand for most basic commodities grown far out of its customary relationship to supply, but world supply itself has been diminished, principally by the fact that thirty millions of able-bodied men have been taken out of the processes of production and assigned, as it were, to the processes of destruction. Thus we have not only the negative factor of destruction but also the negative factor of diminished production.

These two factors are operating, with the diminishing value of gold and the inordinate demand, steadily to increase prices.

And there are, also, other lesser but perfectly sound economic reasons working as inevitably as the laws of nature toward the steady increase of prices.

Whenever in the history of the world this situation has in threatening measure confronted any nation that has a conscious and deliberate intent to serve the interests of its people, leaders have tried to prevent the hardship that impended. They could not prevent the working out of economic law. Governments themselves could not do that, but they could prevent in some degree the cupidity of any class of men from seizing an exorbitant profit from situations which were the misfortune of society. Governments insisted, in other words, that inasmuch as the supply of essential commodities was limited, therefore this supply must be conserved and distributed to the benefit of the social whole, with values fair as measured by standards existing normally before the emergency.

THE earliest instances of attempted price fixing were biblical, I believe. It is a matter of record that in 301 A. D. the Emperor Diocletian attempted in Rome to fix the price of certain commodities, along with the price of labor. Sixty years afterward the Emperor Julian attempted the same thing. Again, in the French Revolution, while the English fleet blockaded France, foodstuffs fell off in production, there was unusual demand, prices went up, and the French Government attempted to establish prices and fixed the law of maximum which, after a brief trial, was suspended. Recently Germany has made the most extensive and most intensive effort, after careful preparation, to fix prices, with much less success than might generally be supposed. France also has attempted to fix prices since the war began. England was the last of the three to follow. Now we are attempting to solve the same baffling problem.

On the administrative side our situation briefly is this:

The National Defense act, approved June 3, 1916, gives the President power to fix the price at which materials shall be taken for the use of the Government. There is some question as to whether his power extends to the materials to be used by the Allies, but the consensus of legal opinion is that the power does extend that far.

Under the National Defense act, the Naval Appropriations act of March 4, this year, and the Deficiency Appropriations act of June 15, this year, the President undoubtedly has power to fix prices for the requirements of the Government—a power he has from the start freely exercized, notably thru the Secretaries of War and of the Navy in getting an immediate supply of coal.

The only legislation which has been passed affecting the prices of the commodities which the general public buy is the Lever act, or Food bill, which gives the President power to fix the price of wheat, coal, foods, feeds, fuel, fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery and equipment necessary for the actual production of foods, feeds, fuel.

The Pomerene bill, to fix the public price of steel, which has already been accomplished tentatively by voluntary agreement of the producers, and of other commodities, is now pending. It is urged that [*Continued on page 149*

THE PROPORTIONAL MANAGER

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT IN MAKING ONE CITY GOVERNMENT SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY

BY WILLIAM E. BOYNTON

ASHTABULA, Ohio, has the distinction of being the first city on this continent to adopt proportional representation, thereby securing a form of government that provides a greater degree of real democracy than any other plan so far adopted. The success of this form of municipal government, which will probably come to be known as the proportional-manager plan, should not be without interest at this time, when the people of our country are being called upon to make great sacrifices in order that the world may be made safe for democracy.

This plan, under which Ashtabula has been operating since January 1, 1916, is similar to the ordinary commission-manager form, but differs from it in one important particular: instead of having a small commission of three or five men elected by the ordinary at-large method, its council, or policy determining body, has a sufficient number of members to represent fairly all the principal voting elements in the community, and these are elected by a system of proportional-representation which gives representation to each of these groups in almost exact proportion to its voting strength. This is done by allowing one-seventh of those voting to elect one member; that is where seven are to be elected, as was the case in Ashtabula. The system of election by which this is accomplished appears quite complicated, but experience proved that it can be readily carried out.

AS the result of numerous wet and dry contests, the people of Ashtabula are divided pretty evenly into two main groups: the "Wets," or liberals, and the "Drys." There is also a small group of Socialist voters comprising about one-seventh of the whole. When the votes were counted it was found that three liberals, three drys, and one Socialist had been elected. Several of the successful candidates, the majority of whom were business and professional men, had first been nominated—nomination being by petition only—by some smaller element of voters and later adopted by one of the main groups. As a result practically every voting element of importance in the city is represented in this council. The various sections of the city are also represented very fairly, altho the proportional plan is an election-at-large.

It was predicted by those who opposed this method of election that a council composed of representatives of the different and opposing elements of the community would hardly be able to agree on any policy. There was some trouble and delay in appointing a city manager owing largely to the popular demand for a "home" man for that position, but after the question was settled by the appointment of J. W. Prine, the representative council worked together for the best interests of the city as harmoniously as could be desired.

Mr. Prine had been the local postmaster for twelve years. His main qualifications for the new position were his thoro knowledge of the city, good practical common sense and the ability to handle men and get things done.

It is due to the unity of the administrative organization and the coöperation of its members rather than to the superior ability of any one man that this first experiment with the proportional-manager plan is proving a success.

TO show how the plan is regarded locally, let me quote from an article in the *Proportional-Representation Review* by Mr. P. C. Remick, a prominent business man of Ashtabula who was for several years president of the city Chamber of Commerce: "I can say, without fear of contradiction, that the new form of government is giving general satisfaction. At the outset there was much doubt and opposition, but instead of gaining strength it is gradually disappearing until at this time there is no exprest sentiment whatever in favor of abandoning the charter and returning to the old federal plan."

A short résumé of what has been accomplished will show why the new form of government is giving general satisfaction. In the first place the number of political offices of which there were entirely too many under the old form were reduced by more than a third, so there are no longer any superfluous city hall jobs. By a careful financial policy the bonded indebtedness of the city has been reduced by more than $40,000 while the tax rate was cut, in the main part of the city, from 15.4 mills to 14.2.

The need of a public rest room for the accommodation of women and children had been brought to the attention of several former administrations, but nothing had been done. The new council, acting on the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce, had a contract made with the owner of the Cook Arcade, then in course of construction, for the lease of two rooms for this purpose and they are now being maintained by the city.

A twelve per cent cut in the price of electric current furnished by the municipal lighting plant was made several months ago. This reduction resulted in such an increase of patronage that the net income was increased rather than diminished and another cut of 25 per cent has been made so that the maximum price is now 5 cents and the minimum, 1⅞ cents per kilowatt.

A notable improvement in the efficiency of the health department has been brought about by abolishing the Board of Health and placing the department under the jurisdiction of the city manager. Apparatus for the testing of milk has been installed and the work of the department is preventing the sale of any milk in the city that is not clean and of good quality.

IT is confidently expected that the city government in Ashtabula will continue to improve. Enough has already been accomplished to show that democracy is not incompatible with the recognized efficiency of the manager plan.

The fact that the ordinary commission-manager form does not give the people a fair chance for representation in its policy-determining body is a serious drawback to the adoption by popular vote of this otherwise most excellent plan of municipal government, and is, I believe, largely responsible for the fact that three out of four charter movements in Ohio cities were turned down by the voters during the past year.

The terms of all members of the Ashtabula council expire with the current year, the election to choose their successors will be held next November. It is expected this election will be attended with good results and the city government go on without a hitch when the newly elected council is seated at the first of the year. If this proves true the proportional-manager form of government will have successfully passed its experimental stage, and other communities need not fear to adopt this up-to-date plan which provides for democracy as well as efficiency in city government.

Ashtabula, Ohio

OLD AND YOUNG

BY HELEN HOYT

The young, the illusioned,
How they pity us, the old!
But who would exchange knowledge,
Who would give back sophistication
For the untried dream,
The rudderless adventuring?
For thought never smitten of reality?
If they will pity wisdom,
If they scorn content,
And ripeness, and restraint—
These young—
How they must pity the Most High!

NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO BUSINESS, PERSONAL AND NATIONAL EFFICIENCY, CONDUCTED IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EFFICIENCY AND THE EFFICIENCY SOCIETY

WAR WORK FOR EVERYBODY

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT WAR SERVICE BUREAU

GENERAL PERSHING declares the war will be won by the side most determined to win. Do we know what this means? The Huns have got the start of us by forty years, in the matter of determination to win the war. How to overcome the forty years' handicap in six months—here is our great national, and individual, war problem.

The entire German population is on a war footing. Every German citizen is practically a German soldier. His time, health, money, thought, labor, emotion—all are conscripted. Food, clothing, housekeeping, are severely regulated and restricted by war needs. Consciously or unconsciously, willingly or unwillingly, every man, woman and child on German soil today is backing up the German army.

Our national program of defense by land, sea and air is superb. Our high officials, great manufacturers, leading business men, are doing more than could have been expected. Our soldier and sailor boys have nobly gone to the front, with the spirit of 1776, plus the science of 1917.

But our *individual support* of the nation's war measures and war heroes, compared with that of the citizen of Germany, has been weak, fitful, wasteful, ineffective. We must settle down to the business of making war—the grim, hard, methodical business of it. We must prove, and quickly, that a national determination made in America is as good as that "made in Germany."

Not more than 15,000,000 people of the United States, according to a recent estimate, are actively engaged in scientific war work every day. There should be 75,000,000 of us so engaged. As a war unit, we are 20 per cent efficient. What is wrong with us? How can we make up that missing 80 per cent of personal war strength, and in so doing beat the Huns?

The Independent War Service Bureau has been trying to analyze the situation. We have come to the following conclusion:



Paul Thompson

The Washington, D. C., Ambulance Corps, motor driving offers a big field to women



© Press Illustrating

Learn what the Y. M. C. A. is doing in the training camps and help them do it

A real determination to conquer anything—whether it be a Kaiser, a disease, a failure, a business loss, or any other kind of alleged misfortune—resolves into seven primary factors. These are as follows: Conviction, emotion, resolution, information, standardization, coöperation, action. To be on the way to victory, a man must first be convinced that the fight is right, and therefore necessary. Then he must have his heart stirred by a feeling strong enough to shake him out of his mental rut. Then he must see in imagination the splendors of victory, and say to himself, "I will conquer!" Then he must learn what to do and how to do it. Then he must readjust his life to a standardized program of daily warfare. Then he must call to his aid all the possible resources, of men, machines, materials. Then he must *act*, regularly, persistently, powerfully, no matter what comes, until the end is reached.

As Americans, we have put our determination to win thru the first three stages—conviction, emotion, resolution. But most of us have yet to complete the last four stages—information, standardization, coöperation, action. Replying to many requests the Independent War Service Bureau, in conjunction with the National Institute of Efficiency, presents this article in the hope of aiding the war *determination and execution* of our readers. Everybody from seven years of age to seventy should find some interesting and profitable war work in the list below, which is the first classified war directory both brief and comprehensive to appear in print.

Suggestion. Have pencil in hand while you read. Put check marks before numerals of all paragraphs that especially interest you. When you finish reading article, go back and note all paragraphs checked, and compare to see which three you consider most valuable in helping you to render greatest and best service. Underscore numerals of each paragraph thus chosen.

Then standardize your two principal war assets—time and money. Settle how much time you can devote to the national service regularly, each day or week. Also apportion the amount of money you can spare by the week or month, as a donation or investment.

Then fill out, sign, mail, the War Work Registration Card. This form is modeled from the blank originally used by The Efficiency Society in its campaign to interest manufacturers, dealers and professional men in a combined effort to sustain and coöperate with the Government in all war matters in which information was gathered showing the service now being given all firms and individuals, the ways in which plants and the abilities of executives can be used, the way in which the Government coöperates, and the effect of war on the business of the country.

Whoever, wherever, whatever you are—please sign the blank. We want to roll up a volunteer army of war workers 100,000 strong! Help us to do it.

In this effort the Efficiency Service of The Independent is joining hands with the Efficiency Society to extend the plan it inaugurated with its war service questionnaire just as the National Institute of Efficiency has already joined with the society in its important work.

The following modes and means of service are condensed for lack of space. The classes of persons to whom the sections apply are named at the top of the section. A few items overlap, therefore all may be read to advantage.

MEN

If you are a man over thirty-one, or under thirty-one and not yet drafted, consider these possibilities.

1. Join the great national army now forming, of professional and industrial workers. Employ spare time, utilize busi-



T. M. Fisher

"Every Scout to Feed a Soldier"; but that's only one of the things that the Scouts do



© International Film

One of the floats in New York's Red Cross parade. Here is war work for every woman



Underwood & Underwood

Train yourself to fill a man's place, like these girls on a South Dakota farm

ness training better, aid the Government—either with or without pay. Be registered anyhow. Apply for membership or information to the United States Public Reserve, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

2. Save a little each week, and subscribe to the Liberty Loan. Get particulars from nearest bank or trust company.

3. Study by mail a good course in Personal Efficiency, to make you a better, faster worker, help you cut down waste and prevent loss, increase production capacity of yourself, community, country.

4. Volunteer to work on a farm next summer, in vacation or all summer. Apply to your state agricultural college, or United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, or your state public employment bureau. Farm enlistment headquarters for New York is State Public Employment Bureau, 262 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

5. Build up your health reserve, be ready for emergency. Late statistics show that every other American is physically unfit for war duty—or business efficiency. Buy a few modern health books, study with your family. Join a national health organization with expert counsellors.

6. Back up the remarkable training camp and field work of the Y. M. C. A. Learn what this means to our boys at the front. Get particulars from local Y. M. C. A. branch, or Y. M. C. A. War Work Council, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York City. Read article "War Work of the Y. M. C. A." in *Munsey's Magazine*, August, 1917. Give something, do something, to help this great work.

7. If not liable for war duty, and able to manage boys, volunteer as Boy Scout leader. Wonderful growth in Boy Scout Movement on war basis demands 100,000 more scoutmasters and assistants. Offer your services to local representative Boy Scouts of America, or write National Council, Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

8. Hang in the windows of your home, club or business place a few patriotic posters, such as "Help Feed Yourself," from your state agricultural college or United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. The Red Cross and other patriotic societies furnish war campaign hangers.

9. Get one or more copies of "The Plattsburg Manual," the book to increase efficiency of beginning soldiers. Give or loan it to men friends of military age. Book is endorsed by Generals Scott, Wood and other high officials. From local book store, or The Century Company, 353 Fourth Avenue, New York.

10. Aid economy at home, be as patriotic as the women of your family. Don't grumble at meatless days. Look cheerful when the pie is absent. Eat a fourth less—Mr. Hoover and other food experts declare that Americans eat about thirty per cent more than they should. Stop being fussy about food—summon all your bravery and try to be as soldier-like as our boys in France who take with a smile their butterless black bread and their oatmeal void of cream and sugar.

BOYS AND YOUTHS

If you are a lad of less than twenty-one, choose among these lines of action.

11. Join the American Boys army, the greatest industrial mobilization of youths ever attempted, with a proposed membership of 2,000,000. Apply for particulars and registration to William Edwin Hall, Director of the United States Boys Working Reserve, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

12. Be one of 300,000 Boy Scouts, doing such work as collecting war funds, packing supplies for soldiers, distributing Government literature, marching in parades, listing homes for food conservation, carrying out official slogan "Every Scout to Feed a Soldier" by working farm, backyard and vacant lot gardens. Boy Scouts raised $18,000,000 for the Liberty Loan in four days. The Lord Mayor of London says, "No scheme dealing with the training of the youths of the nation can leave out the Scout movement without losing the advantage of the finest system of boy training yet devised." Join local branch; or help start one—write for particulars to Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York.

13. Do better school work, train mind and body more effectively, for the new responsibilities and opportunities coming after the war. Don't leave school unless absolutely necessary. Secretary of War Baker says, "The most useful thing the high school boy can do is to finish his course, training himself for a productive career, at the same time keeping his body especially fit for military service." Read and try out a modern efficiency book, such as Dr. Gulick's "The Efficient Life," or Dr. Marden's "Training for Efficiency," or my own "Efficient Living." Study also a physical training book, like "Home Gymnastics," (Ling Swedish system), Funk and Wagnalls, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York.

14. Plan a back-yard garden for next season. Join the food production army of 300,000 boys and girls who last season worked a million back-yard gardens, producing crops worth over $3,000,000. Next year 4,000,000 gardens are wanted by the Government. Start planning yours now. Get advice from Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

15. Resolve to beat your state record in growing some kind of crop—corn, beans, potatoes or whatever your soil produces best. Do you know what other boys have done? James Cole, of Minnesota, grew 113 bushels of corn to the acre, where the average yield is 25 bushels; in three years he took $180 in prizes; last year his seed corn alone brought him $45. Vern Johnson, fourteen years old, won the State Boys Corn Club championship by raising 136 bushels to the acre—four times as much as his father could raise, and winning besides the profit of $99.40 on his acre crop. Howard LaFrance, of Michigan, made a net profit of $107.85 on a half acre of potatoes, besides keeping about $40 worth of seed potatoes for next year, the total half-acre crop being 210 bushels. If you want to be a prize-winning "soldier of the commissary" obtain directions for Boys Club Work from Prof. O. H. Benson, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or from agricultural department of your state university, or from your state agricultural college.

16. Make [illegible]

Continued on page 150

WAR WORK REGISTRATION CARD

THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE,
119 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

I have read Mr. Purinton's article, "War Work for Everybody," and am most interested for myself in:

Paragraph Number ..... Number ..... and Number .....

Can devote ..... hours a week to national war service.

Can save $..... a week to aid war (investment, donation, or both combined).

Belong to war extension or relief societies, as follows: .....

.....

.....

Am already doing war work, as follows: .....

.....

.....

My business or professional organization is (or is not) coöperating with the Government. (Cross out negative or affirmative)

If so, how? .....

.....

If not, why not? .....

.....

Have had special training or experience industrial or professional, that might be utilized, as follows: .....

.....

.....

Full name .....

Address .....

Firm..... Position.....

Remarks .....

.....

.....

NOTE TO READER: This card will be held in absolute confidence. Answers to all questions are desired, but any may be omitted at your discretion. Please mail card as soon as possible to The Independent Efficiency Service, address above. You will be notified as plans mature to make these cards effective.

AUSTIN STANDARD

Delivered Complete on a Production Schedule



Exterior of a "High No. 3" Austin Standard Factory-Building, completed for the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1917

WE hold for you today, in stock and under contract, the materials necessary for any building you may require that will approximate any one or any combination of our nine types of our Austin Standard Factory-Buildings.

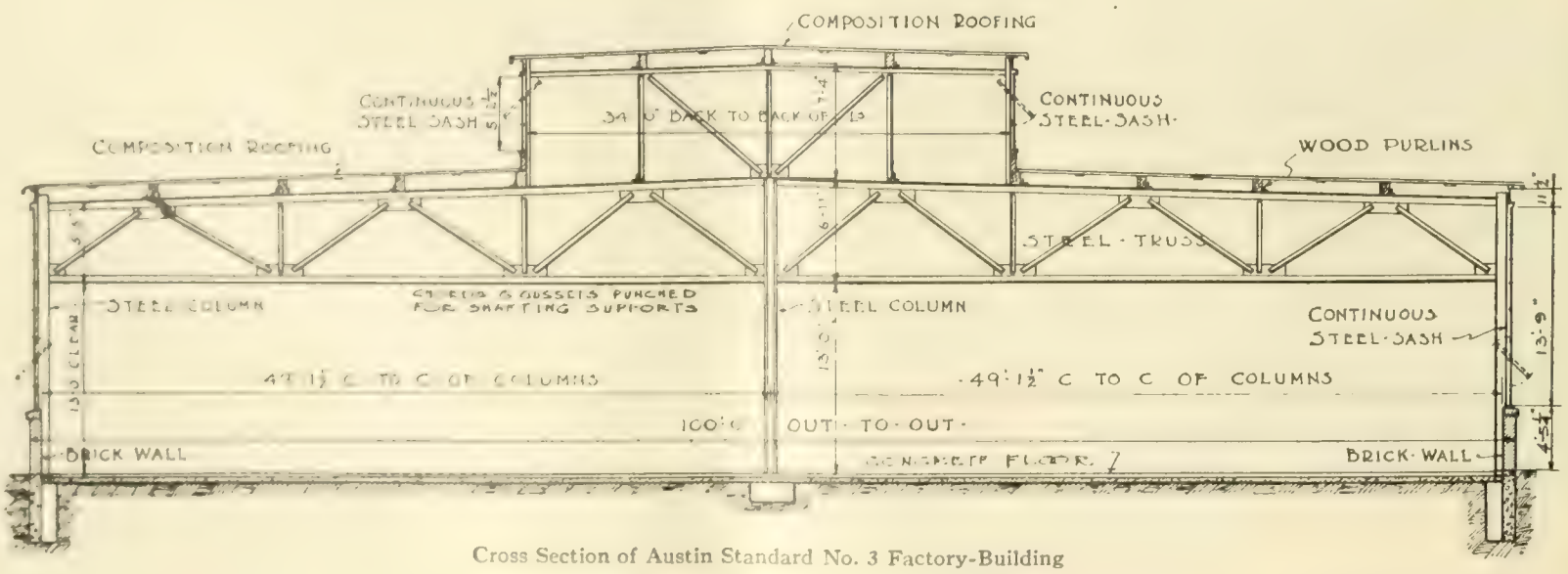
Austin Standard Factory-Buildings embody the cumulative effort of forty years of factory building, combined with suggestions from the best engineering talent of Austin customers throughout the country, formulated in proven designs for nine standard cross-sections; and are delivered complete as a product of specialized, well-organized effort, scheduled on a definite production basis.

IN addition to the nine Austin Standard Factory-Buildings we offer a comprehensive service in the design, construction and equipment of individual buildings or complete plants.

The *Engineering Department* embraces six geographical centers where almost immediate service is available.

The *Construction Department* is thoroughly organized, and supplied with the most recent labor-saving equipment.

The *Equipment Department* purchases and installs heating, lighting, plumbing, power-equipment and production-machinery as desired.



Cross Section of Austin Standard No. 3 Factory-Building

FACTORY-BUILDINGS

Quality, Cost, and Time of Completion Guaranteed



Interior of a "High No. 3" Austin Standard Factory-Building, completed for the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1917

THIS view is centered on one bay 50 feet wide. Note the clear span, and good daylighting. Over 3600 square feet of glass and only one column for every 2000 square feet of floor mean well daylighted, clear working floor area, dollars and cents in daily operation.

Note that this is a Revised No. 3 Standard. The entire roof system is raised 10 feet, and columns made heavier to allow for two 10-ton overhead cranes.

Austin Standard Factory-Buildings are modern, superbly daylighted, good-looking, permanent buildings, a real asset to any plant.

"Results, Not Excuses" is the slogan on the cover of the new *Book of Austin Buildings*. If you need a factory building of any kind it will pay you to send for this catalog.

THIS building, the longest the General Electric Company ever built at one time at Schenectady, is 860 feet long and 100 feet wide. We delivered this 86,000 square feet of Austin Revised Standard No. 3 building complete in 76 working-days after the order was signed, *4 days ahead of schedule*.

We can, subject to prior sale, erect complete on your property Austin Standard Buildings Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in 30 working-days from the date of your order. Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 can be delivered in 60 working-days. Other standards in slightly longer time. We guarantee quality, cost, and time of completion.

The Austin Company

INDUSTRIAL BUILDERS

Cleveland, Ohio

New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh
Bridgeport, Conn.	Indianapolis	Jackson, Mich.

Export Representative: American Steel Export Co., Woolworth Building, New York

BIG BUSINESS IN THE WAR

BY WILLIAM R. HAYWARD

MONTHLY ARTICLE OF THE EFFICIENCY SOCIETY

IN times like the present values change over night. The salary of a popular dancer is liable to drop to a point where it may approximate that of a successful executive; conversely, men who have been accustomed to a place somewhere within the vague category of the "laboring classes" acquire an importance in the general scheme such as many "professional" people ordinarily enjoy. New standards have been set up and material things, like steel and timber, and immaterial things, like service and ability, are judged in terms of war's requirements.

Especially does war affect business, from this standpoint of values, and I hope here to be able to emphasize the opportunity that war brings to those concerned with the business life of the nation. The opportunity is not one for dividend making, but rather for so strengthening the position of business, within the larger life of the nation, that when peace again comes business shall continue to be the logical and best expression of the national genius.

Hitherto, American business has been a singular admixture. The gospel of *laissez faire* has been the general basis, but added to it there have been individual schemes in industry that have social objects consciously in view, and which, incidentally, have been both more radical and more successful than any others in the world. There have been, in other words, any number of profiteers, and a percentage—relatively of enormous value to the community—of men who have been conscious patriots and big business men simultaneously. The declaration of war splendidly increased the latter class; Ford and Schwab outshine thousands of others only in the greater extent of the facilities they have offered in the national cause. Business, "big" and lesser, has responded stirringly to the call, and is now faithfully submitting itself to the process of being officially whipped into shape—necessarily a stupendous task in the case of a nation that has been accustomed for years to a modicum of legislative interference with individual ambition in industry.

By far the greatest problem that America at war faces is her industrial problem. The Government has found that raising the personnel of vast armies is child's play compared with diverting industry from the thousand smaller channels in which it flows in peace times into one gigantic steady stream that will provide the armies with equipment, and keep them supplied at a point four thousand miles away from our nearest fort. But there are signs that this problem has been rightly apprehended and is being successfully tackled. Things are happening that the cartoonist overlooks when he depicts Congress as a bespectacled, incompetent old fogy and Columbia as a maiden enmeshed in masses of red tape.

Without doubt there is enough stiffness and officialism at Washington to cause delays, misunderstanding and various other manifestations of administrative weakness. But a fair comparison takes into consideration conditions as they were before the entry of the United States into the war, and then judges the progress, actual and prospective. From this point of view, the most remarkable as well as the most encouraging sign is the way in which the representative business men of the nation are giving their time, energy and ability not only as individuals but in coöperation with other business men on the one hand and with the Government on the other.

INDUSTRY for the first time in its history is grasping what team work means from the standpoint of the nation's need. Thru the various boards of business men and their sub-committees, extraordinary results have been attained within the four months during which the work of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense has been at work. To mention but a few of these: the mobilization of 262,000 miles of the railroads of the country along with the telephone and telegraph systems; the completion of a military inventory of 27,000 manufacturing plants; the saving of millions of dollars thru the appointment of local committees of business men to assist the quartermaster's department in the army in the economical and efficient purchase of supplies, and by the coördination of purchases thru the agency of the general munitions board; arrangements for the conservation and expeditious shipment of coal for both federal and civilian use; the organization of a committee which will visit Russia for the purpose of giving much needed assistance in the organization of transportation; enlistment of numbers of reserve engineer regiments that are going to France to aid in the rehabilitation of the railroads.

Highly significant among these Government business activities is the agreement which the Council has been able to bring about between capital and labor on the question of labor conditions, which abroad have proved such a stumbling block to war efficiency from the industrial standpoint. Production has been held up; almost endless trouble has been given the English administration by threatened and actual strikes; and the results of unwise enforcement of output beyond the physical capacity of the workers, have provided a warning from which we, in this country, may profit.

It is impossible that industry should go on without many changes in labor conditions. The entry of women into the strictly industrial sphere itself creates an imperative need of careful adjustments. The point is, however, that it has already been agreed to submit to the Government questions of labor conditions that may arise before drastic action that might seriously cripple some branch of industry, is taken. Here is fitting proof of the nation-wide realization that without successful organization of our resources, the bravery of our soldiers will go for nothing.

Uppermost in the minds of men is the thought: "How can I help thru my business? Where will my personal training and experience, and the facilities for production of my personnel and plant, best fit in?" In a good many cases the Government has not yet worked out the answer. But the answer will be given, and when it is acted upon the foundation will be laid for one of the most fundamental and far-reaching changes in the history of industry, one might almost say in the history of the nation. For America's millions literally live, move and have their being by reason of their countless forms of business activity, and war is not merely proving the existence of these mutual dependencies, but is also demanding a general recognition of them. War is making a nation out of a hundred million people. Out of business it is forging the nation's greatest weapon. Never was business so vital, never has efficiency had such a goal, and never was there such promise of permanently giving to business the national significance which is its logical due.

IN this connection a paragraph in a recent book from the pen of Gerald Stanley Lee—an able analyst of social phenomena—is of renewed interest. Before America entered the war he wrote: "While we have to admit we have not finished off as many Fords as we might, we have already made one point with our method; we have proved once for all to ourselves in Ford's vast experiment station in Detroit, and in a thousand smaller and less-known ways, that an organization of self-propelled men can do a third more work in a day than an organization of propelled men. . . . Ford has put self-starters into his men, and the result is an efficiency that America most earnestly wishes the iron-levered Prussian minds, swinging out into control of Germany today, would take note of in time. We think it can be shown that Prussian efficiency, based on industrial military genius and on ordering men about, must result there as it does in America, in hordes of plodders, and we believe that Ford efficiency, based on dramatic genius, on imagination about men, gains inevitably the most tremendous material result."

Instances could be multiplied by way of showing how general the new and broader conception of business has become. From a conception it must be, and is being, translated into the concrete terms of human betterment. Above all, it will do more than anything else to win the war.

New York City



Known for Its Tone

And Because It

Plays *All* Records

The Brunswick has an all-wood sound chamber—built like a violin.

This throat gives The Brunswick a clear, vibrant voice. When you hear it, you will have a new appreciation of phonographic reproduction. One must compare it.

Another feature that decides many in favor of The Brunswick is its ability to play all records, whatever make. This removes limitations.

This means Brunswick owners may now enjoy the now famous Pathe Discs, for which a sapphire-ball reproducer is furnished. Pathe, as you know, has the world's largest collection of records.

The Brunswick is designed and built by the House of Brunswick, for 76 years a leader in the wood working art. The Brunswick is furnished in ten models, ranging from $30 to $1500.

Hear The Brunswick, and compare before you decide. It is the final type, a composite of all wanted features—truly, "All Phonographs in One."

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.

Chicago San Francisco New York Cincinnati

Branch Houses in Principal Cities of United States, Mexico, France

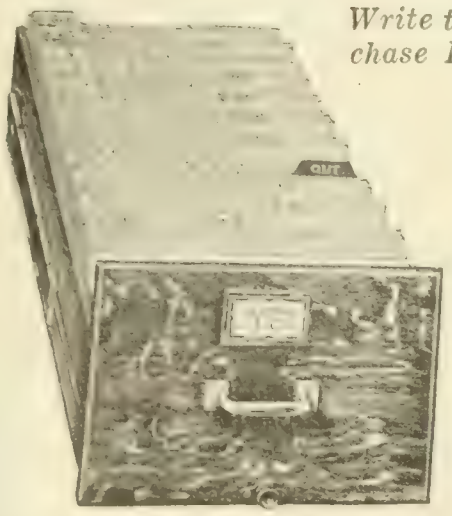
CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS

Musical Merchandise Sales Co., 80 York St., Toronto

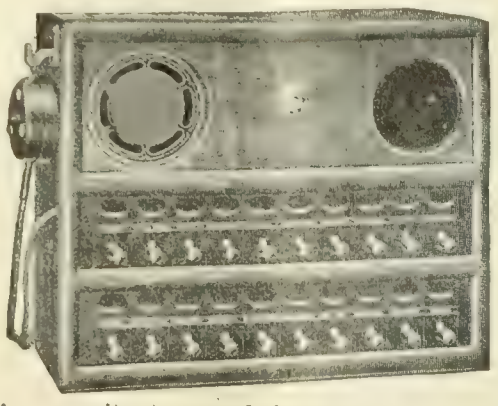
DEALERS: Write for our profitable plan with all the sales details.

Nine Ways of Saving Time

Write to the Manager of The Independent Plan and Purchase Department for information about these devices



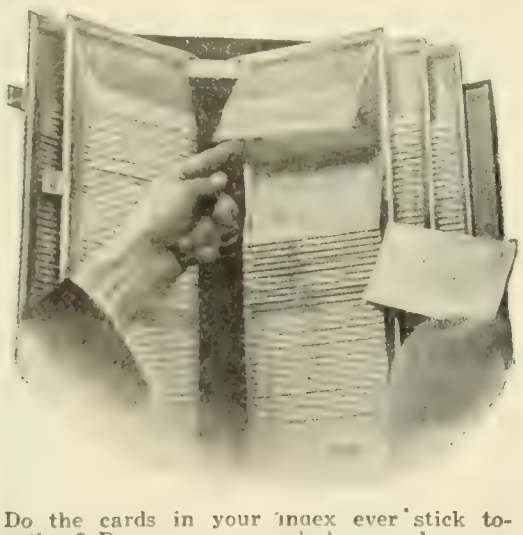
After you have decided on an up-to-date vertical filing case for your correspondence you will want to be sure that the plan of filing is adequate for the amount of business your office handles. Look at the guides pictured in this drawer. Note the careful arrangement, giving you quick access to the papers you want, how small the chan[illegible] of misplacing when returning papers to the file



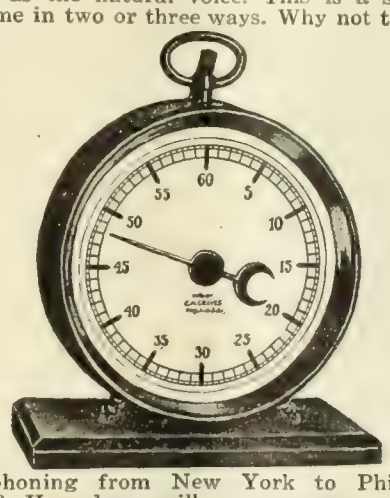
As you sit at your desk, you can press a button, and can be in communication with all the heads of departments at once. You speak to them all at the same time just as tho they were grouped about your table—and they all hear your words clear and distinct as the natural voice. This is a saving of time in two or three ways. Why not try it?



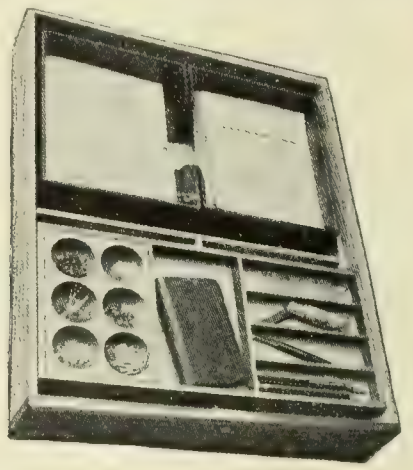
Important dates are sometimes made a long time ahead. There are conventions, committee meetings, directors' meetings, conferences, there are men coming to see you, there are men you must call on. Have you a plan by which *all* these matters can be laid before you as each day comes? Can you tell all you have to do today and look ahead a week and find open spots? You can if you use this device



Do the cards in your index ever stick together? Do you or your clerks ever lose any time finding cards on this account? Suppose the first line—that is the name—on every index card in your files, no matter how many they are, was always visible, like this



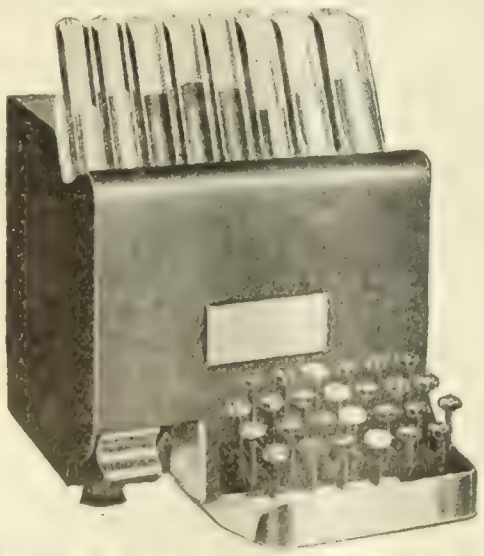
Telephoning from New York to Philadelphia? How long will your message take? What is the toll-rate? Can you be sure that you use all the time you pay for, or do you stop sooner than you need to, feeling that your allotted time is up? There is a device that will save money on your long-distance calls by keeping accurate count of actual time used, and of interruptions, so that you can be sure the charge is correct



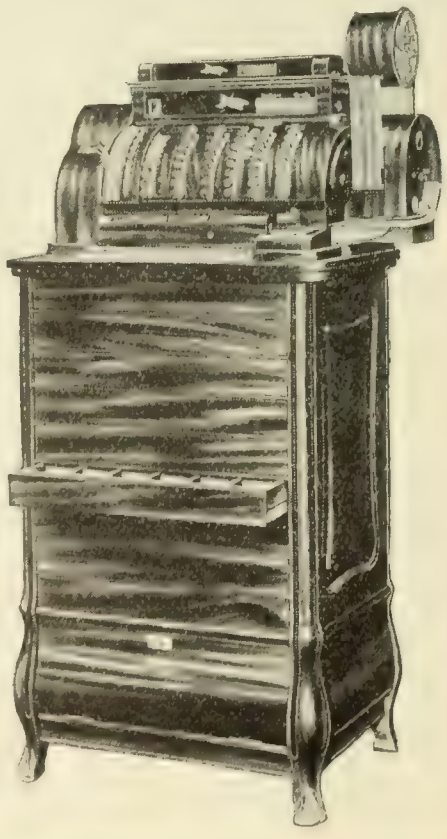
A clear desk is much to be desired. The fewer encumbrances the better. Can you always put your hand on your pencil, can you always find your ink-eraser, can you always be sure where your desk note-book is? Suppose you had a drawer in your desk made to hold all these easily misplaced articles, as well as other small things, would you use it? You would

You don't keep your business letters folded and in their envelopes, of course—but you may not have installed an easy-running letter file. These upright files are made of wood throughout, of metal, or of wood and metal





Small coins are a bother to handle when making up a pay-roll or when making change at the counter. If you could be sure of doing this accurately by pressing buttons on a machine you would at least investigate the machine and find out what it will surely do. Such a machine as that is shown here



This complete triple-printer cash register has separate total and cash drawer for each of nine clerks. At the end of a day the proprietor can tell the number of customers each clerk has waited on, and if the cash doesn't balance this machine will tell who made the mistake. This register gives a printed receipt, or prints on sales-slip the kind of sale: cash, charge, or received on account; clerk's initials, amount of sale, the number of the transaction and the date

President of Great News Service at 28

A few years ago a cub reporter—now head of an organization supplying news to more than 700 daily papers.



"You start at $8 a week," said the city editor of an Indianapolis paper to Roy W. Howard.

"Thank you," beamed the youngster. He had been getting up at three in the morning to deliver papers and a job as cub reporter was a big advance.

Two years later this young man became sporting editor of an Indianapolis paper. In another year he had been promoted to telegraph editor and was later made news editor of an important Cincinnati daily.

On his 28th birthday, January 1st, 1912, he was elected president of the United Press Associations, the greatest organization in the world for the gathering and distribution of news.

The knowledge that carries men thru

From cub reporter to executive head of this great news service was a long step on the road to business success. Mr. Howard was able to take it in a few years because he realized the importance of knowing *fundamentals.*

First, he mastered the fundamentals underlying his chosen line of work. Then the same vision that made him master of the news end of his profession convinced him that to become a successful executive he must have a thoro grasp of the fundamentals underlying *all* departments of business. So he enrolled for the Modern Business Course and Service of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, taking advantage of this proven short cut to business knowledge.

How men succeed

All successful men must master these fundamental business principles. Once they have mastered them they go forward rapidly. Men who have not mastered them remain half-way successes—their knowledge is not broad enough for a *big* job.

It is this same broad grasp of business that the Alexander Hamilton Institute is today giving to more than 60,000 progressive business men thruout the world.

Based upon the experience of thousands of successful men

The Institute collects, classifies and transmits thru the Modern Business Course and Service the best thought and practice in modern business. It gives you a thoro and sound training in the fundamental principles underlying all departments of business.

In our national crisis today the need for this broad executive training is rapidly increasing. Men in all branches of business are being called upon to assume the work of others and to fill more responsible positions. This demand for trained executives will be even greater in the coming struggle for world markets. For men and women who are prepared there will be more opportunities than ever before to succeed in a big way.

The kind of men enrolled

Presidents of big corporations are often enrolled for the Modern Business Course and Service along with ambitious young men in their employ. Among the 60,000 subscribers are such men as E. H. Behrend, President of the Hammermill Paper Co.; N. A. Hawkins, Manager of Sales, Ford Motor Co.; William C. D'Arcy, President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World; A. T. Hardin, Vice-President of the New York Central Lines; Melville W. Mix, President of the Dodge Mfg. Co., and scores of others equally prominent.

In the Standard Oil Co., 291 men are enrolled in the Alexander Hamilton Institute; in the U. S. Steel Corporation, 450; in the National Cash Register Co., 194; in the Pennsylvania Railroad, 108; in the General Electric Co., 300—and so on down the list of the biggest concerns in America.

Advisory Council

Business and educational authority of the highest standing is represented in the Advisory Council of the Institute. This Council includes Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York; Judge E. H. Gary, head of the U. S. Steel Corporation; John Hays Hammond, the eminent engineer; Jeremiah W. Jenks, the statistician and economist, and Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce.

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A careful reading of the interesting book, "Forging Ahead in Business," which we will send you free, will show you how to prepare for the increasing number of business opportunities that are bound to come during the next few years. Every man with either a business or a career to guide to bigger, surer success, should read this book. Simply fill out and send the coupon below.

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THE NEW ART OF HIRING AND FIRING

MONTHLY ARTICLE OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EFFICIENCY

BY J. DOMINICK HACKETT

THE shipbuilding industry, the munition factories and the steel foundries are all hampered in production and, in spite of the present intense need, men are coming and going, "hired and fired," with astonishing frequency. No wonder, then, that the "Labor Turnover" is the most crucial subject in industry at the moment, and a fitting one for intensive investigation.

Words spring into usage as if by magic. Such a one is "Turnover" as applied to labor by those who are deeply concerned with the human element in industry. Not till the shadow of war prevented hundreds of thousands of men from reaching our shores did the shortage of labor cause employers to examine the whole field with a critical and discerning eye. The first point discovered—or, rather, rediscovered, for it is as old as the hills—was that it cost much real money to hire and train even the common workmen.

Now, even the world outside the ranks of employers themselves, deeply concerned in all that pertains to the efficiency of industry, is asking just what is meant by this "Labor Turnover" about which so much fuss is being made in manufacturing circles. This is fitting, for we are all concerned.

"Turnover" is the phrase used in industry to express the great numerical loss of men suffered thru the ebb and flow of labor. Investigators who have set their minds to study the human problem have found that for every unit of a thousand men nearly three thousand have to be employed in the course of a year to keep the unit up to full strength. In this "Turnover" there is a great economic loss for both capital and labor. It has been clearly demonstrated that every workingman loses from $20 to $30 between jobs and every employer loses about twice as much in hiring and training a new man to take his place. Of course there is a great variation for individual jobs. A silk manufacturer found it cost him $70 to hire and train a broad silk weaver, $50 to train a spinner and so on thru the whole list. Very often, however, no benefit was gained because the employees quit soon after the period of training was completed. Imagine the aggregate loss to the individual and to industry: nearly a quarter of a million dollars in a plant where only a thousand men are employed. It went into many millions in the Ford plant before they "did something."

Knowing the extent and cost of turnover are but steps in the right direction; the next point is to discover and apply the remedy. This consists in getting the right sort of laborer, keeping him if you can and, if he departs, utilizing the knowledge of the cause of departure in order to retain the other workers in contentment.

Among those who have recognized the importance of anchoring their labor supply, it is becoming the custom now to make a comprehensive study of employment, beginning with the source of labor. From the period of men's application till that of their departure, their careers are studied with care, both individually and collectively. The location of dwelling in relation to the plant, transportation, age, nationality, hight and other points are matters for consideration. The applicant is "introduced" with much formality and informed that complaints will be carefully considered. From exact specifications, previously compiled, he is placed in the position which seems to suit him best. Promotion is held out as an inducement to "stay put" and his possible advances in pay are specified. He is instructed what to do in case of accident and informed of the educational facilities in the neighborhood, in case he should desire to study. All such moves tend to reduce the human turnover of the plant.

FOUNDED on the theory that you cannot reduce turnover till you have adequately diagnosed its cause, is the careful tabulation of the reasons why men leave their jobs. An analysis of many thousand reasons, actually recorded, has made it possible to eliminate the inessential and classify the essential into a short and usable list.

In all industry about 75 per cent of those who leave voluntarily quit their work and, on the average, not more than 15 per cent are discharged. The remainder are laid off thru seasonal or occasional work. When this balance is not maintained an inquiry is instituted as to the true significance of the change.

Excessive discharge may indicate that the employment methods are at fault, that some foremen are inconsiderate or that the limited labor supply necessitates the hiring of men who would not be taken on in normal times. A high percentage of voluntary quitters shows, possibly, that men are not satisfied with conditions as to work or pay. In either case the employer is mighty glad to find out which. He is not satisfied merely to learn that the work was found to be unsatisfactory. He desires to know specific complaints. These are carefully followed up so that unnecessarily bad conditions may be improved. Considerable expenditures for alterations often cost less than hiring and training new men. Damp floors may be drained. Windows may be enlarged to give more air. Dust may be removed by suitable exhaust systems so that the employee works in more comfort and does not find it necessary to look for a better job elsewhere.

A distinction is even drawn between men who quit because the pay is too small and between those who leave for better pay at another plant. When the aggregate number of these two classes increases, it indicates that the pay schedule needs revision. In this manner strikes are anticipated by the shrewd employer and much loss on both sides is avoided.

The personal reasons why men quit can all be recorded and grouped under the lowest number of essential headings so that the resultant statistics are an exact picture of conditions. If a large number quit because of bad housing conditions, it indicates that a comprehensive building scheme may be an absolute economic necessity in order to stabilize the force.

Time was when men were laid off without any other consideration than the immediate reduction in labor cost; no one had visualized the other expenses involved. Nowadays executives go to great lengths to equalize production in order to maintain the balance of their force. It has even been found advisable to acquire an unusual line of work to fill in during slack times in order to insure a steady supply of work. It is rather sad to reflect that so many men have been discharged merely on the unrestrained judgment of the foreman. That custom is now undergoing a change. It is recognized that while a foreman has the authority to decide that a man is unsuitable for him, he has no right to consider he is unfit to work in any other portion of the plant.

The machinery for hiring, supervising and holding labor is best handled by a centralized employment department, in charge of a competent man versed in everything that pertains to the human relation in industry. Heretofore, perhaps, twenty foremen had absolute authority in hiring and firing. The plan did not work. Foremen do not and can not keep comprehensive records upon which the science of employment is based. Therefore, the employing function is now being concentrated and already the effect is demonstrating that specialization in employment methods, for the reduction of labor turnover, is a success.

SELECTING SUCCESSFUL COMMITTEES

By Edward A. Filene

President of William Filene Sons Co. of Boston

A man to make the best success on an important committee should—

First: Have been successful in his own business or profession. This does not mean that he must be the richest or most powerful man in the city. But he must have advanced—"risen"—a long distance. (If he is a bootblack he should own his own stand and it should be the most successful in town.)

Second: Have public spirit. That is, he should have shown interest and activity in public affairs, backed up by a genuine desire to further the community welfare.

Third: Be able to work successfully with other men. This includes those elements of personality and qualities of mind which enable a man to work with other people in a harmonious and constructive fashion without friction and without arousing antagonism.

From among those having these qualifications select for the committee representatives of each interest likely to be affected by the committee's work, choosing those who, in the opinion of competent judges after analysis, are best fitted. Because I have found after an experience with many committees that, of those chosen by the usual method or lack of method, many fail, I have made this analysis with the hope that it may be of use.

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For Business Beginners

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All that is done away with now, in the Paragon System of Shorthand. The entire system consists of

The Paragon Alphabet;
Twenty-six simple word-signs;
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That is all. The simple explanations and exercises are divided into seven lessons, each of which you can grasp in an evening. Then speed comes with practice.

7 LESSONS
Each one a model of remarkable simplicity; speed comes with practice.

7 EVENINGS
A short period of study each day assures speedy knowledge of shorthand.

SEE HOW ABSURDLY SIMPLE IT ALL IS

Shorthand, to be practical, must be available everywhere, if you have note-book along or no; so Paragon is written without ruled lines, on any scrap of paper.

With your hand flying over the sheet you simply cannot make alternate light and heavy strokes; so in Paragon all "shading" is omitted. Thus we assure speed.

Use of the old "disjoined vowel" method forces you to make several marks for one word; all Paragon words are written with one quick symbol. And these symbols, as in long hand, can have only one possible meaning—you can read your Paragon notes after ten years or ten minutes with equal clearness. There's memory-ease for you—and simplicity.

Secure Disinterested Testimony

Ask your office stenographer—she will probably tell you that according to many old-fashioned methods one symbol may mean two or three entirely different words or sounds, depending on its "position" above, on, or below the line; even then, this symbol in each of its various "positions" if shaded might have a certain meaning, if unshaded still another. Fancy trying to untangle all those rules for just *one* symbol when you are using *scores* of symbols and what you seek is *speed*. She will acknowledge that most systems contain scores of arbitrary word-signs, all of which must be tediously memorized; that even when remembered many of them may have various meanings. And she will probably be unable to read her notes written last month—"Impossible," you may expect to hear her say. Nor is it likely she can now recall all the bewildering "ticks" and "signs" that she labored so long and so hard to learn.

These methods were quite good when the telegraph was yet an experiment—when mere time was disregarded in commercial institutions. But present-day business demands speed, simplicity and accuracy. And so Paragon was invented.

Twenty-five Years of Tested Proven Success

A quarter-century ago Mr. A. Lichtentag, former court reporter, later teacher and business man, of New Orleans, broke away from the old shackles and devised the Paragon System of Shorthand. From that day to this he has been teaching the Paragon System in his school in New Orleans, and by mail. Thousands of young ambitious men and women, who had failed to learn the old complicated forms of shorthand, mastered Paragon with ease. They have since become court stenographers, newspaper reporters, assistants to business heads, and in some cases have become big executives in prominent concerns. Thousands of grateful letters, now in our files, all unsolicited, attest this encouraging fact.

Comparative tests in Atlanta public schools showed that of several hundred boys and girls, only 47 were able to master the old systems of shorthand. But of 63 taking Paragon 61 *passed the examinations successfully*. In one school 28 began Paragon, 25 graduated. Another school, after two years of the old system, had NO graduates. Now Atlanta and other cities are teaching shorthand by the Paragon System—no other is officially recognized in their city schools. You can't get away from facts like these.

Former Price of the Paragon Course Was $25

The inventor of the Paragon System of Shorthand had taught the course by mail for twenty years for $25. By extraordinary international arrangements with the inventor, the King Institute is selling his identical Paragon Course heretofore sold at $25 for

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Business houses everywhere feel acutely the shortage of capable stenographers; salaries are constantly being advanced to tempt and encourage proficient operators. And still there are too few to satisfy the demand for those able to fill the better positions.

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Send Only $5.00

with the coupon and the complete Course will be sent you. Then if you cannot learn Paragon, your money will be refunded.

TRY THIS LESSON

Take the ordinary longhand letter *d* Eliminate everything but the long downstroke and there will remain / This is the Paragon symbol for D. It is always written **downward.**

From the longhand letter *e* rub out everything except the upper part—the circle—and you will have the Paragon E. ∘

Write this circle at the **beginning** of / and you will have Ed. ∘/

By letting the circle remain **open** it will be a **hook,** and this **hook** stands for **A.** Thus ∘/ will be **Ad.** Add another **A** at the end, thus ∘/ and you will have a girl's name, **Ada.**

From *o* eliminate the initial and final strokes and *o* will remain, which is the Paragon symbol for **O.**

For the **longhand** *m* , which is made of 7 strokes, you use this **one** horizontal stroke —

Therefore, —∘ would be **Me.**

Now continue the **E** across the **M,** so as to add **D**—thus —∘/ and you will have **Med.** Now add the **large** circle for **O,** and you will have —∘/ (medo), which is **Meadow,** with the silent **A** and **W** omitted.

You now have 5 of the characters. There are only 26 in all. Then you memorize 26 simple word-signs. 6 prefix abbreviations and one rule of contractions. That is all.

Used in Government Service

"I learned Paragon Shorthand from the *home-study course*—the lessons alone—without any further aid whatever. At the end of a week I could write the system nicely. I am now using it in the Government service, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., and am getting along O. K. On account of my efficiency as stenographer, my salary has been increased to $1,400. I owe my rapid advancement to Paragon Shorthand."—E. C. ALLEY, Room 426, Winder Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Used in Court Reporting

"I have been the Official Court Reporter for the Ninth Judicial District of Louisiana for a number of years, using Paragon Shorthand exclusively. Some years ago I learned this system in seven lessons. With Paragon Shorthand I am able to do any kind of work with as great rapidity as the occasion may demand."—J. MARTIAN HAMLEY, Lake Providence, La.

Used in Public Schools

"As a result of competitive tests, Paragon Shorthand was unanimously adopted as the exclusive system for the Atlanta High Schools. The classes we have already graduated in Paragon are by far the best we have turned out during my twelve years' connection with the schools."—W. C. LOWE, Head of the Shorthand Departments, 18 Avery Drive, Atlanta, Ga.

Paragon is also being taught in the High Schools of Alton, Ill., Lafayette, Ind., Johnstown, Pa., and elsewhere.

Used in Big Corporations

"I am getting along fine with Paragon Shorthand. It is all you claim for it. It is easy to write, and as for speed—there's no limit."—JOHN WALLER, JR., Standard Oil Company, Sugar Creek, Mo.

Used by Business Men

"I am using Paragon Shorthand in making my notes in the daily routine of the work. It is of incalculable help in aiding me in making my own notes of private business matters relating to my work in auditing, and I wish I had taken it up long since."—JOHN F. CAHILL, Auditor, Florence Elec. Light & Utilities Co., Florence, S. C.

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NEWS OF EFFICIENCY

CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EFFICIENCY

THE EFFICIENT EMBARGO

In the old brownstone building on K Street, in Washington, D. C., that was once the headquarters of the Department of Justice, more than two hundred persons are at work under the direction of the Export Administrative Board disposing of export licenses. The task is an enormous one, owing to the fact that regulations recently issued by President Wilson permit very few cargoes to leave American ports without definite permission. A few days ago more than four thousand applications for export licenses came to the offices of the Export Board in a single mail, and nearly all were passed upon before work was closed for the night.

After the Embargo Act became law President Wilson created an Export Council, consisting of three members of the Cabinet and Food Administrator Hoover, with general authority to administer the law. The routine work of the Council was turned over to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. Nobody realized then how much work was involved in keeping food and munitions from the Germans. Within a short time the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was swamped with extra work and the President was compelled to establish a special Export Administrative Board to take care of it. This body is directly under the Export Council and is not connected with any Cabinet department. Its chairman is Vance McCormick, the man who conducted the Democratic campaign last fall.

Working under the authority of the Export Board are a number of special bureaus run by volunteer experts: men who give their time and, what is more important, their brains to the service of the Government for a nominal salary. There are, for example, experts in agriculture, in metals production and so forth, each with his personal staff of clerks. Not all of the applications for export license reach the headquarters of the Export Board in Washington; many are handled by the branch offices in New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, New Orleans and Seattle. The number of these branch offices will probably be increased in the future. Of course, some licensing questions, involving delicate issues of international policy, are referred to the Export Council or even to the President himself.

OUR HALF USED LAND

Prof. J. P. Goode, of the University of Chicago, pointed out in a recent address before a teachers' institute in Pittsburgh the extent to which the American still falls short of efficiency in developing the agricultural resources of the nation. He declared that an acre of new land in America produces less after the first year than an acre in Japan or China which has been in constant use for thousands of years. In this country ninety bushels of potatoes to the acre is considered good, but in Germany the average acre of potato land produces two hundred bushels.

Fortunately, if nature in the United States has challenged us at least it has not stinted us. Dr. Goode estimated that if all our arid land were irrigated we could feed some twenty-five million people by their produce and that a similar gain might be expected if good land, now lying waste, were put to use. He predicted that with the intelligent development of all our agricultural resources the United States may in time support in comfort a population of 250,000,000.

MOBILIZED BOTANISTS

An important phase of preparedness of which we have heard less than we should is represented by the botanical raw products committee of the National Research Council. Prof. E. M. East, of Harvard University, is chairman. The activities of the committee include the collection of data on all plants having economic value and the dissemination of this information to importers and manufacturers; the discovery of new geographic sources of plants and the increased cultivation of economically valuable plants grown in the United States to meet trade needs; investigations to discover the value of substitutes and equivalents for plants now used, and the discovery of new uses for these plants. The committee has made use of data cataloged at various research institutions such as the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, the Bussey Institute at Harvard, the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the Department of Agriculture and the Missouri Botanic Gardens. This has enabled the committee to begin work at once in coöperation with the manufacturers without the delay incident to gathering material.

QUICK LOADING

President E. P. Ripley, of the Santa Fé railroad system, has devised an ingenious and picturesque plan to keep the freight cars on the railroad working at full capacity. The cars are decorated with red, white and blue "service stripes" printed horizontally on cardboard 12 by 18 inches. On the stripes appears in black the following appeal:

Load Me Quickly
Load Me to Capacity
Unload Me Promptly
and
Help Win the War.

All the thought of the Railroads War Board is required in the immense task of keeping the cars loaded and moving. During the last ten days of August 7000 extra empty freight cars were moved into the Southern and Southwestern states to protect the movement of grain and food products and to facilitate the transportation of lumber to the shipyards and the new army cantonments. The commission on car service of the Railroads' War Board has distributed 113,420 cars to the parts of the country where they were most needed during the four months since the beginning of May.

AN OPENING FOR ARTISTS

At the request of General Pershing a Camouflage Corps is being organized by the American Corps of Engineers for service at the front. Artists who have already been drafted for other branches of the army may, if eligible, be transferred to camouflage work. There are openings for commissioned and non-commissioned officers, all expenses are paid and salaries are according to rank. Previous military training is not essential. Names of those wishing to volunteer may be sent to D. Putnam Brinley, of New Canaan, Connecticut.

Camouflage is the newest of the war industries and an excellent example of the specialized efficiency which is the outstanding characteristic of modern war. Essentially, it is what the artists call an "arrangement" of shapes and colors so that the object which it is desired to conceal melts into the background as a tiger melts into the background of the forest or a polar bear into his environment of Arctic snow. The Germans have recently experimented by streaking the body and wings of their aeroplanes with bright colors. Instead of using dull or neutral tints, as in khaki or field-gray uniforms, these aeroplanes are daubed in the crudest blues, yellows, greens and reds to dazzle the observer and cause him to judge distance incorrectly.

USING OUR BOY POWER

Young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one not now employed are called upon by President Wilson to serve the nation by joining the United States Boys' Working Reserve. The object of this organization, acting under the auspices of the Department of Labor, is to induce boys and young men to spend some of their time at productive work without, if possible, interrupting their studies in school and college.

STEAM EFFICIENCY

An interesting article by Prof. Robert M. Anderson, of the Stevens Institute of Technology, shows how great has been the recent increase in the efficiency of the steam engine. The Corliss engine which was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in 1876 was then justly regarded as the greatest triumph of the engine builder. It occupied 54,000 cubic feet of space and was designed to develop 1400 indicated horsepower. To obtain one horse-power required the expenditure of 2.2 pounds of coal. The best modern steam turbines of equal capacity occupy only 115 cubic feet of space and consume nine-tenths of a pound of coal in developing one horse-power.

There is still, however, much room for improvement in bringing all engines in use up to the standard of the best models. Mr. V. H. Manning, Director of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, declares that the average engine efficiency at the present time is at least twenty-five per cent below that of the latest types, which implies a waste of a quarter of the coal production of the nation. On this basis 150,000,000 tons of coal would be saved in the United States every year if all consuming plants were of the most approved design.

THE NEW COAL DICTATOR

Dr. Harry Augustus Garfield is a strong competitor for the all-round efficiency record and also a good example of the importance of heredity. He is the eldest son of President Garfield. He has been in his time a teacher of Latin and Roman history, a successful lawyer, a professor of contracts in a law school, a professor of politics, the president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and president of Williams College. Recently he served as chairman of President Wilson's wheat price committee. Now at the age of fifty-four he has undertaken a task which for difficulty, complexity, thankless drudgery and endless criticism can only be compared with that of Food Administrator Hoover. Coal Administrator Garfield has not hitherto devoted much of his career to mining costs and profits but no doubt the President thinks that a man who has mastered so many different tasks might as well undertake another. The confident and capable manner in which he has already met and solved some of the problems of fuel distribution seems to justify the President's choice.

GHOSTS AND THE TIME

(*Continued from page 129*)

notice anything unusual here at midnight. One of them started the tale and screech-owls, or something like them, did the rest. As for the face at the window—I didn't see it, for I was holding on for my life—that was likely due to the fall of the sunlight on waves in the glass. That sort of thing, you know,"—

"Lord!" broke in Mr. Bloggs, "look at the horse!"

They had come within thirty feet of George, and beheld him settled back and straining at his halter in evident terror. His eyes glared at something apparently ahead. He drew long, shuddering breaths.

"Sick," said the doctor.

"Scared," said Mr. Bloggs, "scared at something, and scared blue."

They untied the trembling animal and led him down the road, where, an eighth of a mile distant, they found Mr. Hunt and a very silent negro.

That night their chairs were again together, and the talk went to what had happened in the morning.

"Of course it was ridiculous," the doctor said, "our searching that shanty. I did feel an ass."

"I really can't see," the clergyman said, "why you should. Anything that strikes ignorant people as mysterious and crawly—anything ill-understood—ought, I think, to be looked into to *get* it understood. Whatever there is back ought to be dragged out. Why shouldn't you look?"

"Answering that," replied Dr. Henderson, "because to look is to take seriously old and pestilent superstitions—things of a lower level—which ought to be left to die and helped to die. To look at such things is like taking off your clothes and putting on a breech-clout."

"I give you up," said Mr. Hunt. "You are one of those scientifically-minded people that I just give up. You are all for looking into things and probing things to the bottom, but this one thing you won't look at at all. You just say there's nothing in it. To explain it is the best way to prove that, I should say. And then there *is* something like a psychical world, isn't there?"

The doctor smiled.

"Do you remember," he asked, "what Thoreau on his death-bed said to his friend Parker Pillsbury? Pillsbury asked him if he saw anything on the other side—he was very nearly gone—and Thoreau whispered, 'One world at a time, Parker.' That's what I think; and I notice that when people fool with another world they generally go—well, dippy. I haven't any room for gods or ghosts. All I know is—Being Alive. That is man's appropriate job. Anything else is—er—not intended."

"Delicious," said Mr. Hunt. "Perfectly delicious! Of course without gods nothing can be 'intended.'"

The doctor looked a little foolish, and Mr. Bloggs took a hand.

"I guess," he said, "that there's just about as much gooseflesh ready to rise on people as there ever was. I heard a man say in a lecture—it was at Pontiac—that there was a French woman once—Madam Somebody—who said she was all thru believing in ghosts, but was afraid of them, just the same. That's about the way, I reckon, with most of us. I *did* have chills down my spine this morning and no mistake—whether it was ripples in the glass or not—and I'm not so dead sure that horse was sick. I guess there is a whole lot of things we don't know about, and I judge they ought to be looked into. But not by most of us unless we come up against them—like this morning. I wouldn't be a quitter

Some Definitions of a

Perfect Food



The Scientist Says:

It must contain every food element needed, minerals and vitamines included. And all in the right proportions.

The Doctor Says:

It must be easily and completely digestible. The ideal food would have every food cell broken.





The Housewife Says:

It must be ever-ready, fit for any meal, a varied dish, and one which everybody welcomes.

The Children Say:

It must make real food as good as desserts or confections. And be something mother never will forbid.



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Puffed Rice

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ATHLETICS: Two ... for all sports, under supervision: hiking, ... life, swimming pool.
... *Catalog sent on application.*

ALVAN E. DUERR, Headmaster



when that happens—I'd look, all right—but as for hunting up such things, that isn't for me. I think there's cussed little in this spiritualist business. I went to a seance once, and my brother Wesley—so they said—talked to me thru the medium. It was all about blue suspenders! Yet I think even such things ought to be looked into—to see what they are."

"You are two against one," said the doctor, "and we can't get together. I say the way to kill superstition is to ignore it—and the way to perpetuate it and get caught in it is to attend to it, never mind with what high-sounding talk about 'psychical research' and all that. Of course we have the legacy of the past in us somewhat—the superstition that there is something somewhere beyond being alive, which is the one solid fact a man can go on. Better let our current Religion take care of the legacy. It's really doing it mighty well, for it has shaved the other-world business down to two big ghost-stories—one nineteen hundred years behind us and the other on ahead, after we're dead—leaving our life here for living, as it should be left.

"An original apologetic," said Mr. Hunt, with an edge to his voice. "I assume that you think that there is no reality for us outside this life and this world."

"I think there is plenty of reality in the two," replied the doctor, "plenty for anybody. As for secrets beyond, we shall make those out only when we make out what Mr. Wells calls 'the secret of the jumping cat within the human skull'—which will be never."

"Speaking of cats," said Mr. Bloggs, as the three rose from their chairs, "we had one once—his name was Seth—and he used to have fits—the worst kind—and when he'd get thru rearing around and come to himself again, he'd back, all tuckered out and draggled, into a corner—always *back*, understand. Seemed to think something had tackled him from the outside, and he was going to guard against another attack. Maybe that's the way it is here. Maybe *I* had something like a fit—something inside—after the coon's story this morning, and thought it was outside."

"I think it very likely," said Dr. Henderson, "and I think your analogy would cover a lot of other cases, too."

"I'm not so sure, tho," went on Mr. Bloggs, "I'd 'a'bet I saw something—I'd almost bet *now* I saw something. Then there was the horse. I'm not so darn sure."

"*That*, I think," said the clergyman, "covers more cases than your cat. The hard churchmen, of course,"—here a bow to the doctor—"say bosh, and some people talk about the subliminal consciousness or dual personality as explanatory of strange things which come bolting into life—which is much the same, I think, as saying a thing 'goes by electricity'; but the real creed of the time on the 'supernormal'—which is, of course, just old-fashioned ghosts—is in your admirable phrase. We are—no matter how emancipated—'not so darn sure'."

"It's crawly anyway," said Mr. Bloggs, "crawly, anyway you look at it. Ghosts inside you are as bad as ghosts outside. Good night."

Mr. Hunt, slowly preparing for bed, paused and addrest himself.

"I wonder," he said, "I wonder if this doctor is right, and there is nothing in it all. I wonder if my doctor was right with his big medical word for what happened to me. I wonder if Mr. Bloggs's cat explains everything."

Then, after a moment:

"I wonder if there's something outside of life which oughtn't to get at life, and which beats life down if it does."

York, Pennsylvania

IS PRICE FIXING POSSIBLE?

(*Continued from page 134*)

it is desirable that this bill be enacted into law in order to remove any doubt as to the President's powers as affecting prices to the public. For it is maintained in some quarters that the power of the President can be applied only to the purchase of commodities for the immediate use and purpose of military and naval procedure.

Among the methods of fixing prices there are two which are most discussed.

One is to determine a maximum price—a fixed price for commodities, so high that it will give a fair return to the high-cost man and a better return to the low-cost man and bring about, therefore, a very large percentage of all possible production—or else a minimum price, to guarantee production. Thus the Government has fixed varying prices in different districts, from $1.90 to $3.25 as the most that a coal operator may receive for run-of-mine bituminous coal at the mouth of the mine, a "maximum price."

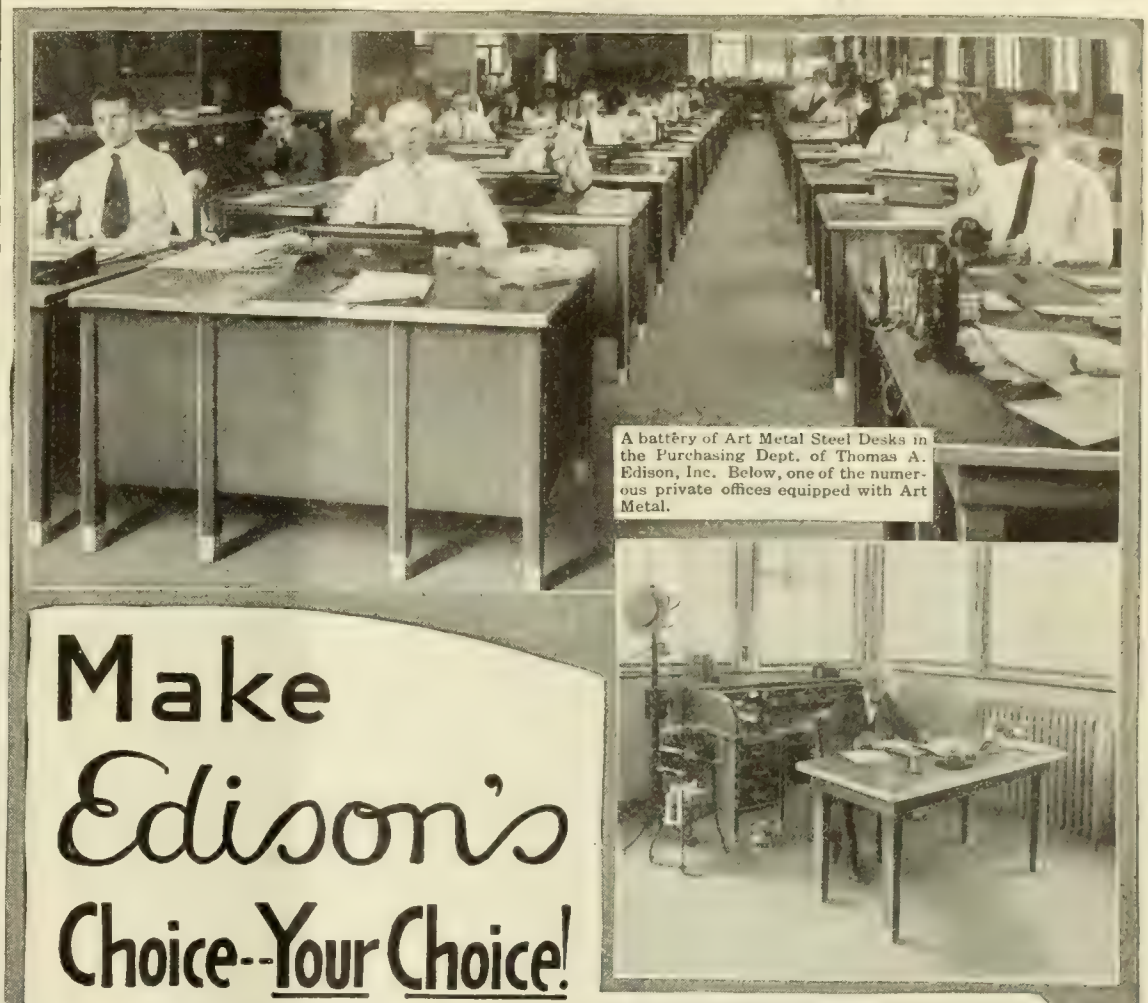
This first plan has merit in the fact that it is very simple in operation. It is put into effect simply by determining and fixing the price. Its disadvantage in many industries lies in the fact that the low-cost producer makes a very large profit whereas the high-cost producer makes much less profit—so little, conceivably, that all production is not brought out.

There has also been considered a second plan. This consists in pooling. That is, to the cost of production of a commodity is added a fair profit, larger for the efficient producer than for the inefficient, in order, by thus putting a premium upon efficiency, to extend it. These prices, which are based upon cost of production plus a profit, are, in the plan suggested in the coal situation by the Federal Trade Commission, multiplied by the amounts produced at each price. The total is added. The selling price is ascertained by dividing the total production by the number of units. If five men produced all the coal in the United States, to take an illustration, one, let us say, might produce coal at 80 cents a ton, another at $1, another at $1.40, the fourth at $1.80, the fifth at $2. Clearly, in this illustration, it would be necessary to fix a price high enough to give a profit on the two-dollar cost, or the owner of the two-dollar mine would not produce. Let us imagine a price of $2.20, then. If this price obtained the operator who could produce coal at 80 cents a ton would make a profit of $1.40 on every ton, tho the man who produced at $2 would be making only 20 cents a ton.

The Government might, then, fix varying prices, consisting of cost plus a profit. The first operator might be given a profit of forty cents, the next of thirty-five, the third of twenty-five, the fourth of twenty-two, the fifth of only twenty.

But if the Government purchased all the coal of all the mines at these varying prices, in the selling of it confusion would result. The Federal Trade Commission therefore suggested that the total prices paid by the Government might be divided by the total production of coal: The average price to the consumer would then be less than $2.20, all would receive coal at the same price and each producer would be getting a fair profit.

This plan assures the entire production possible. It gives the low-cost producer a higher profit than the high-cost producer. Its chief difficulty lies in the matter of administration and in its requirement of a very high degree of coöperation between business and industry and Government. It would require pooling, tho it would be pooling not in restraint but in furtherance of trade.



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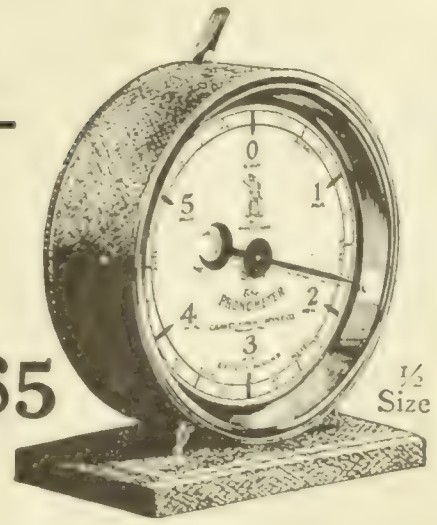
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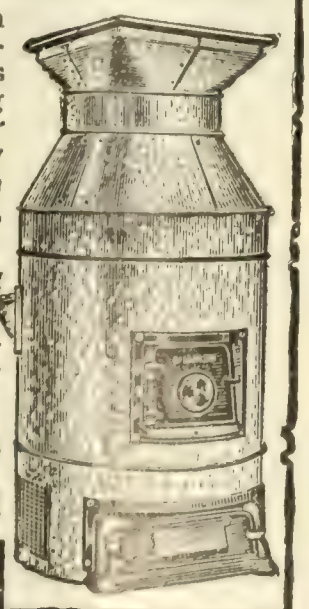
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OTTO H. KAHN—He who, secretly or overtly, tries to thwart the declared will and aim of the nation in this holy war is a traitor and a traitor's fate should be his.

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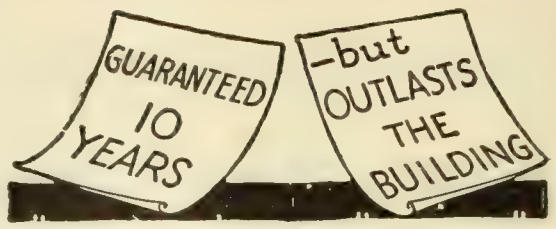
WILL THE GERMAN FLEET COME OUT?

(*Continued from page 128*)

on the single cast of the submarine die. There stands the High Sea Fleet of Germany still waiting in her harbors for the signal for battle.

It has been freely stated that when the time ("Der Tag") comes, and not before, no matter in the past what goads or challenges may have been silently borne, the whole array will go forth. All of which might sound gallant and heroic, if one could only get rid of the carking and growing suspicion that if the time has not come already it is mighty near when the Imperial German navy will be pushed out by the German people themselves. Besides the submarine disappointment, there are other potent factors working to the same end. Haig's drive is threatening Zeebrugge and other North Sea German bases, and if these fall, not only are the submarines cut off from harbors and supply sources, but the invasion of Germany from a new side is to be considered. There are that great army which we are rapidly getting into shape, and the vast numbers of destroyers for which millions have already been appropriated by Congress, to add to the menace. And for perhaps speedier persuasion we are about to build great armed aeroplanes which, it is confidently asserted, can reach the western battle lines in Europe within forty hours after leaving the North American Continent and then be immediately available for attack on ships, buildings, troops or to fight other aircraft. They can make a speed of a hundred miles per hour and after crossing the Atlantic can maintain it for over a hundred hours before their machinery will need rest and repair. Even more ominous is the recent actual mutiny in five ships of the German fleet at Wilhelmshaven, infected, it seems, by similar outbreaks in the demoralized Russian warships. There never was such iron discipline in the Russian navy as has existed in the German, and when mutiny in the latter reaches such a point, that the crew of a great 18,000 ton dreadnaught deliberately murder the captain—as the crew of His Majesty's ship "Westfalen" has just done—the rottenness and the danger of it all cannot be palliated or hidden, nor can the German people—let alone their enemies—be fooled about it by smooth phrases uttered in the Reichstag. St. Vincent and Nelson both said that warships could not be kept for long periods in harbors without serious injury to the morale of their men. And these men have been quartered in barracks on shore, idle, save for occasional periods of target practise, within mine protected areas of the Baltic. Their deterioration was inevitable and the proof of it is now glaring.

Suppose that under the pressure of this state of affairs, and a fierce demand from the populace that the last card of all be played, the German fleet goes out. Then what? So far as is known the power of the battle fleet has not materially changed since the beginning of the war. It then included thirty-seven battleships, with three building, and presumably since completed and divided equally between the dreadnaught and pre-dreadnaught classes. Whether new battleships have been actually added since is questionable. So also the actual battleship losses at the battle of Jutland are not known. Admiral Jellicoe said that two dreadnaughts and one older battleship were "seen to sink," but excepting, as to the antiquated "Pommern," the German Admiralty has made no admission. The main fighting force is, of course, in the



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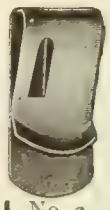
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twenty dreadnaughts, the oldest launched in 1908. How many battle cruisers Germany has is not known. The loss of the "Lützow" at the battle of Jutland was admitted and there is still much dispute over the fate of the "Van der Tann," "Moltke," "Seydlitz" and "Derfflinger." The "Hindenburg" has been completed since the war began and there is said to be a doubtful "Bismarck." If six German battle cruisers do actually exist in serviceable condition they represent fifty-two heavy guns of 11 and 12 inch caliber, but they are of less speed and weaker armament than the corresponding British ships of the same class. In armored cruisers of the old type, Germany's losses have been severe, and she has left but one, the "Roon." Fifteen out of thirty-four light cruisers are gone. If they have been replaced, the British estimates of the smaller German craft are thirty light cruisers, and between 160 and 180 destroyers.

As to the fleet of our ally, Great Britain, the present writer does not know its strength, and would not tell it if he did. Before the war the British navy was about sixty per cent stronger in capital ships than the German navy. Its published losses include eleven battleships and three battle cruisers. Just before the war Great Britain was building fourteen battleships and one battle cruiser. Most of these have already been heard of in action, and a great many more have been added, so that the preponderance of the British over the German fleet has materially increased. Some say, counting all classes of vessels, that a million tons have been built, and that the end is not yet.

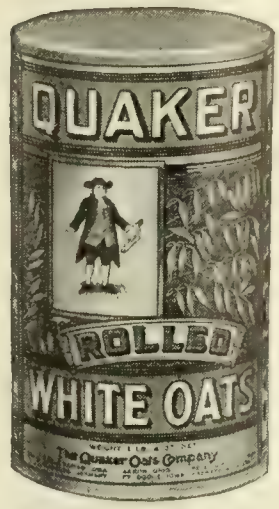
Of course, no one supposes that the German fleet will emerge with any expectation of victory. It will be merely self-immolation, in order to allow the Potsdam gang to tell the people that "now that we have exhausted our last resource, peace and bankruptcy must, of course, follow, when we trust our superhuman efforts will be unsparingly rewarded and our jobs permanently secured." The Teutonic naval tacticians and strategists are dreaming of a battle cruiser—preferably the "Hindenburg"—slipping out of the fight to range the stormy reaches of the Atlantic and keep our troopships shivering in our harbors. But there are several English battle cruisers much faster and better armed than the "Hindenburg," whose pleasure it will be to interfere with her thoughtful attentions. And, finally, we have the forecast of Admiral Breusing, of the Imperial German Navy, as to this greatest of all naval battles. Hear him about it:

"The fight will degenerate into a mêlée of the wildest description, ship fighting ship and using every method of destruction. The German fleet will probably enter into this close action, already possessing an advantage, due mainly to its excellent gun material, which England simply cannot equal. Whoever wins in this struggle, it is certain that the defeated side will leave all its ships and men at the bottom of the sea, while the victors will return home a ruined fleet."

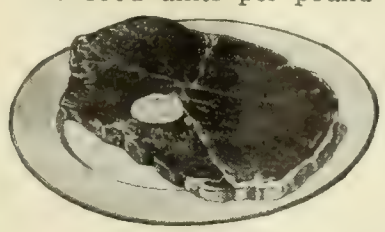
If the "mêlé" occurs in which "ship is fighting ship" in which event the most elementary rules of modern naval tactics will be grievously violated—a ruined fleet for one commander and the bottom of the sea for the other, will be no more than they deserve. No—but there will be an artistry in the team-work, and in tactical movements, and in the range-finding, and in the salvo-firing, such as the world has never before seen, and our ally will win. May our ships be there to help him!—simply because he will "get there first with the most men."

Pound for Pound

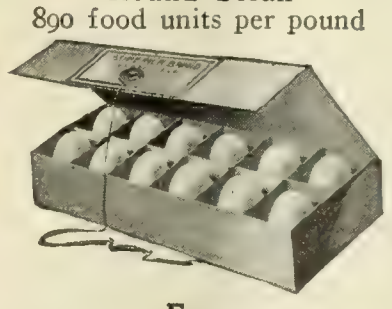
Mark How Oats Excel



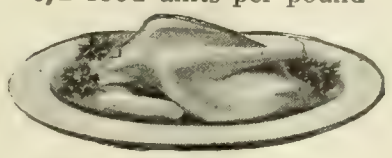
1810 food units per pound



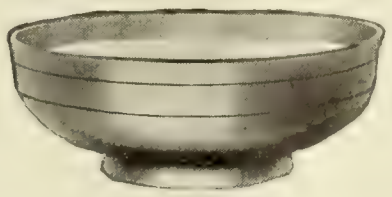
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BY CLARKSON LLOYD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR SERVICE

LIMA, OHIO, is at present enjoying a newly found place in the sun. For in one of Lima's factories has just been completed the first of the new motor trucks built to the Government specifications issued last spring.

The new Liberty truck is an assembled product. Some sixty odd manufacturers have been making parts for it. Extreme secrecy has attended all the operations. No one manufacturer has been allowed to scan the drawings of the complete assembly. None knows what other company has supplied any other part. As each separate piece was finished it was rushed to Lima by military messengers or sent by registered mail. Even the assembling room was without wall-windows, which might have betrayed some secret to greedy alien eyes, and was guarded day and night by armed men. Under such circumstances it is small wonder that Lima was moved to give a large patriotic demonstration upon the occasion of the truck's first official road tests. Nor is it surprizing that all good citizens between Lima and the East are keeping their weather eyes open for the monster vehicle en route for the Atlantic States on its first endurance trip.

When you remember the highly romantic atmosphere in which the Liberty Motor was developed—and this, it is said, is the motive power of the new truck—and add it to the almost equally romantic conditions surrounding the development of the truck you have a story well calculated to fire the just enthusiasm of the Allies and to quench the waning bumptiousness of Kaiser Bill.

OF course, the outstanding feature of the new army truck is the fact that it *is* an assembled product and that all the other army trucks to follow will be exactly like it. This gives us an enormous advantage which is not enjoyed by our Allies. England and France are using trucks of a number of different makes. Italy is using two or three different models, turned out by separate makers. This means that mishaps in one particular factory may cause a serious delay in delivery of a number of machines. If, for example, the Fiat plant should catch fire and be damaged, some parts of the Fiat trucks under construction will, of necessity, be held up in process of manufacture. In this country, on the other hand, even if half a dozen of the parts making factories should be destroyed, it would be possible to set other plants at work producing the parts without any great loss of time.

But this is not the most important benefit we shall derive from the standardization of our army trucks. Where we shall score most heavily will be in the matter of maintenance. With each truck exactly like every other truck, down to the minutest detail, training a force of drivers and repair men is automatically simplified. For if a man knows the mechanical workings of one machine, he is familiar with all of them. French and English drivers have had to master not alone the fundamentals of gasoline engines, but the tricky differences between certain kinds of ignition systems, carburetors and the like. Then again, we shall save time and money when it comes to repairs and replacing parts. Suppose two trucks are damaged, and imagine that one has a disabled engine, while the other has a smashed up rear end. Since both are alike all that is necessary is to put the good engine into the chassis containing the damaged one and you have a perfectly good truck. If the two were of different makes both would be laid up until new parts could be procured.

There is an important lesson in this for business men who operate more than one truck. More and more large truck users are learning it. In many cases the knowledge has cost them a lot of money and was slowly acquired. In three words, here is the lesson: Standardize Your Equipment. Take plenty of time. Find the truck best adapted to your needs—which means the truck that does all you want done at the lowest cost—and then, as your needs grow, build your fleet of the same model. You will have less trouble with your drivers, you will lose less time in the repair shop, you will have a definite basis for estimating costs. And you will have to deal with only one truck company and only one service station.

For the wholehearted way in which the motor industry has come forward to help the Government in every possible way the men in it are highly to be commended. Many of the biggest men in the automobile and motor truck world have given up all other interests in order to give the United States and its Allies the benefit of their experience and counsel. In making individual parts for the Liberty Motor Truck they are putting at our disposal valuable patents, discoveries and the boundless resources of their vast organizations. As is, of course, perfectly just and natural, the manufacturers have stipulated that the Liberty Trucks shall never be put on the market commercially. Even if this were done, however, private users would not find them suitable for business use. Their design is strictly an army design. For ordinary use they are too heavy and too greedy in the matter of gasoline and oil.

It has just been announced that such Liberty Trucks as come thru the war in running condition will be used by the Government in the parcels post service. This is a splendid idea. Putting motor trucks into the parcels post service will increase the value of it to many communities which are lacking in adequate railroad facilities.

PEOPLE interested in the motor industry are speculating a little about the Liberty motor. They question whether an engine designed under the stress and in such a hurry can really be the last word in aviation engines. Granting the eminence of Messrs. Vincent and Hall, the two engineers who were locked in a hotel room with instructions to stay there until the design was completed, and who emerged in a few days with a complete design, some measure of skepticism may, after all, seem justified. It is said that the Liberty motor has been based on all the knowledge and experimentation and achievements of the best engineers in Europe. That is good. But the knowledge of the best engineers of Europe had been at the disposal of American designers for a long time. And yet, according to advices from the other side of the Atlantic, no aviation engine made in this country could be trusted for flying purposes. Now, if our best men, at leisure, could not turn out a creditable motor, is it logical to expect them to do so in a few days under pressure?

THE Liberty motor, like the truck, is to be a standardized article. Its designers built with rapid, quantity production in mind. We are spending $640,000,000 for airplanes. We are determined to make them in thousands in order that we may effectually blind the enemy while seeing all ourselves. But there is one important thing to remember in the midst of our enthusiasm for this great program. One airplane that will give consistent service is worth a million that cannot be relied on. Only a few days ago the papers printed a statement of a man prominent in Allied military affairs. In effect, he said: "If America is going to send us large numbers of airplanes she must put real engines into them. Otherwise we don't want them."

Let us not be too hasty in our acclaim of the Liberty engine. Two or three successful trial flights do not prove that it is worthy. The fact that two great engineers designed it under extraordinary circumstances does not prove that it is worthy. Every one knows that new designs invariably contain what is technically known as "bugs." It takes time to discover the "bugs" and still more time to eliminate them.

Our Government has just been offered the American manufacturing rights of the famous Sunbeam-Coatalen engine which is being used successfully by hundreds of British flyers. It is a known quantity. On the fighting line Sunbeam airplane engines are sworn by. Would it not be a good, sane, efficient plan for the United States to power its new airplane fleet with American-made Sunbeam engines until the Liberty motor has thoroly proved itself? It might cost less in the end.

SOME months ago The Independent predicted that motor trucks would be used more and more as long distance freight carriers. The prediction is being slowly but surely borne out. Recently a freight line has been established between New York and Philadelphia. A very ingenious plan is used in connection with it. Two trucks start simultaneously every day—one from New York and the other from Philadelphia. Each carries a cargo. Halfway between the two cities they meet. Their cargoes are exchanged. Then they turn around and return to the city they started from. By this arrangement each driver covers ground with which he becomes increasingly familiar. Each can live steadily in his own home instead of spending alternate nights at home and away. Needless to say shippers have been quick to take advantage of the new line, which assures them of prompt deliveries and ensures them against railroad freight embargoes. Here is a business which should be profitable almost anywhere.

Ask the Director anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give in this department an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is always ready to give full and impartial information about any individual product.

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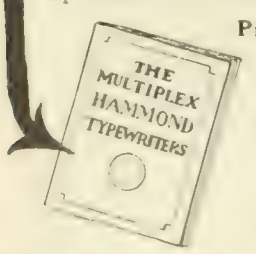
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PEACE WITH VICTORY

(*Continued from page 127*)

and improved. Then Germany settled down to a period of peace to digest the territory which by these three wars had been absorbed. Bismarck's purpose in maintaining the superiority of his army was to retain what had been taken by blood and iron, and at the same time, by a period of prolonged peace, to give to Germany a full opportunity for industrial development and the self-discipline necessary for the highest efficiency.

Bismarck had been keen enough in his diplomacy to await the opportunity that events presented for seeming to be forced into a war which he had long planned. This was the case with Denmark. This was the case with Austria. This was the case with France. German diplomacy has lost nothing of this characteristic in the present war. Germany did not plan the killing of the Austrian Crown Prince and his consort, but immediately that that presented the likelihood of war, Germany accepted it as the opportunity for her to strike down her neighbors, Russia and France, and to enlarge her power. She gladly gave her consent to the ultimatum of Austria to Serbia that was sure to bring on war, and then posed as one driven into war by the mobilization of Russia. She knew that Russia was utterly unprepared. She knew that France was unprepared. She knew that Great Britain was unprepared. She herself was ready to the last cannon and the last reservist. Therefore, when appealed to by Great Britain and by all the other powers to intervene and prevent Austria from forcing a universal war, Germany declined to act. Not a telegram or communication between Germany and Austria has ever been given to the public to show the slightest effort to induce delay by Austria. While Germany would pose as having acted only as Austria's ally and as unwilling to influence her against her interest and independent judgment, the verdict of history unquestionably will be that the war is due to Germany's failure to prevent it and to her desire to accept the opportunity of the assassination of the Crown Prince as a convenient time to begin a war she long intended. She alone is responsible for the incalculable destruction of this war. She led on in the armament of the world that she might rule it. She promoted, therefore, the armament of other nations. Her system was followed, tho not as effectively by other countries in pure defense of their peace and safety. And now, her Emperor, her Prussian military caste and her wonderful but blinded people, have the blood of the millions who have suffered in this world catastrophe on their hands. The German military doctrine, that when the interests of the state are concerned, the question is one of power and force, and not of honor or obligation or moral restraint, finds its most flagrant examples in Germany's conduct of this war. Her breach of a solemn obligation entered into by her and all the powers of Europe, in respect to Belgium's neutrality, was its first exhibition. It was followed by the well proven, deliberate plan of atrocities against the men, women and children of a part of Belgium in order to terrorize the rest of the population into complete submission. It was shown in the prompt dropping of bombs on defenseless towns from Zeppelins and other air craft; in the killing of non-combatant men, women and children by the naval bombardment of unfortified towns; in the use of liquid fire and poisoned gases in battle. All of these had been condemned as improper in declarations in the Hague treaties.

Under Bismarck the Reptile fund used to



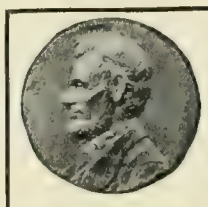
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bribe the press and for the maintenance of a spy system was enlarged and elaborated, so that German bribery has extended the world over, and the German espionage has exceeded anything known to history. The medieval use by the Hohenzollerns of dynastic kinship has paralyzed the action of the peoples of Greece and Russia. And now we know by recent revelation of the aid that Swedish diplomats are furnishing to Germany in her submarine warfare against neutral ships, and that it is made possible by the influence of the German consort of the Swedish King.

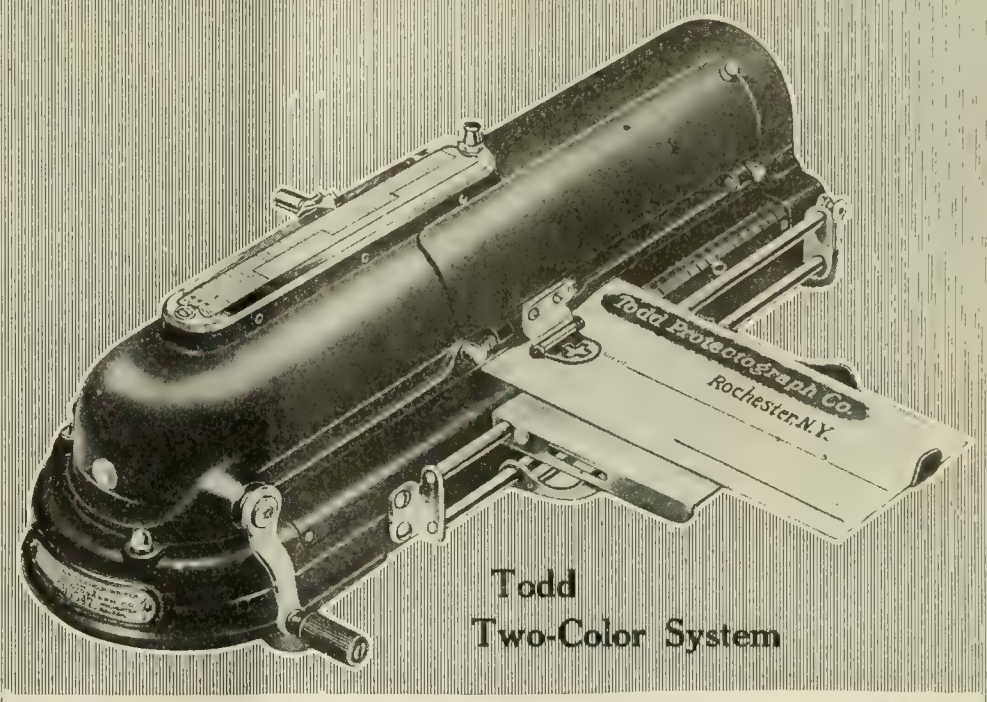
When the war began Germany was able to convince her people and to convince many in the world that the issue in the war was not the exaltation of the military power of Germany and the expanding of her plan of destiny, but that it was a mere controversy between the Teuton and the Slav, and Germany asked with great plausibility, "Will you have the world controlled by the Slav or by the German?" Those who insisted that the issue was one of militarism against the peace of the world, of democracy against military autocracy, of freedom against military tyranny, were met with the argument, "Russia is an ally. She is a greater despotism and a greater military autocracy than Germany." As the war wore on, the real issue was cleared of this confusion. Russia became a democracy. The fight was between governments directed by their peoples on the one hand, and the military dynasties of Germany, Austria and Turkey on the other.

President Wilson says the Allies are fighting to make the world safe for democracy. Some misconception has been created on this head. The Allies are not struggling to force a particular form of government on Germany. If the German people continue to wish an Emperor, it is not the purpose of the Allies to require them to have a republic. Their purpose is to end the military policy and foreign policy of Germany that looks to the maintenance of a military and naval machine with its hair trigger preparation for use against her neighbors. If this continues, it will entail on every democratic government the duty of maintaining a similar armament in self defense or what is more likely, the duty will be wholly or partly neglected. Thus the policy of Germany, with her purpose and destiny, will threaten every democracy. This is the condition which it is the determined purpose of the Allies, as interpreted by President Wilson, to change.

How is the change to be effected? By defeating Germany in this war. The German people have been very loyal to their Emperor because his leadership accords with the false philosophy of the state and German destiny, with which they have been indoctrinated and poisoned. A defeat of the military machine, a defeat of the Frankenstein of the military dynasty, to which they have been sacrificed, must open their eyes to the hideous futility of their political course. The German Government will then be changed as its people will have it changed to avoid a recurrence of such a tragedy as they have deliberately prepared for themselves.

Men who see clearly the kind of peace which we must have, in order to be a real and lasting peace, can have no sympathy with a patched up peace, one made at a council table, the result of diplomatic chaffering and bargaining. Men who look forward to a League of the World to Enforce Peace in the future can have no patience with a compromise that leaves the promoting cause of the present awful war unaffected and unremoved. This war is now being fought by the Allies as a League to Enforce Peace. Unless they compel it by

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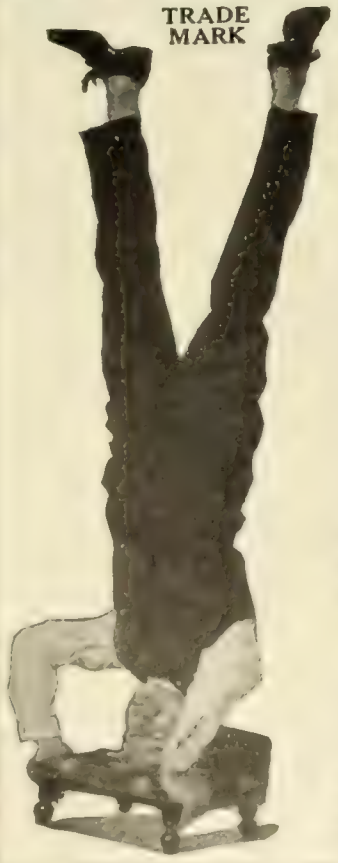
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victory, they do not enforce it. They do not make the military autocracies of the world into nations fit for a World League, unless they convince them by a lesson of defeat.

When the war came on there were a few in the United States who felt that the invasion of Belgium required a protest on the part of our Government, and some indeed who felt that we should join in the war at once. But the great body of the American people, influenced by our traditional policy of avoiding European quarrels, stood by the Administration in desiring to maintain a strict neutrality. I think it is not unfair to say that a very large proportion of the intelligent and thinking people of the United States—and that means a great majority—sympathized with the Allies in the struggle which they were making. But many with us of German descent, prompted by a pride in the notable advance in the world of German enterprize, German ingenuity, German discipline, German efficiency, and regarding the struggle as an issue between Teuton and Slav, extended their sympathy to their Fatherland. As conscientiously as possible, the Administration and the country pursued the course laid down by international law as that which a neutral should take.

International law is the rule of conduct of nations toward one another, accepted and acquiesced in by all nations. The right of non-combatants on commercial vessels, officers, crew and passengers, either enemy or neutral, to be secure from danger of life has always been recognized and never contested. Nevertheless, Germany sank without warning 150 American citizens, men, women and children, and sent them to their death by a submarine torpedo, simply because they happened to be on English or American commercial vessels. We protested and Germany halted for a time. We thought that if we condoned the death of 150, we might still maintain peace with that power. But it was not to be, and after more than a year Germany announced her purpose to resume this murderous and illegal course toward innocent Americans. Had we hesitated, we would have lost our independence as a people. We would have subscribed abjectly to the doctrine that might makes right. Germany left no door open to us as a self-respecting nation except that which led to war.

Germany's use of the submarine brought us into the war. But being in, we recognize as fully as any of our Allies do, its far greater issue to be whether German militarism shall continue after this war to be a threat to the peace of the world, or whether we shall end that threat by this struggle in which we are to spend our life's blood. We must not, therefore, be turned from the stern necessity of winning this war.

When the war began and its horrible character was soon disclosed, there were many religious persons who found their faith in God shaken by the fact that millions of innocent persons could be headed into this vortex of blood and destruction without the saving intervention of their Creator. But the progress of the war has revealed much, and it has stimulated our just historic sense. It shows that the world had become thru the initiative of Germany and the following on of the other nations afflicted with the cancer of militarism. God reveals the greatness of His power and His omnipotence not by fortuitous and sporadic intervention but by the working out of his inexorable law. A cancer if it is not to consume the body must be cut out, and the cutting out of it necessarily involves suffering and pain in the body. The sacrifices of lives and treasure are inevit-

able in the working out of the cure of the world malady. But we must win the war to vindicate this view.

We are at a danger point. England and France and Russia since 1914 have been fighting the battle of the world and fighting for us of America. The three years or more of war have drained their vitality, strained their credit, exhausted their man power, subjected many of their non-combatants to suffering and destruction, and they have the war weariness which dulls the earlier eager enthusiasm for the principles at stake. Now specious proposals for peace are likely to be most alluring to the faint hearted, and most powerful in the hands of traitors. Russia, rid of the Czar, is torn with dissensions and the extreme socialists and impractical theorists, blind to the ultimate destruction of their hopes that a loss of this war will entail, are many of them turning for a separate peace.

The intervention of the United States by her financial aid has helped much, but her armies are needed and she, a republic unprepared, must have the time to prepare.

With us at home the great body of our people are loyal and strong for the war. Of course, a people, however intelligent, when very prosperous and comfortable, and not well advised as to the vital concern they have in the issue of a war across a wide ocean and thousands of miles away, it takes time to convince. But we have, for the first time in the history of our republic, begun a war right. We have begun with a conscription law, which requires service from men of a certain age from every walk of life. The lessons of the three years of the war are being learned and applied in our war equipment and in neutralizing, by new construction, the submarine destruction of commercial transports. Adequate measures for the raising of the money needed to finance the war and finance our Allies have been carried thru Congress or are so near enactment as to be practically on the statute book. Food conservation is provided for. But, of course, it takes time for a hundred million of peace lovers and non-militarists to get ready, however apt, however patriotic, however determined. It is in the period of the year before the United States can begin to fight that the strain is to come in Europe. But Germany is stopped on the western and Italian fronts. The winter coming will be harder on her than on the Allies. "It is dogged that does it." Stamp on all proposals of peace as ill-advised or seditious and then time will make for our certain victory.

When the war is won the United States will wish to be heard and will have a right to be heard as to the terms of peace. The United States will insist on a just peace, not one of material conquest. It is a moral victory the world should win. I think I do not mistake the current of public sentiment thruout our entire country, in saying that our people will favor an international agreement by which the peace brought about thru such blood and suffering and destruction and enormous sacrifice shall be preserved by the joint power of the world. Whether the terms of the League to Enforce Peace as they are will be taken as a basis for agreement, or a modified form, something of the kind must be attempted. Meantime, let us hope and pray that all the Allies will reject all proposals for settlement and compromise and adhere rigidly and religiously to the principle that until a victorious result gives security that the world shall not be again drenched in blood thru the insanely selfish policy of a military caste of a nation ruling a deluded people intoxicated with material success and power, there will be no peace.

To any stack of "Y and E" sections you can add other sections as your requirements grow, as shown in the illustration, which includes 15 half-width and 2 full sections. In a single stack you can thus have any of the following:

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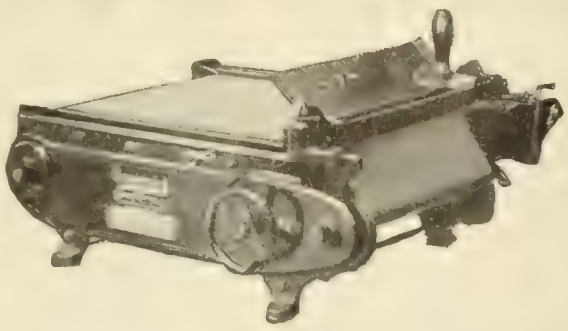
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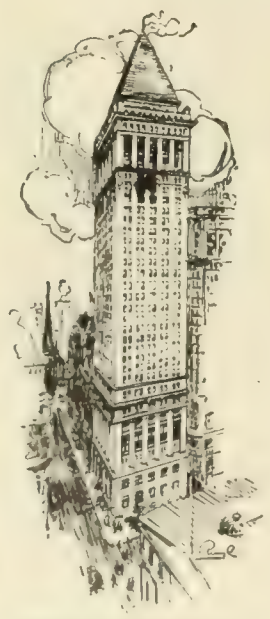
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WAR WORK FOR EVERYBODY

(*Continued from page 137*)

war on waste. Organize a paper-saving club; follow the example of the school children of Decatur, Illinois, who collected 105,860 pounds of waste paper and old magazines as their war economy work, selling the same for $1,014.56. Or, found a baby beef or pig club in your community; these organizations are helping to save meat for soldiers; it is said the lives of 500,000 calves are thus saved each year in Texas alone; write for particulars to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Or, find a vacant lot, borrow it, be a "potato patriot," work for prizes given by the Woodcraft League, founded by Ernest Thompson Seton, located at Greenwich, Connecticut.

17. Learn to chew your food, make yourself do it as a regular habit. You should live five years longer, do more and better work. And you will find you will need about 20 per cent less food, a saving which would support a child now starving in France or Belgium. A Horace Fletcher book on mastication would be a good war time investment.

18. Give the price of some of your pleasures to the Red Cross. A little negro boy in Pittsburgh had saved $1 for a grand Fourth of July celebration; when he heard about the Red Cross, he gave up his dollar like a little man. A tiny girl in a very poor family gave three pennies—all she had in the world; she said, "A man told us in school that a penny would fix up one hurt for a soldier. That's enough for three hurts." How many hurts of a soldier could you bind up with the money you spend on soda, candy, peanuts, toys and moving pictures?

ELDERLY MEN

If you are over sixty, have perhaps more time than strength, weigh the following suggestions.

19. Prepare to take the place of a younger man, thus freeing him for service. Catalog your industrial training or professional experience, locate firm needing such help, apply for position.

20. Stop growing old. Read books on preserving youth, health, vigor, by young old men, such as Cornaro, Peebles, Bennett, others. Last April a young man out in Ohio celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday by planting a war garden! A retired Virginia skipper of ninety-seven put to sea again, offered his ship to the Government, and is now helping to feed the Allies. Your age is largely in your mind.

21. Organize community garden project. Canvass whole neighborhood for vacant lots; get owners' consent for use in gardening; draw a map showing sites; have mayor, newspaper editors, business men, pastors, teachers approve plan; mobilize garden army of school children, Boy Scouts, young and old men and women. Announce the $5000 in prizes for canned vegetables offered by National Emergency Food Garden Commission—particulars from the secretary, P. S. Ridsdale, 210 Maryland Building, Washington, D. C.

22. Start a community forum or civic association, to improve home conditions on various lines. Titles of articles and books on community betterment and information on methods of beginning and carrying on such work may be had by writing the Independent Efficiency Service.

23. Look up various ideas in the article "The Man Beyond the Military Age," published in *Ladies' Home Journal*, June, 1917.

24. Found a war work bureau, or com-

munity war council. See that everybody over ten in the community has a copy of this article. Obtain, put in the town library, all literature mentioned here. Hold weekly war meetings. Run column of announcement, progress, advice in your local paper.

WOMEN

25. Register for national service under the Women's Committee, Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C. Obtain particulars and registration blank from the chairman, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

26. Obtain from Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., the Food Thrift Series of publications, giving many valuable suggestions for home economy.

27. If you handle food in the home, join the United States Food Administration. Write the Food Administrator, Washington, D. C., for free membership card. No dues or fees. Hang the Hoover home war tag in your window.

28. Learn family food economy. Send 10 cents to Dr. John Dill Robertson, Commissioner of Health, City Hall, Chicago, for pamphlet "Living on 31 Cents a Day." Also mail 10 cents to American School of Home Economics, West Sixty-ninth Street, Chicago, for pamphlet "Seven-Cent Meals."

29. Join the Red Cross. Apply to local chapter. If none exists, found one—only six workers required to organize. Dues from $1 a year up. If desired, take individual membership—apply to American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

30. Knit for the soldiers in every spare minute. Carry your knitting as a war badge of honor. Make at least one of the 500,000 woolen weather-guards needed immediately by the boys at the front. Particulars and instructions from local chapter Red Cross, or Comforts Committee, Navy League, Washington, D. C.

31. Plan, train yourself, to do a man's work; release him to go to the front. As war workers, women are now chemists, farmers, wireless operators, bank clerks, railway employees, draftsmen, gardeners, munition makers, photographers, carpenters, messenger "boys," elevator "men," dock hands. Learn about employment opportunities for you, from National League for Woman's Service, 257 Madison Avenue, New York.

32. Find what other women's organizations are doing—then take your choice. Get literature from the following: National Special Aid Society, 259 Fifth Avenue, New York; Militia of Mercy, 4 West Forty-ninth Street, New York; National American Women's Suffrage Association, Washington, D. C.; National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity, Evanston, Illinois; National Board Y. W. C. A., 600 Lexington Avenue, New York.

33. Do effective home reading. Get particulars of War Library for Women, being established by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Women's Committee, Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C. Also read current magazines for women that feature war work, such as *Ladies' World*, *Woman's Home Companion*, *Delineator*, *Modern Priscilla*, *Good Housekeeping*.

34. Prepare now for next season's food campaign. Get pamphlet on garden making, from your state agricultural college; also read instructions on canning and drying vegetables and fruit, from National Emergency Food Garden Commission, Maryland Building, Washington, D. C. (Enclose 2 cents postage for the latter.)

35. Consult local officials of women's clubs, charitable organizations, defense and relief societies on war problems, needs, of your home and neighborhood. Adapt service to circumstances.

36. Learn how bravely and well other women have done war duties. Read Char-

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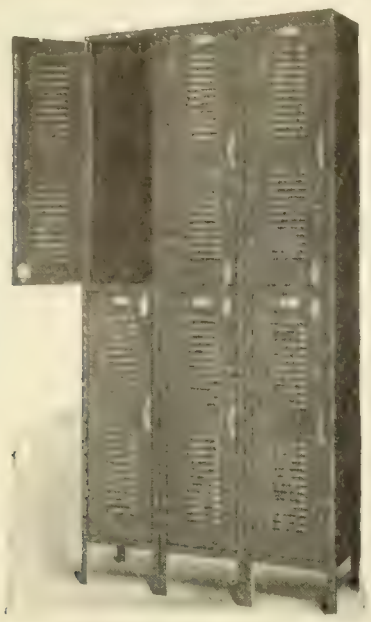


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lotte Kellogg's book, "Women of Belgium." Introduction by Herbert C. Hoover. All profits go to Belgium Relief Commission. At local book stores.

GIRLS

37. Join the Camp Fire Girls of America, numbering over 100,000 members, now calling themselves the "Minute Girls of 1917." This remarkable organization is a girls' home clearing house for instructions and suggestions from the Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, Red Cross, and other patriotic sources. War program endorsed by President Wilson. Every girl should be interested. National headquarters at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York.

38. Look up the fine work of the Girls National Honor Guards, organized by Theodora Booth, granddaughter of General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army. Chief aim is first aid, national or local. Includes both popular and unique forms of patriotism. Address 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

39. Follow the example of 200 girls in the Carnegie Institute of Technology of Pittsburgh. They went to bed an hour earlier, rose an hour earlier, spent the extra morning hour making Red Cross hospital garments.

40. Take care of small children, while women having charge of them do special war work. Particulars from Camp Fire Girls of America, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, and suggestions from Little Mothers Aid Association, 236 Second Avenue, New York.

41. Learn war-time cookery. Send 4 cents, stamps, with self-addrest return envelope to the "My America" Editor of *The Ladies World*, 25 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, for copy of Mabel D. Purdy's booklet, "My America Food Book," also particulars of *My America League*, a girls' patriotic organization.

42. Specialize in food preservation, start a canning club contest. The champion Mother-Daughter Club of Leavenworth, Kansas, put up 9838 quarts of vegetables last year, average cost 14 cents a quart, estimated profit $2420. Find what *you* could do. Ask States Relations Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

43. Cut down little forms of self-indulgence, put money saved into war service or relief.

THE FAMILY

The natural unit of home defense and patriotic effort is the family. Go over this article with your family, decide what each member can do, then coöperate in spirit, conference, action.

44. Share in food conservation—don't leave it all to mother. Delegate someone to secure all available literature from the Food Administrator and the Department of Agriculture, both Washington, D. C., also from the Agricultural Department and the Home Economics Department of your state university. Devote one evening a week to family study of the food problem.

45. Economize in other ways leading to victory. Burn gas or wood if possible, and save coal, the great wartime fuel. Keep smaller number of fires going, by living in fewer rooms, and help cut down the yearly waste in America of $500,000,000 worth of fuel. For home and warm weather use, buy canvas or cloth-top shoes with synthetic soles and heels, to save leather needed by the army. (Foot-wear shod with Neolin or Rinex composition may be had at almost any shoe store.) Look up nearest junk man, arrange to sell old papers, rags, bottles, worn-out clothing; give proceeds to war relief society.

46. Get this habit, suggested by advice



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A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (87½ cents per share) on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1917, will be paid Oct. 31, 1917, to stockholders of record as of Oct. 5, 1917.

H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.

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III. Check the items you want to know about, those you think you can use. Write on the blank pages the details of your problem.

IV. As promptly as possible after receiving your request we will make reply, drawing upon our files of information and the experience of expert counsellors to give you helpful suggestions.

Independent Efficiency Service
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of General Pershing. Look for "Notice to Readers" from Postmaster General Burleson, printed on covers of magazines that you take (such as that on cover of The Independent). Stick a 1 cent stamp on the notice. When you have read the magazine, hand it to any postal employee for transmission to our soldiers or sailors at the front. Select a member of the family to see to this regularly.

47. Make every child in your family a member of the Junior Red Cross, lately formed to enlist 20,000,000 American school children in health, food, supply and relief work. Invite your neighbors' children to join. Dues only 25 cents a year. Apply for membership to American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

48. Start a First Aid class in your home—get instructions from local branch of Red Cross. Write Bureau of Supplies, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., for catalog describing First Aid Boxes for home use; at same time send 34 cents for copy of General First Aid Book.

49. If a training camp is near your town, open your home to the boys, help to supply wholesome pleasure and recreation. For details of plan, with other patriotic ideas offered women and girls of your family, write Woman's Home Companion, New York City, for Companion Directory of Service, and particulars of Hour-a-Day Club.

50. Put a War Savings Bank on the parlor mantel, with a big sign above, so visitors may see. Every month while the war lasts, deposit one day's family income in the bank, then take family vote on how money shall be spent for promotion of war work.

EVERYBODY

Apart from the classifications just made, certain things appear that any one may do, and we hope everyone will consider.

51. Mail 20 cents to the secretary of Columbia University, Morningside Heights, New York City, for the "Directory of Service," Columbia War Paper No. 9. Read through, follow good suggestions, loan book to friends.

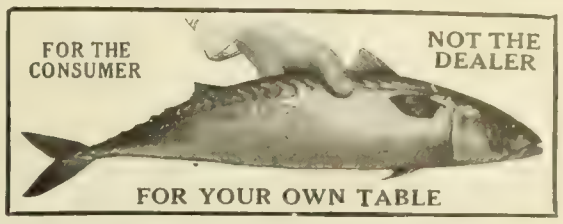
52. Write a cheery, newsy letter once a week to a soldier from your locality. Make all the news good news. Keep out small troubles, imaginary griefs, childish condolences. Eighty per cent, according to official estimate, of the letters received by army men are pictures of gloom; result, the efficiency of the troopers falls to freezing point, they become discouraged, dissatisfied—it is said that more than half the desertions are caused by gloom letters. Before mailing letters or parcels to soldiers in camp or abroad, get from local postmaster proper form of address.

53. If you have a relative or friend at the front, send him in token of remembrance some article of real utility every few days. Among desirable gifts are these: lead pencils, writing pad and envelopes, reading matter, games, book of postage stamps, small mirror, towels, small wash rags, handkerchiefs, socks, heavy tan shoe laces, common pins, medium and large safety pins, court plaster, small rubber sponge, toilet articles that come in tin containers.

54. Donate a few good books to local boys in training camp, collectively. For kinds of books wanted, inquire at nearest library, or branch of Y. M. C. A. Send books to one or the other of these agents. If neither is near you, write for instructions to George C. Utley, secretary, the American Library Association, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago.

55. Watch the Independent War Service Question Box for answers to other readers. Let us help you solve your war problem and increase your war efficiency.

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MAGAZINE AND SUBURBAN LIFE

Founded 1904

Incorporated with The Independent August 4, 1917

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Lombardi L. T. D., by Frederick and Fannie Hatton, is a typical Broadway, and therefore artificial, comedy. Its noteworthy feature is the portrayal by Leo Carillo of a genuinely fine type of Italio-American. (Morosco Theater.)

Cheer Up is the title of this year's offering at the largest playhouse in the world. There is only one Hippodrome in America and no visitor to New York should fail to take it in. Gorgeous spectacle and unique entertainment. (The Hippodrome.)

HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. COMPOSITION.

The Story of the Week.

1. At a parents' meeting in your school you are to make a speech to aid in selling Liberty Bonds. Take for your topic, "Germany is on the edge of disorganization." Show how the buying of Liberty Bonds will shorten the war.
2. Prepare a similar address on the topic: "America is preparing to use her full strength at once."
3. Write a short composition on the theme, "Our American women are loyal and patriotic."
4. Write a spirited argument in which you show that there can be no lasting peace without victory.
5. Write a short paragraph on the topic, "The American navy is doing effective work in the Great War."
6. Write a short expository paragraph concerning the war situation in Mesopotamia and the east.
7. Give a short oral explanation of the purposes and methods of the War Trade Board.

Editorial Articles.

1. Read "Anti-Suffrage Varieties." Then write a short story in which you express the thought of the article in the form of a conversation. Your story should have a suitable introduction, and a suitable conclusion.
2. Show in what ways "The Lady and the Tiger" is a good example of satire.

Out from the First Line Trenches. By Captain David L. Keith.

1. Imagine that you are the person to whom Captain Keith wrote the letter. Write him a suitable answer.

Victory and the Road to Peace. By Newton D. Baker.

1. Write a brief of the article, writing the brief in such a way as to emphasize the point to which the article leads.

A Number of Things. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. Here is a humorous article on an everyday subject. Write a somewhat similar article on a school subject.

Creative Chemistry. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. Write a topical outline of the entire article. On what principles has the article been constructed?
2. Point out examples of the following: use of specific instance; allusion; personification; humor; metaphor; direct quotation; reference to authority; unusual phrasing; clearness gained by reference to the commonplace; simile.
3. Write a short composition on a technical subject, writing it in such a way that it will interest a sixth grade grammar school student.

SECTION II. LITERATURE.

Fleur-de-lis. By Harold Lowther Alcock.

1. How do you account for the exquisite beauty of the first two lines?
2. Explain the three or four metaphors in the poem.
3. What is the spirit of the poem? What is its purpose?

What the Old Leaf Said. By John Crowe.

1. In what ways does the poem resemble Tennyson's "Gareth and Lynette"?
2. Point out and explain examples of metaphor and of personification.
3. What attitude does the poem take toward life? toward death? toward purpose in life?
4. What is said concerning youth? manhood? old age? Why did the poet use metaphor?
5. Point out the most beautiful lines. In what different ways is the poem beautiful? In what ways is it optimistic?

The New Books.

1. Tell something concerning the works of the following: Poe; Wilkie Collins; Maeterlinck; Samuel Butler; Bernard Shaw.
2. Explain the following expressions: monographs; Gothic romance; were-wolves; posthumously; admirable satire; whimsy; subtle ironies; rich philosophy; handbook; compilation; a courageous, romantic, naïve story; the touch of comedy.

SECTION III. WORD STUDY.

1. Give the meaning and the derivation of every one of the following words prominent in the news of the week: torpedo, contingent, coalition, camouflage, Socialist, Reichstag, Entente, Flanders, topographical, Tammany, notorious, Chancellor, negotiations, pacifist.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. American Military Preparations—"Victory and the Road to Peace."

1. "We have mobilized our financial power, . . . our man power, . . . our industrial power." Indicate briefly how we have done each of the three.
2. "More than a million men were under arms . . . on September 1st." Classify, as far as you can, the groups into which these men are divided.
3. Discuss the various problems of organization which the War and Navy Departments have had to meet in the last six months.
4. What evidences of military and naval preparations have you seen in your own community since the declaration of war?

II. The Liberty Loan—"What Sacrifice?," "To the Wise and Otherwise," "Liberty Loan on Last Lap."

1. Sum up the arguments for buying Liberty Bonds; leaving out all considerations of patriotic duty why are these bonds a wise investment?
2. Would you advise all holders of bonds of the first issue to exchange them for bonds of the second? Why?
3. What conclusions do you draw from a comparison of the people's subscription to the second Liberty Loan in this country and to Germany's seventh war loan?

III. The Problem of City Government—"The Lady and the Tiger," "Government by Murder," "Can the Tiger Change His Stripes?"

1. From what you know of the history of Tammany Hall, is the description, "A reformed tiger that has changed his stripes," a fair one?
2. From a study of the editorial and such New York City papers as you can procure, make a summary of the issues in the present campaign and of the position taken by each of the four candidates.
3. What impression do you get of municipal conditions in Philadelphia? Can you get any additional facts which either confirm or refute the description given in the above article?
4. Compare the status of municipal politics in your own community with that which exists in New York and Philadelphia.
5. Study the anti-Tammany cartoons under "Cartoon Comment." Which makes the strongest impression on you? Why?
6. What do you know about Boss Tweed's Ring of Graft; when was it in control in New York; what were the outstanding features of its administration?

IV. Woman Suffrage—"Anti-Suffrage Varieties."

1. Make a serious statement of the anti-suffrage arguments indicated in the editorial. What is the value of stating the case as it is done in this editorial?
2. Answer each of the objections to suffrage indicated in the editorial by facts in refutation or by counter arguments if you can.

V. German Government and the War—"German Peace Terms," "Doubtful Days in Germany."

1. Name the various political parties in Germany. What is the present attitude of each of these parties toward the war?
2. It is often said that the war was forced upon Europe by a combination of the Junkers and the commercial classes in Germany. What interest had each of these classes in bringing on the war? What is the present attitude of each?
3. Do you see any political reason why Germany should continue to extend her conquests into Russia when she is being so hard prest on the western front?
4. Why are all positive proposals for peace coming from Germany at present and none of them from the Allies?

VI. Land as a Factor in Production—"Feeding the Soil."

1. Compare the economic condition of the farmers in your own neighborhood with the condition of farmers in the same neighborhood twenty or twenty-five years ago. What has brought about the change?
2. After you have examined the article "Feeding the Soil," (a) write a paragraph indicating the importance of fertilizers in agricultural production; (b) one on past, present and future sources of commercial fertilizers.
3. Read the discussion of the topic, "Land as a Factor in Production," in your [illegible] text-book. What does the last paragraph in Dr. Slosson's article add to the discussion?



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HARPER'S WEEKLY

WHAT SACRIFICE?

WHAT have *you* sacrificed to help win the war?

What voluntary contribution have *you* made to our heroic task of making the world safe?

What are *you* doing that hurts, to defeat the dread menace of German militarism, German arrogance, German faithlessness, German ruthlessness?

What have *you* given of yourself or your abundance to make your nation triumphant in its glorious crusade for humanity?

What *will* you give?

Cannot you save a dollar every week for the next fifty weeks?

Buy a fifty-dollar Liberty Bond and pay for it with that dollar a week.

Can you save two dollars a week? Buy a hundred-dollar bond. Ten dollars a week? A five-hundred-dollar bond.

It may mean sacrifice. But sacrifice for a glorious cause is the finest thing in the world.

Belgium has sacrificed, France has sacrificed, England has sacrificed. Our young men in France, in the training camps and cantonments, are ready to make the supreme sacrifice and make it with a smile.

Shall those of us who cannot offer ourselves and our lives begrudge the little sacrifice that saving money by buying Liberty Bonds involves?

What will *you* save and invest on behalf of liberty, democracy, humanity?

What sacrifice will *you* make?

GERMAN PEACE TERMS

EVERY day brings confirmation of the wisdom of Wilson in drawing a distinction between the German Government and the German people. The incredulity and ridicule which this idea at first aroused in England and even in America are dying away in face of the repeated proofs of a popular movement to force the Government to relinquish its designs of conquest and consent to make peace on more moderate terms. On the last Sunday in September an outdoor demonstration in favor of peace without annexations was held in Frankfort-on-the-Main and other cities in which over fifty thousand persons took part. The most significant thing about these demonstrations is that they are held under the joint auspices of two opposing political parties, the Socialist party and the Clerical party. These parties have hitherto hated and distrusted each other. The Socialists and other radical parties of the Left regarded the Clericals as bigoted and reactionary opponents of all progress. On the other hand the Clerical, Catholic or Center party looked upon the Socialist party as an atheistical and pestilential faction, enemies alike of Church and State. The Government has for the last fifty years kept its autocratic power by balancing between these opposing parties, which together command a large majority of the Reichstag.

But on July 19, the day when the administration changed and Michaelis replaced Bethmann-Hollweg as Imperial Chancellor, the Left and Center parties of the Reichstag forgot their ancient enmity and came together in support of a peace resolution containing the following clauses:

THE CLERICAL AND SOCIALIST PEACE TERMS

Germany took up arms in defense of its liberty and independence and for the integrity of its territories. The Reichstag labors for peace and a mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation among the nations. Forced acquisitions of territory and political, economic and financial violations are incompatible with such a peace. The Reichstag rejects all plans aiming at an economic blockade and the stirring up of enmity among the peoples after the war. The freedom of the seas must be assured. Only an economic peace can prepare the ground for the friendly association of the peoples. The Reichstag will energetically promote the creation of international juridical organizations.

This resolution was adopted in the Reichstag by a vote of 214 to 116. The incoming Chancellor did not explicitly accept the terms of the Reichstag resolution, but in his opening speech he profest similar aims and concluded by saying: "These aims may be attained within the limits of your resolution as I interpret it." Later, in his reply to the Pope, he affirmed his desire "in accordance with his Holiness' desires and the peace resolution of the Reichstag on July 19 to find a practical basis for a just and lasting peace."

These vague endorsements naturally did satisfy the Socialist and Clerical majority, while on the other hand they brought down upon the new Chancellor the anger of the Pan-German or imperialist party. But again the Reichstag resolutions, tho showing a considerable advance toward reasonable peace terms, did not go far enough in this direction to satisfy the pacifist or independent faction of the Socialist party. In that memorable session of July 19, Hugo Haase, the spokesman of the Independent Social Democrats, vigorously criticized the majority resolution because it failed to mention "the one word that can draw a clear line between peace and imperialism—the right of self-determination of all peoples." Haase proposed instead the following resolution, which was tabled:

PEACE TERMS OF THE INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS

The Reichstag seeks a peace without annexations of any kind or indemnities, based on the right of self-determination of all peoples. It demands the restoration of Belgium and compensation for all wrongs done to her.

The Reichstag demands the immediate initiation of peace negotiations on the basis of this program: an international agreement for general disarmament, freedom of international trade as well as unrestricted international intercourse; an international agreement for the protection of workmen from exploitation; recognition

CARTOON COMMENT

CAN THE TIGER CHANGE HIS STRIPES?



THE PUPPET CANDIDATE

Hylan makes his little speech and does the appropriate stunts as a candidate for mayor, while Hearst and Murphy pull the strings down where the public can't see them. The cartoon below, by Kirby in the New York "World" suggests somewhat the same association of boss and candidate

TAMMANY

Tammany is getting hungry; the administration of New York City under Mayor Mitchel has brought lean years to those wont to live on favoritism and graft. And in the elections this fall Tammany sees a chance to reinstate itself. The Republican party has nominated former State Senator William M. Bennett; Mayor Mitchel is running independently, on a record of clean and efficient administration that ought to insure his reëlection. The editorial on the opposite page will tell you more about it



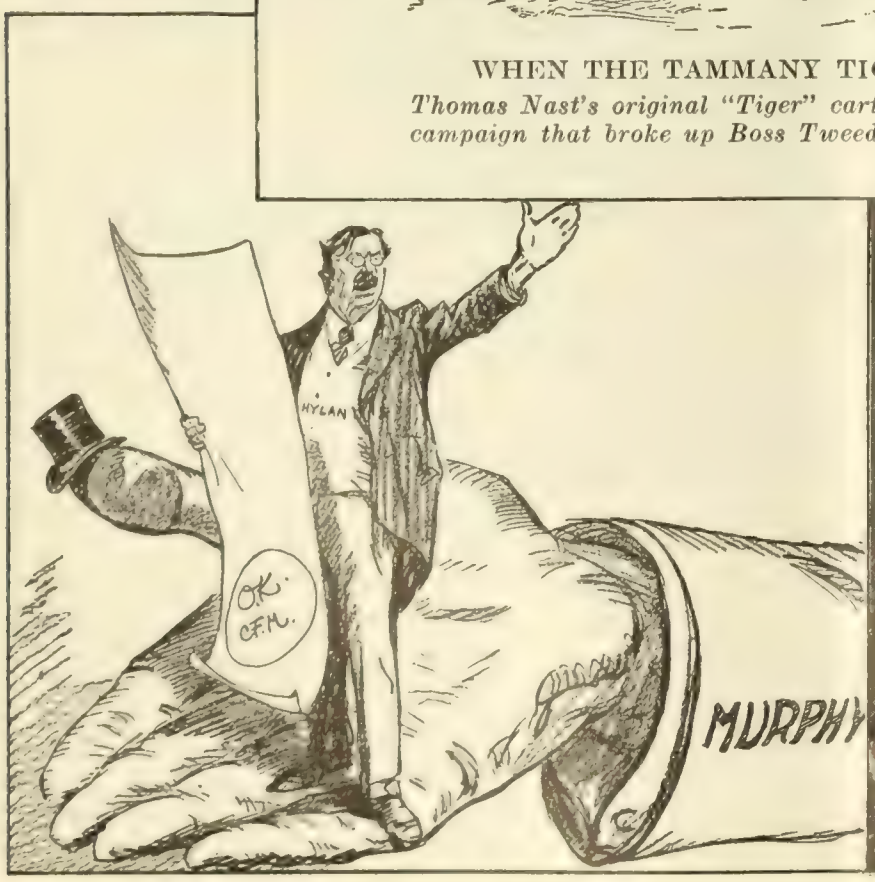


WHEN THE TAMMANY TIGER FIRST BROKE LOOSE

Thomas Nast's original "Tiger" cartoon, first of his famous series in the campaign that broke up Boss Tweed's Ring of Graft in New York City

"LA VILLE, C'EST MURPHY"

The Big Boss of New York, with Hylan sneaking in behind the tiger robe, is cleverly caricatured by Cesare in the New York Evening "Post." Below, the Public Welfare Committee's appeal to the voters to "remove this menace from the greatest city on earth"





of the equal rights for all the inhabitants of any state, irrespective of sex, race, speech or religion; protection of national minorities; an international tribunal for compulsory arbitration.

For the execution of this peace program and for the attainment of peace, the immediate raising of the state of siege is the most urgent pre-requisite. Equally indispensable is the complete democratization of the whole constitution and government of the empire and its constituent states, which can only find a final and sure issue in the creation of the social republic.

Besides these pacifistic movements in the Clerical and Socialist parties there are also active in Germany various organizations working primarily for peace. Four of these, the German Peace Society, the New Fatherland League, the National Women's Committee for a Lasting Peace and the People's Rights Committee, have united upon the following as the essentials of a just and durable peace:

THE TERMS OF THE PEACE PARTIES

(1) The recognition of the right of national minorities to equality of treatment in politics, trade and culture.

(2) The promotion, as far as possible, of unfettered international commerce, free trade and the "open door."

(3) The prevention of the exhausting and dangerous competition in armaments by an international agreement for a general disarmament.

What is the real meaning of these well-sounding words and how much confidence can be placed in them we should not presume to say. Doubtless if it came to putting them in concrete terms it would be found that German interpretation and application of them would be widely different from those of the Allies. But on the other hand we cannot dismiss them altogether as a hypocritical reversal of profession under threat of defeat. It may well be, as the Allied press is disposed to think, that the Government is permitting these pacific manifestations as a form of *camouflage* to cover some treacherous scheme or new aggression. But even assuming that, it is reasonable to suppose that most of the supporters of these resolutions are sincere because, as we all know, they are not new principles but the same as were profest by the same people long before the war. The Social Democrats of Germany have always opposed monarchy and militarism and altho they have supported both during the war they doubtless hate them worse than ever by this time. In the election of 1912 the Social Democrats polled four and a quarter million votes and sent 110 representatives to the Reichstag. They would have had a much larger representation if the country had not been gerrymandered in the interests of autocracy. Herr Erzberger, leader of the Centrists, declares that the new coalition of Center and Left will be joined by the Liberals when the Reichstag reconvenes December 5 and will compel the Government to accept their peace terms.

The German Peace Society, unlike some of the American peace societies, regards it as its duty to try to stop wars as well as to prevent them and has made energetic protests against the annexation plans of the Pan-Germans. The founder of the German Peace Society, Dr. Alfred Fried, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1911, moved from Berlin to Switzerland when the war broke out so he could have a freer hand and has there continued the publication of his journal, *Friedenswarte* (The Watch Tower of Peace). A volume of his recent writings, "The Restoration of Europe," was published last year in America. In April, 1915, a number of leading theologians met in Berlin and formed a new peace society, the Friendly Circle (*Freundeskreis*). The German branch of the World Alliance publishes a quarterly of wide circulation, The Oak (*Die Eiche*), which quotes such conciliatory utterances as can be found in the Allied press to counteract the bitter utterances which alone are quoted by the German press in general. Before the war the most powerful and popular of the anti-militarist novels, such as "Down With Your Arms!" by Baroness von Suttner and "The Story of a Little Garrison," were written in German, and since those who wrote and those who read such literature were persecuted for it we cannot doubt their sincerity. But no fiction could equal the actual horrors of army life as they have been experienced in the present war, so the anti-militarist sentiment must have been intensified and extended altho it is now concealed by the censorship and the flaming patriotism that has swept over the land.

Considering the repression of the press which has always prevailed in Germany and the disposition in every country to prevent the free expression of opinions antagonistic to a war in which the country is engaged, it is surprizing that there should have been so many manifestations of a disposition to renounce national ambitions and make peace on reasonable terms. There is, of course, no way of knowing whether the great body of the German people incline toward the Pan-German program or toward such more moderate views as we have quoted and referred to, but, whether the pacifically disposed faction be large or small, it is all we have to work with if we are to follow the President's policy of making a permanent peace with the German people, and it is therefore important that we should know what they have to say.

THE LADY AND THE TIGER

ONCE upon a time a fair maiden of Gotham was chained to a rock to await the fiery breath and lacerating jaws of a dragon. Who came to her rescue? A gallant knight on horseback? A fairy prince? No. A tiger, a reformed tiger that had changed his stripes and resolved to lead a better life. You don't believe this story? Neither do we!

The wise men thus interpret the ancient legend. The maiden in question was the City of New York. The dragon was Corporate Wealth. The chivalrous tiger was Tammany. The Tammany candidate for Mayor is actually basing his campaign upon this fairy tale. We learn that Mayor Mitchel for some mysterious reason resolved to turn the city administration over to the Trusts. To effect this nefarious purpose he hired a number of Experts (who are, if possible, even wickeder than the Trusts) and induced them to recommend the Board of Education to sell the schools to Rockefeller. What a retired oil magnate wanted with a lot of schools is a matter of conjecture. When Rockefeller gained possession of the schools he introduced a devilish device known as the Gary system which was warranted, so Candidate Hylan gravely assures us, to prevent any poor child from becoming a poet or a corporation lawyer when he grows up. So far the matter is plain enough. But now begins the miracle. Tammany Hall, which in its days of office grew fat on contracts and was on the best of terms with all sorts of private corporations, was suddenly moved with compunction. It exposed the sinister intrigues of the reformers and demanded municipal ownership, the extinction of Corporate Wealth, and the restoration of the good old days when there were no wicked Experts and the children were never bothered with these new-fangled physical exercizes in the schools. And we are expected to believe that, once restored to power, Tammany will refuse to renew any of its old-time friendships with speculators, contractors, public service corporations and others of the Wicked Rich.

Dear voter, do you believe in fairies? Of course you do. But do you believe in tigers?

PURE DEMOCRACY

THE good citizens of Massachusetts now have a unique opportunity to show what kind of a democracy America is going to make the world safe for.

The Constitutional Convention is nearing its close and the great issue before it is the adoption or rejection of the Initiative and Referendum. It is needless to say that all the forces of reaction are rallying against this measure of pure democracy.

We are constantly paying tribute to the men who founded our government. But a government is not a mechanical

framework that once built runs itself. Accordingly the Reformer has appeared, who in crises has the courage and statesmanship to shatter an outworn government and build a new one to fit new needs. The Reformer shares honors with the Founder.

But the men in whose hands the success of this Initiative Referendum measure lies have a chance to do a service even greater than that of the Founder or Reformer, for they may introduce into our laws a measure that will make the government so flexible and so responsive to the needs of each succeeding generation that all progress will come gradually, at the time it is most needed, and not with that violent, inefficient agitation that goes with the periodic outbreaks of disturbing reform movements. We fully realize that the initiative and referendum are only means to ends. Experience shows that they will not do as much as their friends expect or their enemies fear. But the people have never yet voted to reject them when the opportunity has been presented, and in the states and nations where they are in operation, they have never been repealed.

We recommend to the gentlemen of the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts that the people be given a chance to vote on this question. We suspect they can be trusted to vote for their best interests.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE VARIETIES

THE strange human species known as the Anti-Suffragist has hitherto defied every attempt at classification, partly by the ambiguity of its language and partly by the profound absence of any real reason for its existence. The zoölogical editor of The Independent has at last been able, however, to divide the species into four general varieties, and few if any specimens have been discovered which do not conform to at least one of these types.

Most numerous is the Anti-Suffragist Traditional. This type includes the majority of the men and at least nine-tenths of the women who are opponents of the reform. The man says: "Who ever heard of women voting?" The woman echoes him thus: "I have never voted and I am sure I wouldn't like it." She is ignorant, poor lady, of the fact that she has really been voting all her life: in the family council, in the church meeting, in the literary or social club, even in the anti-suffrage society. The Anti-Suffragist Traditional is not principled against women's voting; he (or she) is simply a victim of the fear of the unknown and opposes woman suffrage exactly as he would oppose any other change from the act of creation down. Once political equality is established this variety conforms contentedly and would even resent any change in the new system.

Less common but more active in his habits is the Anti-Suffragist Accidental, a type with many sub-varieties. In this class is the man or woman who thinks that no woman in the world should vote because one of the sex broke a window in London and another stood at a gate in Washington. The Anti-Suffragist Accidental once heard a woman make a speech from a soap-box that contained a remark to which he objected, or he read in a paper that all was not well in Colorado where the women vote, or he discovered that one of the suffrage leaders was a Socialist or a pacifist or something. On pretexts as frail as these thousands of opponents of suffrage rest their case.

The Anti-Suffragist Incidental is worthy of more respect. He opposes equal suffrage because it is inconsistent with some pet theory which indirectly involves the suffrage issue. He sometimes holds, for instance, that only soldiers should vote, or that each household should cast but one vote, or that too many people vote anyway and an illogical restriction is better than none, or that all government and voting should be abolished. The consistent anarchist is necessarily an anti-suffragist. The Anti-Suffragist Incidental is always wrong-headed but he is often clever and, from his own standpoint, logical. Within this class must also be included many persons with eccentric views on the nature of woman; that women are traditionally conservative and opponents of reform, that women are radical and unbalanced, that women would corrupt politics because they are naturally tricky and unscrupulous (you remember Kipling's "Female of the Species"?), or that politics would corrupt women because it is abstention from degrading political activity that has made women more idealistic and conscientious than men.

Last but not least is the Anti-Suffragist Sinister. There are not many of this type in existence, but they are very active, very cunning, very liberal in contributing to anti-suffrage funds and very regular in their attendance at the ballot box. Here belong the saloon keepers, gamblers, red light district men and gangsters who fear the entrance of women into politics. Unlike all other types of anti-suffragist, the Anti-Suffragist Sinister knows exactly what he is about and just what he wants. This enables him to make effective use of his better educated and more respectable allies and turn their efforts to his own purposes.

THAT SCRAP OF PAPER

ONE of our readers has reminded us that the notorious phrase "a scrap of paper" was not first used in respect to the treaty by which Germany guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium. Apparently it represents an old Prussian tradition. On referring, at her suggestion, to our file of *Harper's Weekly* we found an article sketching the career of Emperor William I, the first ruler of the German Empire, in the issue of March 26, 1887. From it we learned, or recalled to our memory, the fact that when William and the Prussian Diet quarreled over the budget of 1862 this monarch disregarded the refusal of the people's representatives to grant appropriations and spent the money without their consent. He was, of course, reproached with this defiance of law, but that did not worry a ruler so intimately in the confidence of the "good old German God." He replied that he would do his duty as he saw it without regard to "scraps of paper called constitutions."

The German people of that generation were not so thoroly broken to the yoke as they are today and there is no telling how they might have answered the tearing up of that particular scrap of paper if a man named Bismarck had not come to the rescue of King William. By his brilliant foreign policy Bismarck, in the course of less than a decade, made the King of Prussia the German Emperor, distracted the attention of the people wholly from domestic politics to wars of conquest and established the principle that, whenever the will of the ruler conflicted with the terms of a popular constitution, the constitution must go to the waste-basket. The dishonored scrap of paper of 1862 fastened despotism on Germany and so made possible the Great War and the scrap of paper incident of 1914.

TO THE WISE AND OTHERWISE

TO win the war, our Government needs money. And what is more, the Government will get it.

But what the Government cannot get by voluntary loans, it will get by taxation. From this alternative there is no escape.

Those who subscribe to the Liberty Loan not only will have performed a patriotic duty, but, at the end of the war, they will possess as many dollars in bonds as they have subscribed dollars for the loan.

If this loan is not fully subscribed the difference must be raised by taxation, and those who have not subscribed must in the end pay their money to the Government in taxes along with everybody else and have no securities to show for it.

A word to the wise is unnecessary.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

American Naval Losses Vice-Admiral Sims has notified the Navy Department that on October 16 an American destroyer was attacked by a German submarine while on patrol duty in European waters. The explosion of the torpedo injured the ship, killed a gunner's mate and injured five other men, but the destroyer was able to reach port. This is the first time in the course of the war that an American naval vessel has been hit by the enemy. On several occasions, however, naval gun crews on armored merchant ships have been killed or wounded in conflicts with German U-boats.

On the following day the Germans struck another blow at the American navy. The American transport "Antilles," on its homeward voyage, encountered a German submarine and was torpedoed. The submarine that fired the torpedo was not seen from the deck and the blow was delivered most effectively abreast of the engine room of the ship. Within five minutes the "Antilles" was submerged. Of 237 persons on board at the time 167 were saved. Only thirty-three of the enlisted men of the army were on the ship and seventeen of these were rescued. The "Antilles" was accompanied at the time by a convoy of patrol vessels, an escort which normally affords complete protection.

The silent effectiveness of the patrol work done by the destroyers of the United States and of the Entente Allies is proved by the decrease in the number of vessels sunk in the last three months as compared with the earlier months of unrestricted submarine warfare. During the week ending October 14, twelve British ships of more than 1600 tons and six smaller vessels fell victims to German mines and torpedoes. This is a decrease of two in the number of large ships lost and an increase of four in the number of small ships as compared with the report for the week ending October 7. The U-boat warfare in the Mediterranean is not yet at an end. Italy lost four ships during the week ending October 14.

It is rumored that Germany will soon proclaim a zone of unrestricted submarine warfare near the coasts of the United States, Canada and Cuba. The task of maintaining a suboceanic blockade so far from German home ports and over so vast an area will be a most difficult one, but it is pointed out that, since the essential supplies of the British and French are now largely imported from America, a blockade in the western Atlantic will be also in effect a blockade of France and Great Britain.

THE GREAT WAR

October 15—Eighteen British vessels sunk during past week. Germans take Arensburg on Oesel Island.

October 16—German Kaiser visits Constantinople. Polish regency chosen. American destroyer damaged by German U-boat.

October 17—Germans advance on Oesel Island. American transport "Antilles" sunk on home voyage.

October 18—Russian battleship sunk. Germans occupy Moon Island.

October 19—Russian Government announces removal of capital to Moscow. Evacuation of Reval begun.

October 20—French wreck five Zeppelin raiders. Germans sink two British destroyers off Shetland Islands.

October 21—Russian fleet escapes from Moon Sound. British shell Ostend.

Liberty Loan on Last Lap By the end of the third week of the Liberty Loan campaign subscriptions amounting to about $1,200,000,000 had been officially reported to the Treasury Department by the various local banks, but since many reports were delayed the actual amount that had at that time been subscribed was estimated at nearly $2,000,000,000. This rate of subscription would not have realized the desired sum in the time allowed for the bond sales, but a special effort was made during the last week of the loan campaign, to reach all the people who had not yet bought bonds. On October 12, President Wilson issued a proclamation designating October 24 as Liberty Day and requesting that "on the afternoon of that day patriotic meetings be held in every city, town and hamlet." Many thousands of volunteer workers undertook to give the utmost possible publicity to the second Liberty Loan. The first Liberty Loan campaign was even slower in getting started and yet realized an oversubscription of more than fifty per cent by a flood of subscriptions during the last week, and a similar result was expected for the second. A $400,000,000 issue of short-term Treasury certificates of indebtedness, the largest ever offered to the public, was oversubscribed early in October.

In the meantime, Germany realized



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THE FIRST AMERICAN TRANSPORT SUNK

The "Antilles," homeward bound, was torpedoed and sunk by an unseen submarine on October 17. Of the 237 persons on board 167 were saved This photograph of the "Antilles" was taken in a French port at the end of her first crossing with American troops

12,430,000,000 marks ($3,107,500,000) on the latest of seven war loans. During the course of the Great War the German Government has raised 72,411,000,000 marks ($18,102,750,000) by loans.

Nearly all of this sum has been subscribed by the German people, as there have been few foreign countries where German bonds have been able to find a market.

The War in the Baltic The outstanding military event of the week has been the German occupation of the group of Baltic islands which lies between the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga just off the Esthonian coast. Oesel Island, the largest of the group, has been the scene of no little fighting. On October 15 the Germans captured Arensburg, the chief city of Oesel Island, and isolated a Russian force on the Svorb peninsula in the extreme south of the island. This body of men, cut off from all hope of succor, was closely invested by the Germans by land and sea and finally forced to surrender. The Germans claim that on Oesel Island they captured ten thousand prisoners and fifty cannon. The Germans occupied also Runo Island in the Gulf of Riga, Moon Island between Oesel Island and the mainland, and Dagö Island.

The occupation of the Baltic islands was not effected without a struggle for supremacy between the Russian and the German fleets. In one skirmish the Germans lost two torpedo boats and the Russians one. In a fight between battleships the Russians found themselves outranged by the guns of the enemy and before they could withdraw the Germans battered the "Slava" till the crew was forced to abandon the vessel and let her sink. The lost warship was a vessel of 13,500 tons, dating back to the period of the Russo-Japanese War. At least fifty-five German war vessels of various classes are said to have taken part in the conquest of the Baltic Islands.

The naval successes of the Germans are not surprizing when the superior tonnage of the German fleet is taken into consideration. Germany has dominated the Baltic for the greater part of the war, and, in spite of mutinies and sullen discontent, it is probable that discipline is better kept in the German fleet than in the Russian. Premier Kerensky, indeed, felt it necessary to address a special appeal to the Russian sailors warning them that their lax discipline had in effect made them involuntary allies of the enemy. What seems to require explanation is why the British, who have the largest navy in the world and who could draw upon the fleets of their numerous allies to reinforce their blockade in the North Sea, permitted Germany to gain and hold the supremacy of the Baltic. The British papers are now criticizing the British Government for its negligence in the matter, but there is a possible explanation in the ease with which a numerically inferior fleet, such as the German, could hold the narrow entrance to the Baltic by means of mines, submarines and torpedo boats.



PETROGRAD IN DANGER

While a German army, whose present position is indicated by the heavy black line east of Riga, is advancing north from the Dvina River, another army has occupied Oesel Island and the smaller islands in its neighborhood. These islands may be used as bases for a march on Petrograd by way of Esthonia or for a naval attack by way of the Gulf of Finland

What is the Russian Capital? Twice during the Great War the Russian capital has been changed; the first time in name only, from St. Petersburg to Petrograd, but now a real change has been determined upon. The Russian Government announced on October 19 that Moscow would soon be made the new capital. The transfer will probably be completed by the middle of November. Of course, there is an obvious reason for the change of capital in the recent German successes at Riga and in the Baltic. It is by no means certain that the Germans intend to advance as far into the interior of northern Russia as Petrograd, but if they should do so it is important to the Russian cause that the men who are charged with the administration of the affairs of the nation be in some safer city. During the first year of the Great War, the French Government moved from Paris to Bordeaux. Paris was not taken by the Germans and the French Government was soon restored to its old capital, but every one agreed that the transfer of the seat of government had been a reasonable precaution. The capitals of Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania are still in German hands, and the rulers of these nations are occupying temporary headquarters in other places.

Nemesis Overtakes Zeppelin Raiders On the night of October 19 a fleet of German Zeppelins raided London. They approached with muffled engines and succeeded in dropping a number of bombs on the city before they were driven away. Twenty-seven persons were killed and fifty-three injured by the exploding bombs.

Altho none of the Zeppelin airships came to grief during the raid on England, as soon as the news of their presence over France was known a general warning was sent out and airplanes and anti-aircraft gunners awaited their approach with grim expectation. Five German airships during the course of the night were destroyed or captured by the French, and two more were compelled to land. No bombs were dropt in France by the Zeppelins, which were practically at the mercy of the French gunners and airmen from the moment they crost above the French coast. For several months past the Zeppelin has been little used by the Germans in making aerial raids, as it affords altogether too big and too costly a target. The airplane seems better adapted to the work and has been freely employed by the Germans in their recent attacks on England.





Paul Thompson

HOW FRANCE IS BEING FED

More wheat is one of the crying needs in France these days—on the United States falls a big responsibility in meeting it. But help comes, too, from other sources. Witness these stores of wheat being collected at Gibraltar and shipped to France

The War in East Africa

In only one part of the world is a campaign now being carried on apart from the continuous battlefield which stretches from Flanders to Mesopotamia. This is in German East Africa, the last of the German overseas colonies, where an obstinate little force of Germans and natives have for more than three years resisted the African forces of the British, French, Belgians and Portuguese. Very little is known about the campaign in this distant corner of the world, and an important British dispatch from General Northey, dated March 10, 1917, was first made public only a few days ago. From it we learn of a British invasion of the German colony in 1916. By the end of July the region between Lakes Tanganyika and Nyasa, an area of "20,000 square miles of very rich and fertile country," was in British hands. There were a number of small battles with the enemy, and during the month of October alone the Germans lost over six hundred soldiers dead on the field or surrendered to the British. Several cannon and machine guns were captured. Both Germans and British have complained of the treatment of captives taken by the opposing armies in the East African campaign.

There can be little question that the few German regiments in East Africa would long ago have been annihilated by superior forces if the campaign had been fought in a land of good roads and railroads. So far as can be learned, the Germans have usually come out second best in the conflicts in East Africa, but the nature of the country has enabled them to avoid battle for months at a time. As General Northey puts the case: "None of the roads are more than improved native paths, and the country is all hilly and mountainous, much of it being dense bush and very unhealthy. It must also be remembered that, up to our own frontier, all supplies had to be brought either thru Rhodesia, some 600 miles from the nearest railway, by native porters, or from Chinde up the Zambesi, thru Nyasaland and up the lake, a distance of 700 miles."

Sultan Welcomes Kaiser

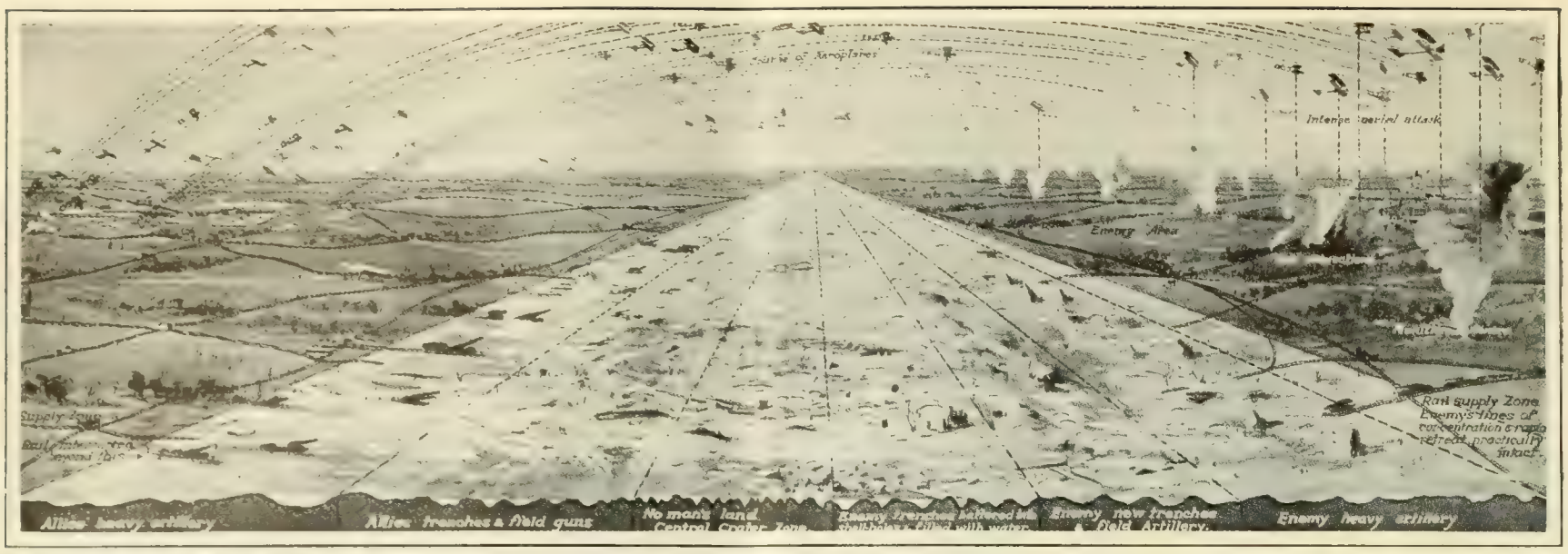
The German Kaiser, who earned as a young man the nickname of "der Reise Kaiser" (the travel-Emperor), has now gone to Turkey. On October 16 he was welcomed at Constantinople by the Sultan, the Imperial Princes, the Grand Vizier, Ministers of State, and other prominent Turkish dignitaries. After a visit to the city, he inspected the fortifications on the Dardanelles. The Kaiser's visit at the present time is worthy of note, because of the military situation in the Near East. The recent victory of the British at Ramadie in Mesopotamia seems to open the way for an advance on Mosul, an important Turkish city rather more than eighty miles north of the present British positions, and some fifty miles south of a Russian army. Should Mosul be captured, the British and Russian armies would be able to join forces and together dominate the entire eastern frontier of Asiatic Turkey. Hitherto the inactivity of the Russians has prevented the British from extending their lines beyond Samara.

Egypt has a new Khedive. Prince Fuan has been selected by the British Government as successor to his brother, Hussein Kemal, who died on October 9. The political importance of the Egyptian situation is considerable, as Egypt is a British protectorate inhabited largely by Mohammedans and bordering on the Ottoman Empire. Altho the Egyptian Khedive is a nominal ruler, he is in reality "camouflage" for the British administration of the country. Hussein Kemal's predecessor was driven from power for siding with Germany and Turkey, and since then the native government has not attempted to oppose British overlordship. In fact, the British army is now using Egypt as a base for the invasion of Turkey by way of Palestine. An army of Arabian rebels, allied with the British, now holds the railroad line east of the Red Sea as far north as the city of Ma'an, which is about a hundred miles south of Jerusalem.

Doubtful Days in Germany

At the very moment when the German navy was winning the greatest victory that has yet fallen to its share, defeating Russian warships in the Baltic and facilitating the landing of an army on Russian soil, came the news of fresh mutinies of German sailors. From Dutch sources it was learned that German soldiers in the Belgian port of Ostend had refused to go on board submarines when ordered to do so and had thrown their commanding officer into the sea. Thirty mutineers were removed in handcuffs to Bruges for trial by court martial. By way of Switzerland another report came telling of riots in the ports of Pola and Fiume. The Austrian sailors killed some of their officers and also fought with German submarine crews who were stationed with them. These mutinies, taken in connection with the earlier outbreak at Wilhelmshaven, show an unexpected degree of demoralization on the part of the German naval forces.

The political results of the troubles in the fleet have thus far been of more importance than their military effect. Vice-Admiral von Capelle's attempt to place the blame for the Wilhelmshaven mutiny on the Independent Socialists led to a storm of criticism in the Reichstag that compelled his resignation and even endangers the position of Chancellor Michaelis. The German Socialist majority, which has hitherto supported the war, now threatens to make common cause with the Independent Socialists to force Michaelis out of office by voting against the new war credits which will be demanded of the Reichstag in December. Another reason for Socialist resentment is that no political reforms have been granted, in spite of the vague promises of the Government, and even the joint conference committee of representatives from the Reichstag and the Bundesrat has been abandoned. The food situation also is causing no little apprehension. The total wheat harvest is 40 per cent less than in normal years and other crops have done even more poorly. Almost complete reliance is placed on the potato harvest. On the other hand, the German Government can still point to spectacular victories in Russia to distract the people's attention from the



From The London Sphere © New York Herald

AN AEROPLANE BRIDGE

The difficulty of establishing any sort of communication or of advancing over territory broken by the terrific artillery bombardment has been one of the big problems on the western front. And the answer, as frequently happens, seems to be aeroplanes. This diagram, drawn by G. Bron, illustrates the enormous possibilities of their use over No Man's Land to continually worry the enemy—"no broken bridge should be allowed to be repaired, no wrecked railway suffered to become active again. There must be permanent and maintained destructiveness"

retreat in Flanders, short harvests, naval mutinies and the political conflicts in the Reichstag.

Polish Independence Proclaimed

The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Terestchenko, has made the most important Russian declaration of war aims since the formulation of the principle "no annexations or indemnities" immediately after the revolution. He declared at a meeting held in observance of the centenary of the death of Kosciusko that the Entente Powers favored "the independence of an indivisible Poland." Previous to the revolution, the Russian Government insisted that the Russian Czar should also be King of Poland, altho it was willing that the different parts of Poland should be united and that the country should have its own constitution and elect most of its own officials. But the Russian Republic, apparently, does not insist upon any political connection whatever with Poland. Very possibly the Russian people might be glad to have a close federal relation with their Slavic brothers to the west, but the fact that at the present time no Russian army occupies any part of the lands which are predominantly Polish in population has reconciled the Russians to any solution of the Polish problem which does not involve the Germanization of the country.

The German Kaiser and the Austrian Emperor after consultation have agreed upon the membership of the Council of Regency of the Kingdom of Poland. The three members of this council are Alexander von Laeksoki, Archbishop of Warsaw; Prince Lubomirski, the mayor of Warsaw, and Josef Honostrowski, a wealthy landowner. All three are members of the Polish aristocracy, but while the war lasts they will be mere agents of the military authorities of the Central Powers. A greater measure of home rule is promised for Russian and Austrian Poland after the war, but the Central Powers will concede neither independence nor national unity. By the present plan, Prussian Poland will remain a mere German province and the other two-thirds of the nation will be united under the Austrian crown. What the Polish people think about the rival programs of the two warring alliances can hardly be open to question, and the recent organization of a considerable volunteer force of Poles on the French front is evidence of Polish enthusiasm for the cause of the Entente Allies, but, on the other hand, as the Central Powers now occupy the territory in question, they alone are able to put their plan into practical effect while the fortune of war remains what it is.

Peace Without Victory

The fact that some of the Entente Allies did not permit the representation of their countries at the Stockholm Socialist Conference has not prevented the organizing committee of the Conference from stating the peace basis of international Socialism. The manifesto of the committee declares that experience has shown war to be a futile method of solving political questions, and urges that the peace which will conclude the war should be based on agreement rather than military victory. The formula of peace "without annexations or indemnities" is indorsed. It is stipulated, however, that fines levied on occupied territories in contravention of international law should be repaid and that restoration of territories laid waste by war may be effected thru an international fund to which all belligerents would contribute. "No annexations" is not taken to imply no territorial changes, for Balkan boundaries are to be reorganized on the basis of nationality and the destiny of Alsace-Lorraine settled by a plebiscite taken at some fixt date after the peace settlement. There is also to be an independent Poland, but Prussian Poland is not, apparently, to obtain more than local autonomy. Bohemia, Finland, Ireland, and the Italian districts of Austria are to have home rule. A special indemnity is allowed in the case of Belgium; but one German contention, that Flanders should have a separate administration from the Walloon provinces, is granted. All nations should adopt the principles of international federation, compulsory arbitration, and universal disarmament. Taken as a whole, this peace basis is slightly favorable to the Allies, altho it does not go further than many Austrians and Germans are now willing to follow. At many points it shows a striking similarity to the Pope's peace message.

Dutch Threaten Commercial Reprisals

The effect of the licensing system of the Entente Allies on Dutch public opinion has naturally been a most unfortunate one. The Dutch greatly resent the detention of their ships in American ports, and none the less so that the export license system is admitted even by pro-German papers in The Netherlands to be perfectly in accordance with international law. Julius Van der Wielen, head of the Dutch commission now in the United States, has declared that if it is impossible to get grain from America the farmers will be compelled to kill off a large part of their live stock and sell it where they can, even to Germany. What has angered the Dutch particularly is the recent restriction imposed by Great Britain on cable communication with The Netherlands. In retaliation, it was said, Dutch shipping to England might be stopped. The British action in preventing the transmission of commercial cablegrams to Holland was itself a retaliatory measure adopted until such time as the Dutch prevented the transit of sand, gravel and scrap metal from Germany to Belgium by way of Holland. The British claimed that these materials were used for strictly military purposes. The Dutch replied that when satisfactory proof of this was forthcoming the traffic would be stopped, but that until such proof was given the Government would not interfere.

Canada's Union Government

Premier Borden of the Dominion of Canada has completed the reorganization of his "win-the-war" coalition cabinet. The Liberals hold five of the ten posts in the new administration, but the section of the Liberal Party which is still loyal to its old leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, continues in opposition and refuses to be represented in the Dominion Cabinet. Premier Borden has announced the political platform on which he will stand during the approaching general elec-

tion. The most important issue is the principle of compulsory military service. The Borden ministry and all the Conservatives and Liberals who support it, favor the immediate enforcement of the draft law without any compromise or concession to its opponents. Other recommendations of the platform include civil service reform, restriction of war profits, extension of the franchise to women, establishment of Government steamship lines and a program of railroad development. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it is understood, will not oppose the enforcement of the draft law, but he will demand a popular referendum before another contingent of drafted men is called to the colors. He will have behind him the French Canadian population of Quebec, but his chances for overthrowing the Borden ministry seem slight in view of the fact that so many of the Liberal leaders from other provinces have given their support to the coalition ministry.

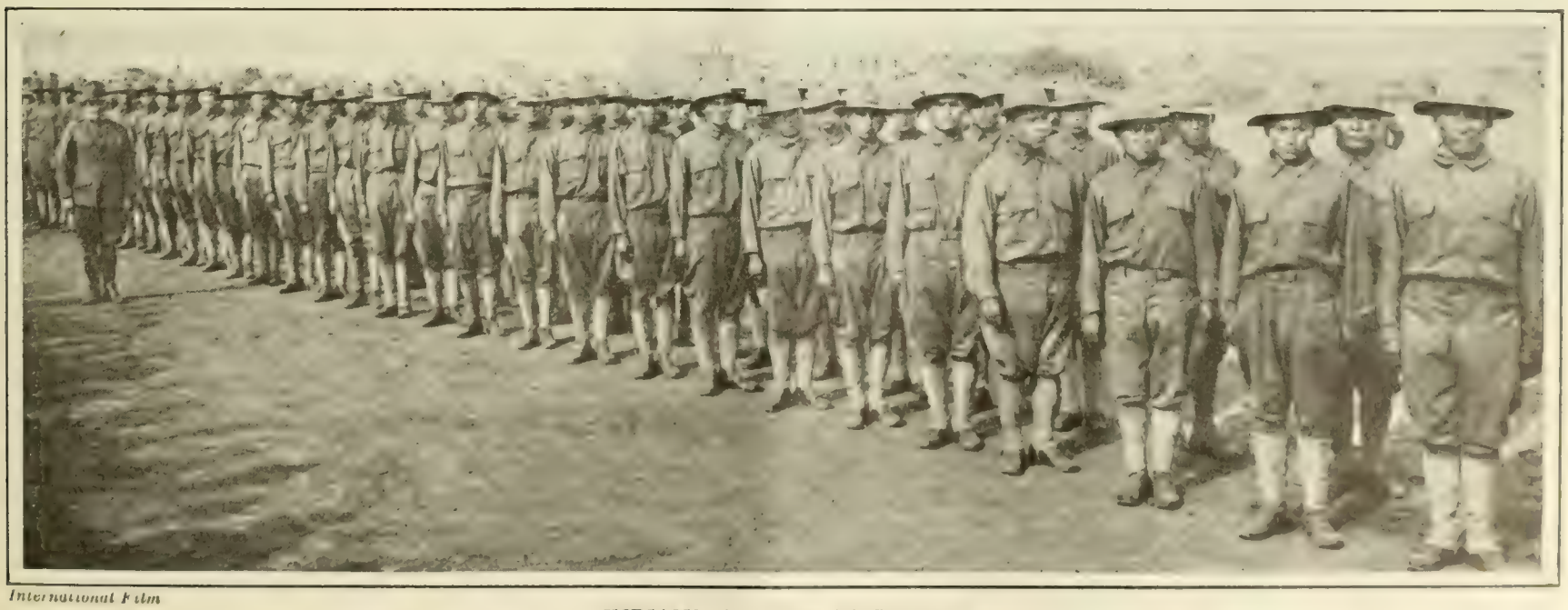
Wilson Picks War Trade Board On October 14, President Wilson chose a new War Trade Board with more extensive powers than the Exports Administrative Board which it displaces. Vance McCormick, chairman of the old board, retains his position. Other members of the War Trade Board are Dr. Alonzo Taylor, Thomas D. Jones, Beaver White, and Frank C. Munson. Under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act all commercial relations between a citizen of the United States and any person residing in any part of the world occupied by the military forces of an enemy nation or an ally of such nation are forbidden under severe penalties. Special license may, however, be issued thru the War Trade Board authorizing persons to transact business with enemies or their allies. The War Trade Board is also empowered to license business concerns, other than insurance companies, owned by enemies or their allies to do business within the United States and to "assume or use other names than those by which they were known at the beginning of the war." The President's order also establishes a War Trade Council, consisting of the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Agriculture, and Commerce, the Food Administrator and the Chairman of the Shipping Board. This body will not have charge of any of the details of administration handled by the War Trade Board, but will advise the latter on questions of policy.

President Wilson's proclamation makes effective other provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act. The Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to regulate the exportation of gold, silver and other currency; to control the sending of communications to enemy subjects or the allies of the enemy, and to license enemy insurance companies to do business in the United States. A Censorship Board, consisting of representatives of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, the Postmaster General, the War Trade Board and the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, is established for the censorship of mail, telegrams, cablegrams and wireless messages passing between the United States and any foreign country. The Federal Trade Commission is authorized to make use of patents held by enemy subjects for the needs of the war, under certain safeguards of the property rights of the enemy subjects holding the patents. The administration of enemy alien property rights, in so far as these are suspended or interfered with by the existence of a state of war, will be taken care of by an alien property custodian who is yet to be appointed. The provisions of the law requiring the translation of items of war information or comment in publications printed in foreign language will be administered by the Postmaster General. The Secretary of State has power to license or forbid individuals of enemy countries or their allies to leave the United States.

Troubles of Old King Coal Fuel Administrator Garfield, in charge of the negotiations between operators and miners on the question of increased wage schedules, has given emphatic warning to all concerned that "under no circumstances should the production of coal in the United States be allowed to diminish," and that he would "use whatever powers are necessary to compel the production of coal to meet the country's needs." While blaming the strikers for endangering the prosecution of the war, Mr. Garfield declared that the industry as a whole had shown much patriotic zeal and that "if all the people will show the same patriotism in the use of coal which the miners and mine operators are showing in its production, there will be enough coal this year for all war purposes and still leave all that is necessary for domestic industries and for keeping the people warm." He estimated this year's bituminous coal production as about 50,000,000 tons in excess of the production in 1916, and said that anthracite coal production showed an even greater proportionate increase. Most of the difficulty in obtaining sufficient coal is due, he said, to car shortage.

Most of the striking miners in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, where strikes have been most frequent, have returned to work. John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers, and Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Federation of Miners, urged the unions to be patient and refrain from taking part in any strikes until the Fuel Administration had opportunity to decide upon the question of increasing prices sufficiently to permit another increase of wages. But the disturbed condition of the industry has threatened some parts of the country with a fuel famine.

Dixie's Bit The conferences of the Southern Commercial Congress in New York have brought out many interesting facts about the way in which the war has affected the South and the ways in which the South is taking its part in the war. "In North Carolina," said President Pack, of the National Emergency Food Gardens Commission, "there has been an increase in home canning production from 350,000 jars and cans last year to nearly 4,000,000 this year. In Virginia the 115 branches of the Woman's Suffrage Association asked for our daily garden planting lessons and made it their business to see that the material got to the local newspapers. Af-



International Film

INDIANS ON THE WARPATH

This company of red men, enlisted in the United States Army, won the honors at the big military tournament held in Nebraska recently



International Film

A SUBMARINE DONE FOR?

The aviator saw the almost invisible wake of a U-boat here and dropt a bomb to "get" it. But the photograph doesn't tell what happened next

ter the planting season the commission took up the canning and drying campaign all over the country, and our estimates show that 460,000,000 cans of food are being placed on the pantry shelves this fall." Several speakers declared that the Federal Farm Loan Act had already greatly bettered agricultural conditions in the South and enabled farmers greatly to increase their crop production.

Dr. Thornton, of the University of Virginia, discussed another phase of preparedness. "New courses," he said, "are offered in the political geography of all the great European states, in meteorology, in physical geography, and in international law and diplomacy. From the school of engineering have been taken over courses in plane surveying, topographical surveying, map drawing, navigation, field astronomy, automobile construction and care, and the characteristics and use of timber. Other courses are those in telegraphy, telephony, wireless, signaling and photography." The Southern Commercial Congress discust also war finance, the improvement of highways and waterways and publicity work in the interest of Southern development. A resolution was adopted for the safeguarding of peace after the war by a "league of honor among democratic nations."

Transportation and the War

It now appears that the Federal Government will not stop with taking over the ocean-going shipping of American registry but will reach out its hand to grasp the railroad systems of the country. The Conference Committee on National Preparedness has made public the following significant statement:

> Not only is ship tonnage inadequate to the war's demand, but the whole transportation system is bending, and may break, under the strain of our first year at war. With crops not yet moving freely, with only a fraction of our new army sent from home, with our whole national war effort yet unplanned and unmeasured, war production is already hampered by shortage of cars and locomotives, lack of ample terminal, storage and other facilities; newspapers almost daily report mills closed or running part time, mines restricting needed output, shipbuilding delayed. . . .
>
> The exigencies of war may force Government ownership in the surprizingly near future. Perhaps the only step that the railroad people could take to postpone this for any length of time would be a very broad-minded and general attitude on their part in contributing their facilities to the community service.

The report praised the railroad chiefs who have coöperated with the Government in handling war freight and effecting economies in transportation. But it was pointed out that in some instances railroads have endeavored to retain the most profitable shipments on their own lines instead of making cheap and speedy transportation the sole consideration. This is inevitable under private ownership, for, as the report said, "interests of different railroads must sometimes conflict and their chiefs must still consider themselves trustees of stockholders' interests."

Rumors of a strike for increased wages on the part of the railroad trainmen in the northeastern states may also have had a part in stirring up sentiment for the nationalization of the railroads. The public is in no humor to tolerate interference with the speedy transportation of munitions of war by labor men or by capitalists. It is not believed, however, that any of the railroad brotherhoods will ask for an upward revision of wage schedules before next spring. The Shipping Board has intervened to avert a threatened strike of the harbor boatmen, marine engineers and longshoremen in the port of New York. Representatives of the unions concerned consented to submit their claims to arbitration.

Course of the Stock Market

The opening of the New York Stock Exchange on Monday, the 15th, followed an interval of three days which had been preceded by a sharp decline of prices. On the 10th, when more than a million shares were sold, all the industrial stocks had shown weakness, which was ascribed mainly to a suspension of dividends by the People's Gas Company of Chicago, owing to the high cost of material and labor and the need of capital for addition to plant. The price of the company's stock has fallen to 42½ from 106 in January last. For Steel Corporation shares, 320,000 of which were sold, there was a net loss of 2¼. The market was also affected by fear as to the effect of new taxes. On Thursday, the 11th, there had been recovery for industrials, with gains ranging from ½ to 2½, but railroad stocks were weak, on reports of new demands for higher wages. Prices of these stocks rose from the lowest level before the close, but there were losses for nearly all of them, while industrial gains were sufficient to make an average advance for the whole list.

This may have foreshadowed the downward movement three days later, on Monday, when prices were depressed by a report that the Exchange was to be closed. While there was evidence of liquidation designed to provide money for investment in the new Liberty bonds, and the new taxes on corporations' profits were borne in mind, this report had much weight. There was no warrant for it. The president of the Exchange said the rumor was a ridiculous one, and that closing had not even been discussed by the officers. Conditions are not like those which led to closing in the early days of the war, when values were menaced by heavy sales from abroad in the only remaining free market. Steel shares (312,000 out of a total of 953,700) sold below par, at 99⅛, with a net loss of 2⅞. Everything went down. Sugar and tobacco stocks were exceptionally weak, with losses ranging from 3 to 8 points. This was the day when the Government assumed control of American ships, and on this account there was a considerable reduction for Mercantile Marine shares.

But the price movement was reversed on Tuesday. At first the decline continued. In a short time it was checked by many purchases, which caused a steady advance, and the best prices, as a rule, were seen at the end of the day. No further attention was paid to the report that the Exchange might be closed. Steel shares were sold again below par, but the final figures were 103¼, showing a net gain of 3¼. All the active railroad stocks were higher, with additions of 2 points for St. Paul, and 3⅛ for Union Pacific. On Wednesday, however, prices fell again, but there was firmness at the close. Encouragement was found in the Illinois Central's declaration of a small extra dividend, and in the Atchison's annual report, which showed that with an increase of $22,000,000 in gross revenue there had been a net earnings gain of $6,629,000. Sugar and tobacco stocks moved downward, railroad share losses were only fractional, as a rule, and the price of Steel was reduced by one point, or a little more than the average for the whole list.

A general recovery was seen on Thursday, when the advance for industrials was indicated by Steel's gain of 2⅝. A new order for 300 locomotives gave the same addition to the Baldwin stock, and Bethlehem Steel took 6⅞ on a report that the company had undertaken to build $225,000,000 worth of torpedo boats. Railroad additions were fractional for a majority, but the prices of St. Paul and Reading were increased by 2¼. The recent decline of bond prices is commonly ascribed to the desire of holders to shift investment to the new Liberty bonds. The Controller of the Currency suggests that depression of the security market by such sales should be avoided by procuring loans on the bonds from banks.

VICTORY AND THE ROAD TO PEACE

A Message to the American People

BY SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER

WE can make no forecast of the length of this war, but every consideration of intelligence and prudence directs us to enter it as tho it were going to be long, and to equip ourselves to do our task from the very beginning in the largest, the most effective way. That means the mobilization of the energy and strength of our country in a military way and in an industrial way, and of course it means the preservation, as far as it is possible, of the country from unnecessary dislocations of its industrial, commercial, agricultural and community life. It is a task in which the maximum of coöperation is essential to efficiency.

I think everybody in this country has been delighted at the freedom of our people from flashy impulses in connection with this great undertaking. I think everybody in the United States has been pleased at the good feeling which our people have maintained toward one another, the freedom of the country from internal disturbance and embittered difference of opinion. I hope that will continue; I think it will continue; and yet, in a country made up as ours is, it is very easy to imagine difficulty arising from an indiscretion or from an overzealous state of mind.

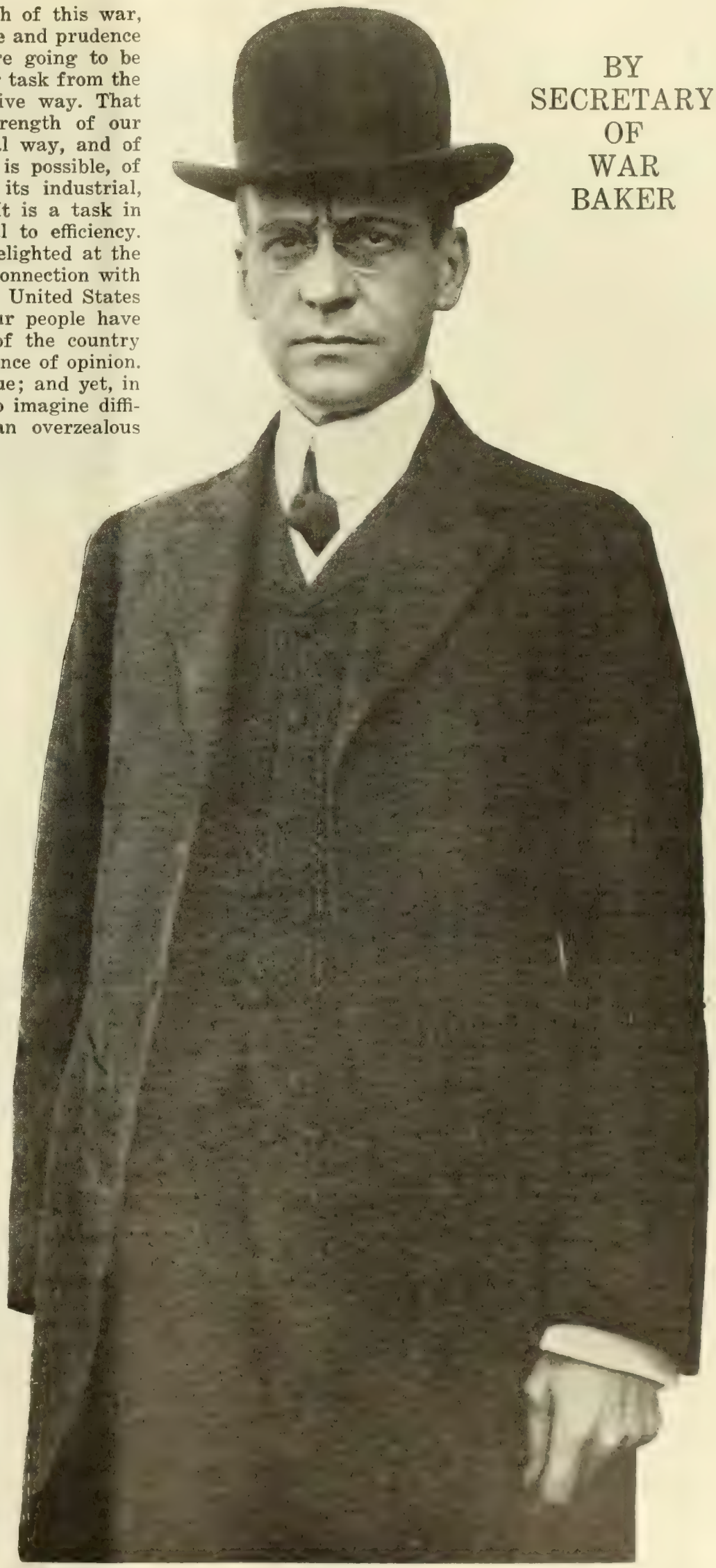
We are at the beginning of the war. We are going to have losses on the sea; we are going to have losses in battle; our communities are going to be subjected to the rigid discipline of multiplied personal griefs scattered all thru the nation, and we are going to search the cause of those back to their foundation, and our feelings are going to be torn and our nerves made raw. That is a place for physicians of public opinion to exercize a curative impulse; and it is the duty of those individuals who make up a very large part of the direction of public opinion by means of their written or spoken utterances, to exemplify the fact that it is not necessary for a nation like the United States—which is fighting for the vindication of a great ideal—to discolor its purpose by hatreds or by the entertainment of an unworthy emotion. Every conflict we have among ourselves, every dissent which we allow to be prest beyond the point of expression of opinion, which is necessary to secure wisdom, every division which we allow among ourselves, delays the achievement of the great object of this war.

We have mobilized our financial power, we have mobilized our man power, we have mobilized our industrial power. Our financial power is exprest in billions of dollars; our man power in millions of individuals, and our industrial power in the inexhaustible resources of our country.

Now, in this mobilization of the people of the United States, we are going to jar their habits. Business houses are not going to be able to do as they used to do, in many ways; workers in industrial establishments, farmers who are tilling their fields, everybody, has been asked to give up, or at least to permit the temporary obstruction of some of their deeply imbedded, habitual modes of action and thought. As a consequence we are all going to be in a more or less disturbed state of mind; things are not going to be as they usually are, and so our minds are going to be filled with questions as to whether the things which are in an unusual state are in a right or a profitable state.

More than a million men were under arms in the army and navy on September first, all of whom are volunteers, because prior to that time there was not a drafted soldier in a single training camp.

The construction of sixteen national army cantonments, repre- [*Continued on page 199*



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"I BELIEVE IN PEACE AND IN THE PROPER ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS OF PEACE —BY FORCE IF NECESSARY."—NEWTON D. BAKER

GOVERNMENT BY MURDER

BY WILLIAM A. McGARRY

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK EVENING POST

PHILADELPHIA, the birthplace of national independence, is about to test the political freedom of its citizens in an election to fill four county offices, most of the seats in councils, and several minor positions. The issue, which is clear cut, is murder—the result of a political conspiracy proved in a court of record by overwhelming evidence—yet the answer is in doubt. With the Mayor, Thomas B. Smith, and seventeen other defendants bound over for the grand jury under heavy bail or locked up, with the knowledge that the killing was only an incident in the worst political reign of terror the city has ever known, the citizens of Philadelphia have not made it clear that they intend to throw off the yoke of contractor-bossism with its vicious, systematic abuse of public office and police power.

At this writing the outstanding fact in an unparalleled exposure of political rottenness is that there should be doubt of the outcome. But doubt there is, altho a few weeks ago thirty thousand citizens gathered in and around the Academy of Music to protest against "government by murder," launching, overnight, a reform movement that promised a clean sweep of the Republican Organization and the first move toward honest government. As usual in such cases, the type sometimes called "professional reformers" will be responsible if the new party is wrecked. They have laid it open to attack by compromise with a faction as guilty as the one now on trial in all save murder.

THE killing occurred on primary election day, September 19. For weeks prior to that date the Fifth Ward, in which Independence Hall is located, had been terrorized by police and civilian strong arm men seeking to force the election as Republican ward leader of Isaac Deutsch, a follower of the faction headed by State Senator Edwin H. Vare and Congressman William S. Vare, his brother. The Vares had little use for the ward. It was hardly worth the effort for the few additional jobs it would place at their disposal. But James A. Carey, who ruled as Republican leader for the weaker faction, headed by United States Senator Boies Penrose and State Senator James P. McNichol, was singled out as a target by the Mayor because of the part played by a Carey follower in the last session of the legislature in killing a measure in which the Mayor was interested.

For wanton greed and personal spite, the Vares and the Mayor ordered that Carey be overthrown. Thirty policemen who refused to do political



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Mayor Smith, who brought a political reign of terror in the City of Brotherly Love

work were transferred to other districts, and notorious strong arm men were brought in from river wards to take their places. The Fifth Ward had been "swung" before by just such tactics. But a week before the primary election it became evident that Carey, once a leading exemplar of election thuggery, had really gained a strong personal following and stood to win against the worst efforts of the police. Then a private detective agency was commissioned to import eighteen gunmen to put the finishing touches on the intimidation of citizens.

The night before the primary election this gang, aided by police in uniform and in plain clothing, raided the Carey political club, blackjacked two score men and a crippled boy, and walked away unharmed. On election day members of the same gang attacked Carey and John H. Maurer, Assistant District Attorney, with blackjacks. George A. Eppley, a vice squad detective uninfluenced by the quarrels of political leaders, reached Sixth and Delancey streets just as the attack was started, ran in to save Carey, and was shot twice thru the back, and killed, by one of the gunmen. The man who did the shooting and one of his companions were caught, and four other members of the gang were arrested by the New York police.

BUT after Philadelphia police, witnesses of the crime, had arrested the two men at the scene, it became evident that the department had rested its case. The Mayor was arrested by private prosecution, with Deutsch and Police Lieutenant David Bennett, who is in charge in the ward. Later the District Attorney, Samuel P. Rotan, caused the arrest of William E. Finley, executive director of the Republican City Committee, two operatives for the detective agency that imported the gunmen, and five members of Bennett's force. He also produced as "star witness" Samuel G. Maloney, local manager for the detective agency, who testified that he was hired by Deutsch and paid $1000 by Finley to bring in the gunmen.

The evidence so far produced represents only the prosecution. It was presented at a preliminary hearing that continued for eight days before President Judge Charles L. Brown of the Municipal Court. Ordinarily such cases are brought first before a magistrate's court, which is not a court of record. Altho the testimony, as has been said, gave seemingly indisputable proof that there was a conspiracy to "get" Carey, the handling of the whole proceeding gave rise to a vague distrust on the part of citizens allied with no political faction; something more than a suspicion that the case was being "staged." Naturally the Vares have been quick to seize upon this.

But granting that no opportunity to make political capital out of the hearing was lost by either side, the singular feature of the case as it stands now is the announced intention of the Vares to attempt to prove a "frame-up." After five attempts thru the police department to arrest Maloney, despite the fact that he was held in $10,000 bail as a material witness for the District Attorney by a Common Pleas Judge, they succeeded in having him heard by a magistrate for a further hearing, at which they promise countersensations. In so far as they have gone in their announcements, the net result will only be to drag the Penrose-McNichol faction into the mire. Merely to prove that McNichol men plotted to have Maloney go to Vare men with a suggestion that he bring in gunmen will be of little apparent [*Continued on page 190*

FLEUR-DE-LIS

By Harold Lowther Alcock

"My soul to God—My body to the Earth—
My Heart of Hearts I give for France"—
A soldier wrote before the call "Advance!"
O! Soul so pure what nobleness of birth,
These are the words of love of highest worth.
But, wrote against the trench with slender lance,
Restore them France—and in the marble pour
From changing sands that sacred love he bore.

O Glorious France! how softly rests their clay,
Who saved thee from the dark unwelcome day,
Who gave their lives the first sweet flowers of peace,
Who braved a surging hell for thy release,
Who raised the lily ere it trampled lay,
Let nothing now that was of them decay.

OUT FROM THE FIRST-LINE TRENCHES

BY DAVID L. KEITH

A week or so ago we asked Independent readers to share with us the letters home from the boys in training camps or on the firing line—"the sidelights on the soldier's life, the human touches that never get into the cable dispatches, but do get into correspondence." This letter from Captain Keith to his family is a particularly fine example of such first-hand description of what fighting really means. It was written in front of Lens, where Captain Keith has been since he went thru the Somme offensive of last year. He went overseas in October, 1915, has been in five engagements, was twice wounded and recently received the Military Cross.—THE EDITOR.

THIS morning, I wonder if you would know me. They all say I am the toughest looking specimen in the army—that is going some, too. This morning I had my first hand wash for six days. Old Batman (whom I left out of the show) appeared on the scene first thing. Got an old steel helmet, produced his own towel and soap, then I had a glorious wash.

I am *tired*—five nights and four days under tense excitement with very little to eat, to drink and much less time to sleep. My company had the most responsibility—we went 700 yards further than any of the other three and held the new front line for four days. During that time we were threatened with four counter attacks and actually ourselves repelled a very strong one. The work done by the company was simply glorious. My best little officer, A. A. Becket of Brantford, was killed in the assault. The company's loss was a great one.

On the night of the 14th we started out to get into position, taking nine hours to do so. On the way we were soaked by rain, the enemy also made us go thru a heavy cloud of gas. However, after a very strenuous time we got into position. I was in the rear of my company and by unfortunate circumstances was cut off from them a few minutes before the starting off time. But as I had been over the ground before I had some idea where to go, so I took out my map and compass, righted myself, jumped out of the trench and went over land to our new position—arrived there just at the right time. You have no idea what those moments of uncertainty meant. *Never experienced anything like it in my life.*

Just as I was arriving at the spot (I had outrun my headquarters staff—they could not stand the pace that the old man put up), I met Lieutenant Richardson, our scout officer, and we went on together behind the barrage. We started out in the dark and ended up in bright sunlight. The amount of destruction was simply beyond words, and the noise—well, just awful.

Lieutenant Richardson and I had not gone far when he was hit in the right arm near the shoulder. The bones were broken and he was suffering considerable pain when I bound up his arm with my shell dressing. He started back for our old line and I on for our objective. Afterward I heard that Lieutenant Richardson fainted, fell in a shell hole and remained there till 10 p. m.—eighteen hours. Then he came to, and found our R. A. P., where he was drest and sent on to Blighty.

My company reached its objective and was well at work consolidating one hour and thirty-five minutes after starting. The Hun put up very little resistance. Our company captured fifteen prisoners (one being an officer) and ten machine guns. One of these guns we at once set in position and used with good effect on a great many targets, as the Huns were running away over the back country for hours. Our objective was absolutely torn beyond recognition as a trench by our artillery, so our men immediately set to work to redig it. This job seemed beyond us altogether, but the result before next morning was marvelous. This hard work had a great deal to do with the keeping down of our casualty list.

The first day in the new trench was made tremendously interesting by seeing the enemy form up for counter attacks, and then seeing our wonderful artillery break them up and send them flying all over the country. My only method of communication was by runner. I lost three of these, one being killed and two wounded.

One morning the enemy came over and entered my line. My men counter attacked in a most brilliant manner and before one could say Jack Robinson had the attack well in hand. When it comes to hand to hand fighting one Canadian seems to be as good as three or four Huns. Our counter attack was the means of killing about fifteen of the enemy and taking several wounded prisoners.

The novelty of an assault has worn off as far as I am concerned, but I must confess that the excitement was intense. As one officer put it, "I wouldn't have missed it for $100,000, and I would not go thru it again for $1,000,000."

Last night was one of the most uncomfortable I ever put in. Only a rubber sheet on the ground at the bottom of a forty foot dugout.

I think it will take a few days to get rested up. I only hope we will get the chance before they rush on to something else. The Huns seem to be able to take a lot of beating before they even begin to think things are against them. I have been in five shows where we fairly walloped them and I was figuring out that I have been in advances that total up seven miles. Just about have had enough of it, but then I have been very fortunate, and in the face of that grumbling seems to be so out of place.

I have been sitting on the side of an old chalk trench all day long. Shells have been dropping near enough for some of the pieces to come as far as us. One of my officers has been holding up his leg and playing at looking for a Blighty. But that does not appeal to me, so I am going to make for my dugout.

August 20, 1917



© New York Herald

A chance to write home and get rested up for the next "show"



International Film

Got an old steel-helmet, towel and soap, and had my first wash for six days

What the Old Leaf Said

By John Crowe

YOU are sharp, my wind, you are sharp to-day!
Sharp have you sharpened your little spears,
A thousand of them at my ears
And sticking in my side, I know.
"Go down," the shrill spears say, "Go down,"
The time is come and you must go
And you must lie upon the ground.
Enough of shuddering now, away!
One dizzy moment on the air
And then, my shuddering leaf, you're there."
My wind, you need not bluster so;
I have been ready for this day,
This dawn I felt the spears and knew,
And told my heart what it should do,
Obey as now it shall obey.

Now I have loved to wave in the sun
And have a little place my own
Where I the king might wave alone.
I would not care to wave too long.
You've heard perhaps the poet's song
About some aged yellow leaf
Who begged the winds to let him stay
And was so sick with fear and grief
When they were taking him away,
But when was ever such a one?
And why insult the yellow leaves
Who want no pity nor reprieves?
For none would willingly outstay
Companions that have dropt away,
And no proud leaf has ever been—
No, not a leaf was ever green—
But after months of merry use
The blight came down on all green stuff,
And green was green for long enough;
And dry is that leaf's goodly juice,
Cold unto death is his old heart,
Weary the leaf of a leaf's proud part
As he waits for the winds to set him loose.

Now it was good at growing-time.
(Pardon an old leaf's memories
Reviewing the life that is led on trees.)
For there are smells on a good spring day,
They made a wonder of our air,
And there are games and games to play,
Before we knew it night was there.
One tingles at the rain in spring,
(Swishy, swishy, foolish drops,
You'll never stick on our tree-tops),
One jumps to hear it thundering.

And then came full-grown knowing-time
What is a leaf? He has his prime,
And it is to perch so strong and high
And laugh at rough winds sailing by
And say no wind shall put him down.
Never a face of prying moon
But I outstared it, sneaking round.
Never a withering sun of June
But tried me all the blazing day,
Thinking to wither me so soon,
And then went red with rage away;
For I would fold, for prudence' sake,
And sit and study half-awake;
I could have folded more and slept,
But for the big black man below
Who came from a garden that he kept
And flung himself down by his hoe
And lay in the shadow pleased with me.
But I was better pleased than he
At answering a black man's prayer.
I brooded over lovers too
For many a languid evening thru,
I blest the dalliers unawares
Who thought of only love's affairs.
I thought it good to sit so high
Between the creatures and the sky,
Practising love and wisdom there.

Two thrushes used to come and swing,
A blackbird too, the blackest thing,
A while each day to stay and sing
At many a serenade for me.
And they were serenaders three!
They do not serenade me now,
They do not like my yellow face,
They do not stop on a barren bough,
They are off to another and greener place.
The old leaves rattle on the stem
And birds have no more tunes for them.
So this is the end of a leaf at last.
Now why are you chanting words of cheer,
Why do you whisper words of hope,
When time for hope and cheer is past?
Bright are the heavens you bring so near
To leaves that agonize and grope;
Pleasant your easy theories,
Comfort the finest that there is!
I thank each friendly comforter,
Let him not trouble much, I ask,
We are less frightened than we were,
And more indifferent to his task.
The old leaves hardly care at all
What happens next—they only fall.

IF you would really know the end,
Why, thus I think it happens, friend:
The dizzy passage soon is done
And you may say the old leaf's gone.
But consolation even then,
Behold! I shall not go alone.
Whoever lives upon the tree
Shall know the same mortality
And bear me thoro company.
A million leaves shall go with me!
Attended thus, it matters less
That I am plucked from happiness;
Befriended thus, it matters not
That I address myself to rot.
Is such an unconcern amiss?
Then hear me make one pious prayer,
There is a heaven for which I'd care.
Will the black gardener grant me this:
Let him come with a shining rake,
Swing and swing till his black sides ache,
Roll us over, pile us deep
Into a single mangled heap,
Haul us to his garden spot,
Dump us on that ground to rot.
Down where the roots of life are spread
Let be the burial of the dead.
But when it smells of spring again
The garden will know its good black stain,
And blest shall that garden grow,
Greener every vine shall blow,
We rotted that it might be so.

Blow sharp, O wind, blow sharper still!
The old leaf offers up his will,
Then blow and blow, my wind, until—

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



British Official Photograph from Paul Thompson

AS THE ALLIES GO FORWARD

Mud—heavy, sticky, interminable, almost impassable mud—is one of the chief difficulties for the troops that are fighting in Flanders. The group of British soldiers above are plodding thru a stretch of territory particularly well churned up by shell fire



TWO FOR BLIGHTY

The soldier on the left has his good steel helmet to thank for partial escape from German bullets. And on the right a daring rescue by a French ambulance attendant who is carrying in a wounded soldier from the battlefield under fire from German machine guns





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A LION OF FLANDERS

Somewhere ahead in the blackness are the lines of German trenches, bombarded day and night now by big guns such as this



© *E. Muller, Jr.*

THE MEN WHO SEE OUR SOLDIERS SAFELY OVER—A GUN CREW O



OF THE UNITED STATES WARSHIPS USED TO CONVOY TRANSPORTS



Pictorial Press

THE WAR OF HIDE AND SEEK

To an aviator the road above is just a smooth, brown field, to the enemy gunners it looks like the edge of a forest, only to those permitted does it disclose itself as a thoroughfare, which can be safely used to bring up supplies for the French trenches



© Kadel & Herbert

UNDER COVER

The simplest sort of camouflage, branches stacked over the army tent to make it look like a clump of bushes. The American soldiers in France are being taught that the art of successful camouflage is as important in warfare nowadays as bomb-throwing, for instance, or digging in. The poilu on the right is in a passage to the trenches which has been completely hidden by painted canvas and foliage



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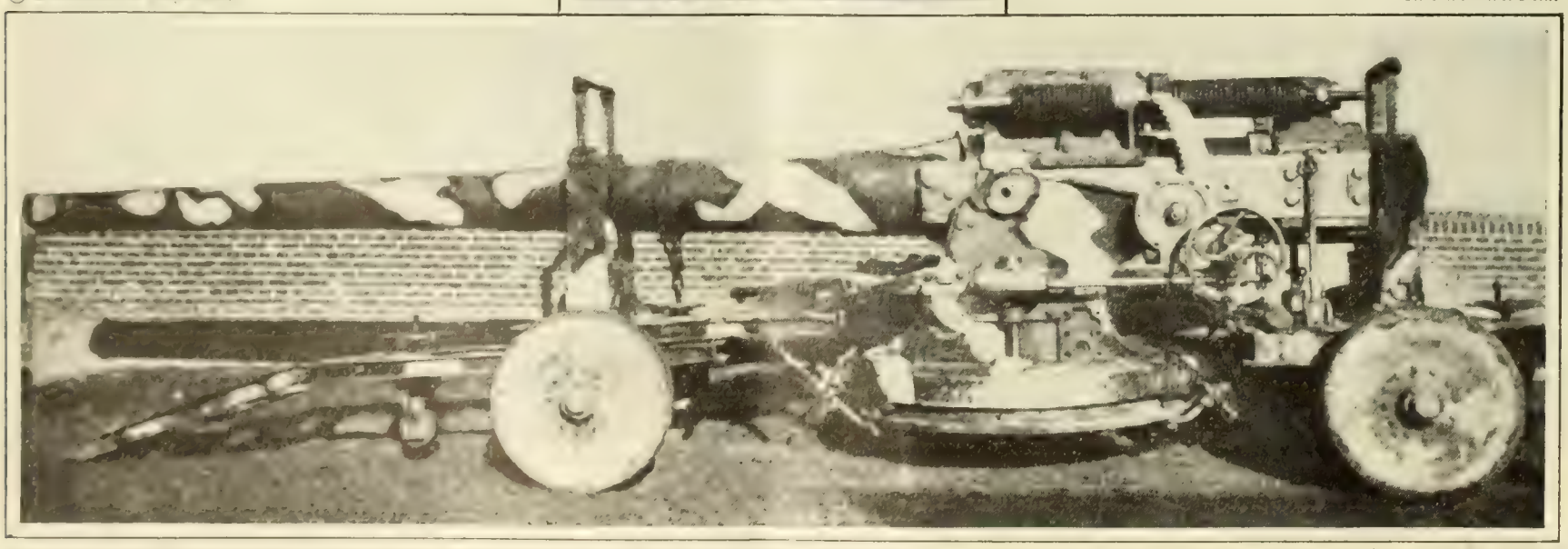


French official photograph from Paul Thompson

HOW CAMOUFLAGE BEGAN

These tents in Macedonia, covered with branches to keep off the heat, suggested the original camouflage—according to one of the numerous stories of its discovery. There's interesting similarity, at any rate, between them and the American tent opposite. The marine gun below looks like nothing at all at a distance. The camoufleurs have worked out an exact science of these miscellaneous painted blotches

International Film



CREATIVE CHEMISTRY

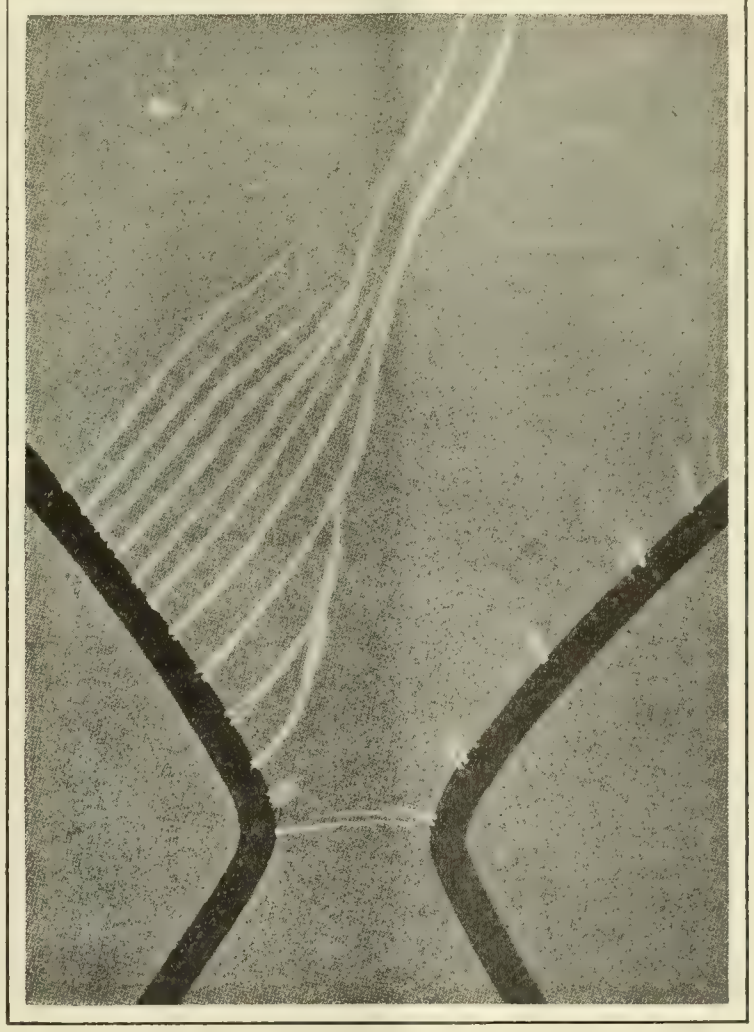
A Popular Explanation of Recent Progress in Chemical Industries

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

KEEPING THE SOIL WELL FED

THE Great War is not only starving people: it is starving the land. Enough nitrogen is thrown away in some indecisive battle on the Aisne to save India from a famine. The population of Europe as a whole has not been lessened by the war, but the soil is being robbed of its power to support the population. A plant requires certain chemical elements for its growth and all of these must be within reach of its rootlets, for it will accept no substitutes. A wheat stalk in France before the war had placed at its feet nitrates from Chile, phosphates from Florida and potash from Germany. Now all these are shut off by the firing line and the shortage of shipping. Out of the eighty elements only thirteen are necessary for crops. Four of these are gases: hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and chlorine. Five are metals: potassium, magnesium, calcium, iron and sodium. Four are non-metallic solids: carbon, sulfur, phosphorus and silicon.

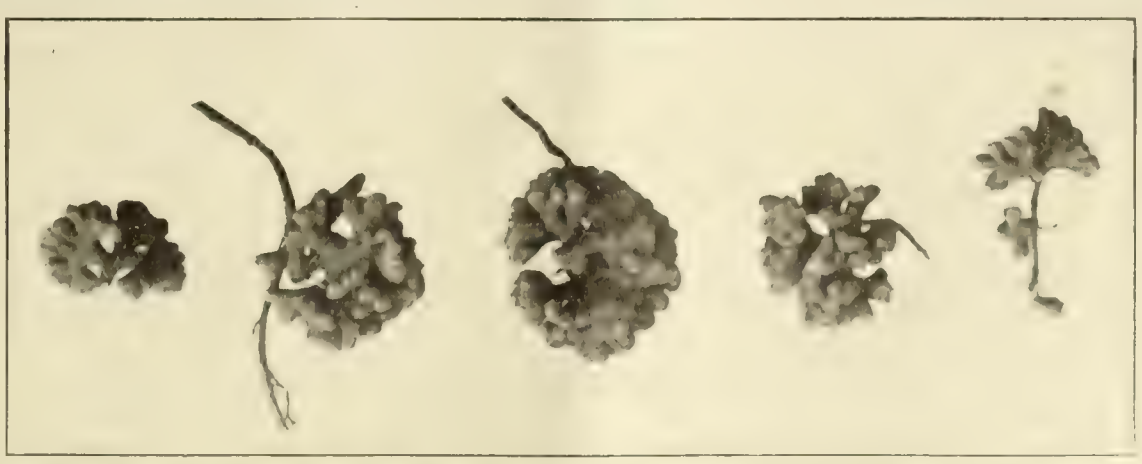
Three of these, hydrogen, oxygen and carbon, making up the bulk of the plant, are obtainable *ad libitum* from the air and water. The other ten in the form of salts are dissolved in the water that is sucked up from the soil. The quantity needed by the plant is so small and the quantity contained in the soil is so great that ordinarily we need not bother about the supply except in case of three of them. They are nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus. These would be useless or fatal to plant life in the elemental form, but fixt in neutral salt they are essential plant foods. A ton of wheat takes away from the soil about 47 pounds of nitrogen, 18 pounds of phosphoric acid and 12 pounds of potash. If then the farmer does not restore this much to his field every year he is drawing upon his capital and this must lead to bankruptcy in the long run.



Man's violent method of the fixation of nitrogen. The Pauling furnace in which air is blown past two hollow iron electrodes between which a powerful alternating current is crossing. The electric arc forms where the two horn-like electrodes come closest and sweeps upward and outward forming a flame that is about a yard long. The oxygen and nitrogen of the air coming in contact with this flame are converted into oxides of nitrogen

So much is easy to see, but actually the question is extremely complicated. When the German chemist, Justus von Liebig, pointed out in 1840 the possibility of maintaining soil fertility by the application of chemicals it seemed at first as tho the question were practically solved. Chemists assumed that all they had to do was to analyze the soil and analyze the crop and from this figure out, as easily as balancing a bank book, just how much of each ingredient would have to be restored to the soil every year. But somehow it did not work out that way and the practical agriculturist, finding that the formulas did not fit his farm, sneered at the professors and whenever they cited Liebig to him he irreverently transposed the syllables of the name. The chemist when he went deeper into the subject saw that he had to deal with the colloids, damp, unpleasant, gummy bodies that he had hitherto fought shy of because they would not crystallize or filter. So the chemist called to his aid the physicist on the one hand and the biologist on the other and then they both had their hands full. The physicist found that he had to deal with a polyvariant system of solids, liquids and gases mutually miscible in phases too numerous to be handled by Gibbs's Rule. The biologist found that he had to deal with the invisible flora and fauna of a new world.

Plants obey the injunction of Longfellow and rise on the stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things. Each successive generation lives on what is left of the last in the soil plus what it adds from the air and sunshine. As soon as a leaf or tree trunk falls to the ground it is taken in charge by a wrecking crew composed of a myriad of microscopic organisms who proceed to break it up into its component parts so these can be used for building a new edifice. The process is called "rotting" and the product, the black, gummy stuff of a fertile soil, is called "humus." The plants, that is, the higher plants, are not able to live on their own proteids as the animals are. But there are lower plants, certain

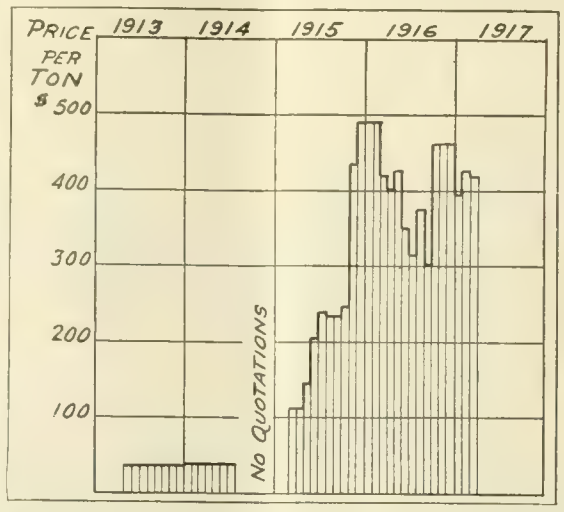


Nature's silent method of nitrogen fixation. The nodules on the vetch roots contain colonies of bacteria which have the power of taking the free nitrogen out of the air and putting it in compounds which are thoroly suitable for plant food

kinds of bacteria, that can break up the big complicated proteid molecules into their component parts and reduce the nitrogen in them to ammonia or ammonia-like compounds. Having done this they stop and turn over the job to another set of bacteria to be carried thru the next step. For you must know that soil society is as complex and specialized as that above ground and the tiniest bacterium would die rather than violate the union rules. The second set of bacteria change the ammonia over to nitrites and then a third set, the Amalgamated Union of Nitrate Workers, steps in and completes the process of oxidation with an efficiency that Ostwald might envy, for ninety-six per cent of the ammonia of the soil is converted into nitrates. But if the conditions are not just right, if the food is insufficient or unwholesome or if the air that circulates thru the soil is contaminated with poison gases, the bacteria go on a strike. The farmer, not seeing the thing from the standpoint of the bacteria, says the soil is "sick" and he proceeds to doctor it according to his own notion of what ails it. First perhaps he tries running in strike breakers. He goes to one of the firms that makes a business of supplying nitrogen-fixing bacteria from the scabs or nodules of the clover roots and scatters these colonies over the field. But if the living conditions remain bad the newcomers will soon quit work too and the farmer loses his money. But if he is wise he will remedy the conditions, putting a better ventilation system in his soil perhaps or neutralizing the sourness by means of lime or killing off the ameboid banditti that prey upon the peaceful bacteria engaged in the nitrogen industry. It is not an easy job that the farmer has in keeping billions of billions of subterranean servants contented and working together, but if he does not succeed at this he wastes his seed and labor.

THE layman regards the soil as a platform or anchoring place on which to set plants. He measures its value by its superficial area without considering its contents, which is as absurd as to estimate a man's wealth by the size of his safe. The difference in point of view is well illustrated by the old story of the city chap who was showing his farmer uncle the sights of New York. When he took him to Central Park he tried to astonish him by saying "This land is worth $500,000 an acre." The old farmer dug his toe into the ground, kicked out a clod, broke it open, looked at it, spit on it and squeezed it in his hand and then said, "Don't you believe it; 'tain't worth ten dollars an acre. Mighty poor soil I call it." Both were right.

The modern agriculturist realizes that the soil is a laboratory for the production of plant food and he ordinarily takes more pains to provide a balanced ration for it than he does for his family. Of course the necessity of feeding the soil has been known ever since man began to settle down and the ancient methods of maintaining its fertility, tho



What happened to potash when the war broke out. The diagram from the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" of July, 1917, shows how the supply of potassium muriate from Germany was shut off in 1914 and how its price has risen since

discovered accidentally and followed blindly, were sound and efficacious. Virgil, who like Liberty Hyde Bailey was fond of publishing agricultural bulletins in poetry, wrote two thousand years ago:

But sweet vicissitudes of rest and toil
Make easy labor and renew the soil
Yet sprinkle sordid ashes all around
And load with fatt'ning dung thy fallow soil.

The ashes supplied the potash and the dung the nitrate and phosphate. Long before the discovery of the nitrogen-fixing bacteria, the custom prevailed of sowing pea-like plants every third year and then plowing them under to enrich the soil. But such local supplies were always inadequate and as soon as deposits of fertilizers were discovered anywhere in the world they were drawn upon. The richest of these was the Chincha Islands off the coast of Peru, where millions of penguins and pelicans had lived in a most untidy manner for untold centuries. The guano composed of the excrement of the birds mixt with the remains of dead birds and the fishes they fed upon was piled up to a depth of 120 feet. From this Isle of Penguins—which is not that described by Anatole France—a billion dollars' worth of guano was taken and the deposit was soon exhausted.

Then the attention of the world was directed to the mainland of Peru and Chile, where similar guano deposits had been accumulated and, not being washed away on account of the lack of rain, had been deposited as sodium nitrate, or "saltpeter." These beds were discovered by a German, Taddeo Haenke, in 1809, but it was not until the last quarter of the century that the nitrates came into common use as a fertilizer. Since then more than 53,000,000 tons have been taken out of these beds and the exportation has risen to a rate of 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 tons a year. How much longer they will last is a matter of opinion and opinion is largely influenced by whether you have your money invested in Chilean nitrate stock or in one of the new synthetic processes for making nitrates. The United States Department of Agriculture says the nitrate beds will be exhausted in a few years. On the other hand the Chilean Inspector General of Nitrate Deposits in his latest official report says that they will last for two hundred years at the present rate and that then there are incalculable areas of low grade deposits, containing less than eleven per cent, to be drawn upon.

Anyhow, the South American beds cannot long supply the world's need of nitrates and we shall some time be starving unless creative chemistry comes to the rescue. In 1898 Sir William Crookes—the discoverer of the "Crookes tubes," the radiometer and radiant matter—startled the British Association for the Advancement of Science by declaring that the world was nearing the limit of wheat production and that by 1931 the bread-eaters, the Caucasians, would have to turn to other grains or restrict their population while the rice and millet eaters of Asia would continue to increase. Sir William was laughed at then as a sensationalist. He is, but his sensations are apt to prove true and it is already evident that he was too near right for comfort. We are only half way to the date he set and already we have one wheatless day a week and are likely to have another soon unless we stop shooting nitrates into the air. The area producing wheat was by decades:*

THE WHEAT FIELDS OF THE WORLD

	Acres
1881-90	192,000,000
1890-1900	211,000,000
1900-10	242,000,000
Probable limit	300,000,000

If 300,000,000 acres can be brought under cultivation for wheat and the average yield raised to twenty bushels to the acre, that will give enough to feed a billion people if they eat six bushels a year as do the English. Whether this maximum is correct or not there is evidently some limit to the area which has suitable soil and climate for growing wheat, so we are ultimately thrown back upon Crookes's solution of the problem that is, we must increase the yield per acre and this can only be done by the use of fertilizers and especially by the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. Crookes estimated the average yield of wheat at 12.7 bushels to the acre, which is more than it is in the new lands of the United States. Australia and Russia, but less than in Europe, where the soil is well fed. What can be done to increase the yield may be seen from these figures:

GAIN IN THE YIELD OF WHEAT IN BUSHELS PER ACRE

	1889-90	1913
Germany	19	35
Belgium	30	35
France	17	20
United Kingdom	28	32
United States	12	15

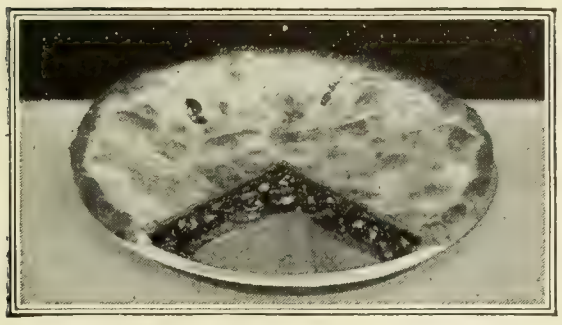
The greatest gain was made in Germany and we see a reason for it in the fact that the German importation of Chilean saltpeter was 55,000 tons in 1880 and 747,000 tons in 1913. In potatoes, too, Germany gets twice as big a crop from the same ground as we do, 223 bushels [*Continued on page 194*

*I am quoting mostly Unstead's figures from the *Geographical Journal* of 1913. See also Dickson's "The Distribution of Mankind," in Smithsonian Report, 1913.

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It is delightful to roll out such a fine, smooth dough



Pie with crust like this will make your reputation as a cook!



When the lard is piping hot, put them in. Watch the delicate brown crust form at once



Such dainty, tempting croquettes! Such a crisp, brown crust! Your family will love them

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Your food never gets grease-soaked. It cooks quickly, yet is well done all through. When your family tastes the croquettes you fry with this lard, they will think you have discovered some piquant new way to season them.

Get some of Swift's "Silverleaf" Brand Pure Lard today. Give your family delicious croquettes, pie-crusts that melt in their mouths. Hear them say that the things you cook are the best they ever ate.

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One Thing Money Cannot Buy

By ROY WILSON BEAL

SOME folks imagine that the greatest thing in the world is a fat bank account and plenty of leisure time in which to spend the money. The blind man thinks the greatest thing in the world is to be able to see. The cripple thinks the greatest thing in the world is to possess a body free from deformities, aches and pains. The hungry man thinks the greatest thing in the world is to sit down to a table loaded with all kinds of good things to eat. The lover thinks the greatest thing in the world is love. In fact everyone thinks the greatest thing in the world is that which each most desires and is least able to obtain.

The greatest thing in the world is not money or power, automobiles or mansions; it is something money cannot buy. You may ask, "Is there anything money cannot buy?" Yes there is. The most important, the most vital and the most necessary thing in life to have in order to be satisfied, contented and happy and able to enjoy life is to possess that "one thing money cannot buy."

What is that thing which money cannot buy? It is HEALTH. Precious, vital, priceless health. Necessary alike for rich and poor. Attainable equally for young and old. The rich cannot be happy without it; the poor cannot be comfortable without it; the sick cannot be well without it. You cannot purchase it in a drug store for it does not come put up in bottles ready to "take according to directions." Nor can you obtain it from the grocer for it does not exist either in bulk or in packages. Those who have it rarely appreciate to its fullest extent its priceless value. Those who have lost it would give all they had in the world sometimes to get it back. A few are privileged to enjoy it without exerting apparently any effort on their part to keep it but the majority of us are obliged to work for it; first to acquire it and then to keep it.

Now the question naturally arises, "If *I* do not possess this greatest of all human blessings, where and how can I get it?" By simply devoting a few minutes a day occasionally indulging in "an internal bath" administered with the aid of a "J. B. L. Cascade." What is a "Cascade"? It is an appliance used for the administration of an internal bath and was invented by Dr. Chas. A. Tyrrell, who not only saved but prolonged his own life more than fifteen years beyond the time set by his own physicians to live and is alive and hearty today. Internal bathing is a short cut from illness to health. There is nothing laborious or objectionable about it. It is a simple, efficacious and quick method of ridding the body of those poisons which are known to multiply enormously in the colon or large intestine and directly or indirectly the underlying cause of most of our physical and mental ills.

The thousands and tens of thousands of testimonials on file in Dr. Tyrrell's office attest to the almost miraculous results obtained through the use of the Cascade. If you will write to Chas. A. Tyrrell, M.D., 134 West 65th Street, New York City, mentioning The Independent, there will be mailed to you a booklet entitled "The What, the Why, the Way of Internal Bathing," which describes in detail this appliance and how it has benefited thousands of sufferers from a variety of ills.

As a prophylactic means of avoiding serious or prolonged illness and as an aid in assisting nature to restore the health of those who are ill, it has almost no equal in the realm of science. There is almost no condition of ill health that does not derive some benefit from its use.—*Adv.*

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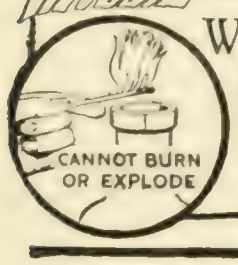


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MARQUIS OKUMA—I doubt whether the European civilization has not already today approached its last stage.

J. P. MORGAN—I understand that there is, in some quarters, a feeling of pessimism caused by declining securities.

MRS. PERCY PENNYBACKER—In these days of distress every woman should pass her soul in review before herself.

BILLY SUNDAY—If one of these old Romans should come to New York, he would think the whole town was bughouse.

PROF. KELLY MILLER—The American nation can rely unlimitedly on the negro to follow the flag wherever it may lead.

MISSIONARY W. G. FAIRFIELD—There are only eight doctors to twelve million people in the Province of Shansi, China.

GENERAL VON HINDENBURG—May Mr. Wilson continue in the future to be a part of the force which ever intends evil and does good.

LESLIE M. SHAW—I would prefer to have lost the great War of Independence and remained an English dependency like Canada than to be a German vassal for all time.

MACHINE GUNNER EMPEY—If a Frenchman kisses an American soldier, the American mustn't poke him in the chin; he must kiss him back.

DR. DUDLEY A. SARGENT—Nine times out of ten woman, from the standpoint of physical endurance, should make as good a soldier as man.

DR. C. H. PARKHURST—I would rather see my country under the domination of the Koran and its prophets than subject to the cultivated barbarism of Berlin.

LADY DUFF GORDON—It was a comparatively short while ago that no nation save the French ever attempted the union of green and blue, of mauve and yellow, of pink and red.

HERBERT C. HOOVER—Unless we can secure an immediate reduction of the sugar consumption in candy, ice cream and sweet drinks, it will be necessary next year to curtail the supplies to these industries.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR T. HADLEY—The man who has the facts at his command, knows their relative values and understands the art of stating them in proper order is a guide whom the people crave.

PROF. ERNST HAECKEL—One single, highly cultured German warrior represents a higher intellectual and moral life-value than hundreds of the raw children of nature whom England and France, Russia and Italy uphold today.

CHIEF BURGOMASTER OF POTSDAM TOWN—The crafty hypocrite Wilson, who, with the simple impudence of an uneducated parvenu, has the insolence to interfere in our domestic affairs, may be assured that none but fools will believe that our pitiless enemies are giving us good advice when they try to embitter our domestic unity.

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with a diploma, or without it? In either case, you of course do not wish to leave off being educated. When education ends, life ends.

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GOVERNMENT BY MURDER

(*Continued from page 178*)

value in lessening the guilt of the present defendants.

In the meantime Thomas B. Smith is still Mayor of Philadelphia, Finley is still a select councilman, a mercantile appraiser and head of the Republican City Committee, Bennett is still a police lieutenant on active duty in the Fifth Ward, and the five defendant policemen are still on duty. It has been shown that attempts were made to intimidate witnesses against the perpetrators of the reign of terror. The District Attorney has demanded the removal, or at least the transfer, of Bennett. Not only the Mayor, but also his Director of Public Safety, and his Captain of Detectives, are accused of knowledge that gunmen were operating in the Fifth Ward, and of doing nothing to halt their activities.

Philadelphia paved the way for these examples of bad government when she restored the Republican organization to power in 1915, but the fight of which the Fifth Ward murder was part and parcel had its start in 1911. Graft in public contracts was so open, the use of the police in politics was so bold under Mayor John E. Reyburn, whose term ended in that year, that a fusion reform movement was inevitable. Even this would have met defeat, however, if it had not been for the split in the ranks of the "gang." The Vares demanded the Republican nomination for Mayor for William S. Vare. Penrose and McNichol saw a menace to their leadership in this, and denied it. When they learned the Vares intended to fight, they brought in a legislative committee to investigate. It exposed the failure of the Vares to live up to specifications in several contracts, but when its attention was forced to irregularities by the Penrose-McNichol faction, the committee suddenly adjourned, disappearing overnight and never making a report.

Vare lost the nomination to George S. Earle, who in turn lost the election to Rudolph Blankenburg, the fusion candidate, by 5000 votes. Blankenburg's victory was made possible only by the fact that the Vares ordered their followers to knife the Republican ticket, just to show their strength.

This widened the breach, and in spite of many "agreements," developments have forced the two factions more and more apart. Each side has been working night and day for more power. The Vares gained control of the Governor, Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, elected in 1914 as an Independent Republican, by helping him to pass certain social legislation in his first year in office. With patronage as their weapon they extended the fight against Penrose and McNichol thruout the state.

In 1915 Vare was expected to run again. But at the last moment he withdrew in favor of Smith. Nothing quite as bad as the Smith deal had been tried by the organization up to that time. On the surface, it meant peace between the factions. As developments proved, each side was trying to outwit the other, and the Vares won. Smith, a former postmaster, had been in private life for a decade. The voters had forgotten him. It was arranged to give him a "certificate of character" thru an appointment from the Governor to the State Public Service Commission. Altho the plot was exposed, it was carried out brazenly. Smith served only a month on the commission, resigning to become the Republi-

can candidate for the mayoralty. Patronage is the mainspring of the political machine. When Smith started to give most of what he had to dispense to Vare followers, the McNichol ward and division leaders dropt away.

Going into the primary on September 19, the Vares controlled the Republican City Committee, the election machinery in 39 out of 48 wards; they made and "broke" police and detectives. There had not been a whisper of a reform movement, altho Smith, the Vare Mayor, outdid the gang in its palmiest days by virtually making public a list of ward leaders who would be "recognized" at City Hall. McNichol was a political leader, apparently, by sufferance of the Vares. A "harmony conference" was called to agree upon candidates for the four county offices—District Attorney, Receiver of Taxes, Register of Wills, and City Treasurer. Under the law the incumbent of the latter office cannot succeed himself. An erstwhile reformer was named in his place, and holders of the other offices were agreed upon for renomination.

Locally, the product of this conference was known as the "Fifty-fifty slate." Penrose and McNichol were supposed to control District Attorney Rotan and Register of Wills James B. Sheehan. W. Freeland Kendrick, the Receiver of Taxes, and Frederick J. Shoyer, candidate for City Treasurer, were known as Vare men. For a time only the politically wise knew that Sheehan had "'gone over" to the Vares. He is demonstrating it to all now by making stump speeches for the whole ticket. Rotan has shown unusual activity in prosecuting the Vare followers mixt up in the Fifth Ward scandal, but he has refused to accept the nomination of the reform movement for reëlection, on the ground that he is pledged to the other members of the "Fifty-fifty ticket" not to accept any other nomination.

From the viewpoint of the boss, the most important of these offices is that of Receiver of Taxes. The incumbent appoints about one thousand clerks, and these jobs are peddled out to Organization workers. If the drive of the reformers is successful, they will have it in their power to break the Organization by 1919, when the mayoralty campaign will be on. The unfortunate phase of the whole affair is that the independents had little time to work. They must nominate their candidates by petition. Whether it was because they thought it unavoidable or for a more sinister reason, they accepted a Penrose-McNichol organization, hastily brought together, of five preëmptors for the party name—the Town Meeting Party—in each ward.

It is generally conceded that Penrose-McNichol support is essential to victory. A few weeks ago all the indications were that this backing would be given so that the Vares might be crushed in the city. But now the politicians of the older Republican faction are scurrying about with the report that the exposure of gang tactics here has hurt the party in the state, and the fear of a Democratic Governor next year has arisen to torment Penrose and McNichol.

The outsider may ask: "but what of the independent vote?" The answer is that approximately 110,000 Philadelphians failed to register, and so denied themselves the right to vote in the coming election. They may be heard from in the gubernatorial fight next year, or they may say again, as they have said in the past, "what's the use?" Perhaps in the last analysis these citizens are responsible for Philadelphia's government.

Philadelphia

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An Earth Road which requires at least a 218-pound pull to each ton

A Concrete Road which requires an average pull of only 27.6 pounds to each ton

IT takes a pull of 218 pounds to get a 1-ton load over the road on the left, when you can get over it at all. In wet weather you can't get over it at all; even in dry weather it is rough and dusty. On the right, where the road has been paved with concrete, it takes a pull of only 27.6 pounds. It never takes more than that in the worst kind of weather—winter or summer—because it is hard and clean.

Which Road Do You Want?

Everybody knows that it is easier to haul on a concrete road than on any less rigid surface. But few realize how great is the difference. This has been recently determined by tests made with a dynamometer by Prof. J. B. Davidson, Agricultural Engineer, University of California, made for the Good Roads Bureau of the California State Automobile Association.

A 3-ton load was hauled over various types of roads in the same locality on the same day, the same horses and drivers being used. The dynamometer recorded tractive pull in pounds per ton of load as follows:

	Pounds
Over a level, unsurfaced concrete road	27.6
Concrete base, 3/8-inch skin top asphaltic oil and screenings	49.2
Waterbound macadam, level, good condition	64.3
Concrete base, 1½-inch Topeka top, level, good condition	68.5
Gravel road, good condition, level	78.2
Earth road, fine dust, level	92
Earth road, stiff mud on top, firm underneath, level	218
Loose gravel, not packed down, new road, level	263

Remarkable showing for concrete—less than half the tractive force required over a good stretch of waterbound macadam, less than one-third that required on dirt or packed gravel, about one-tenth the pull required on loose gravel.

You pull ON a concrete road, where you pull AGAINST an unimproved, rough or boggy surface. Where one wastes power, the other saves. Power costs money, whether you feed a team or buy gasoline. Your saving in power will pay your share of the cost of a concrete road.

There are 30,000,000 horse-drawn vehicles in this country, most of them on farms, and 3,500,000 motor cars and trucks. The waste of horse power, of time, and motor fuel involved, not in poor roads, but in all roads less desirable for traction than concrete, is enormous. Besides this waste, the United States Office of Public Roads estimates that $200,000,000 per year is paid out indirectly for bad roads in extra cost of food. What is paid out for maintenance of roads that won't stay built is incalculable. It runs into hundreds of millions more. The excess consumption of gasoline is another huge item which motor car owners have to pay.

Concrete Roads
Their Advantages:
No Mud—No Dust
No Ruts—No Holes
No Slipping
No Skidding
Easy Hauling
Smooth Riding
Long Life—Safety
Always Ready for Use
Low Maintenance
Moderate Cost

Can any community afford to neglect its highways in view of these facts, or to build them of any material less enduring or less desirable for traction than CONCRETE? Its construction cost is lowest in the end and its upkeep cost is lowest from the start.

Be sure you know what a concrete road is. Concrete is made of portland cement, sand and pebbles or crushed stone, and water. It is hard and durable. Concrete is the material used in dams, factories, bridges, and big engineering works like the Panama Canal, requiring great solidity and strength.

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THE NEW BOOKS

Adventures in the Uncanny

THE SUPERNATURAL IN MODERN ENGLISH FICTION, by Dr. Dorothy Scarborough, is one of the few monographs in the field of literature which must have been a pleasure to write. It is a survey of the treatment of supernatural themes in English and American literature from the "Gothic romance" of the end of the eighteenth century, down thru Poe and Wilkie Collins to writers of our own day, such as Algernon Blackwood and Arthur Machen. Altho the study is not and could not be exhaustive, considering the thousands of good ghost stories which the nineteenth century added to the world's fiction, there are over three hundred pages of rapid summary of the most famous ghosts, devils, werewolves, dream specters, dual personalities, magic machines, ultramundane forces and animated corpses which have sent the shivers up and down the spines of the last four generations. The work is beautifully indexed, so that the reader can turn in an instant to his favorite horror. Arthur Machen, author of *The Bowman* (popularly called "the angels of Mons"), has published a new story combining a narrative of the war with the element of the supernatural, *The Terror*, a tale of the revolt of all the animal world against mankind, a theme suggesting the view of Maeterlinck that the brute creation is secretly hostile to humanity. *The Indian Drum*, by William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer, makes effective use of the legend that a mighty Indian drum booms out over the Great Lakes whenever there is an accident, one beat for each man drowned.

The Supernatural in Modern English Fiction, by Dorothy Scarborough. G. P. Putnam. $2. *The Terror*, by Arthur Machen. New York: McBride. $1.25. *The Indian Drum*, by W. MacHarg and Edwin Balmer. Little, Brown & Co. $1.40.

Our Virgin Islands

THE Danes held possessions in the West Indies for two hundred and fifty years and never found time to write a good history of them. We have had them less than a year and here is a first class history of them. And, curious to note, it is by a Dane, Prof. Waldemar Westergaard, of Pomona College, California. Being the son of a Danish family which immigrated to North Dakota, and having been trained by Prof. H. Morse Stephens in the University of California, he is peculiarly fitted for research in this virgin field (pun accidental). He began his work on some letters found in the Bancroft collection of the University of California and then went to Denmark and dug up the original records of the Danish West India and Guinea Company, which no previous historian had touched. This gave him the material for his history of the Danish West Indies while it was under the rule of the Company from 1671-1754, and he proposes to follow this volume with two others bringing the history down to date. In the meantime he has sketched out this later history in a supplementary chapter. We hope that he will also give us sometime a briefer résume of the whole for this fine piece of original investigation is too solidly packed with facts and figures to attract the general reader.

But the volume is full of interesting and novel information. For instance we all know of the efforts that Germany has been making in recent years to secure control of the Danish Islands, efforts that have finally been frustrated by our annexation of them. But who of us knew that this was an old Prussian ambition, that in 1685 Frederick William of Hohenzollern, the Great Elector of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia, gained a foothold on St. Thomas to carry on the slave trade in connection with the Danes? But ten years later a French privateer swooped upon the Brandenburg buildings, looted the treasury and robbed the employees, from the director-general to the humblest, of everything except the shirts to their backs. It was such incidents as these that taught the Hohenzollerns that they could never do anything with colonies until they became a sea-power and this led them to embark upon the naval policy that precipitated the Great War.

The Danish West Indies, by Waldemar Westergaard. Macmillan Company. $2.50.

Test Books

IN each generation a few books are published that test the acumen of the reader, separating "highbrows" from low as an ethical test might separate sheep from goats. Samuel Butler wrote two books of this sort, *Erewhon*, originally published in 1872, revised and reprinted in 1901, and now offered to us again, and *The Way of All Flesh*, written, for the most part, in the years that preceded the publication of *Erewhon*, but published posthumously in 1902 and now reprinted for the delectation of the discerning.

Erewhon, the admirable satire of the hypocrisies and fads of the English-speaking world, appealed to a wide circle, truly, for the first edition sold out in three weeks. The humor and whimsy, the strange narrative of unusual adventures recommend it to all readers of real books. But the fine ramifications of thought, the subtle ironies that lead home to life as we know it, the delicate descriptions of intellectual problems that are our own stated in novel ways —the old equation in new terms—these things mean most to the few who enjoy thinking for its own sake. We have too much sentimental thinking and too many intellectual feelings. We mix things. Samuel Butler's chapter on "The Rights of Vegetables" should bring us back to the common sense of thinking with our minds and feeling with our emotional natures.

The Way of All Flesh is a strong, leisurely novel of English family life permeated with a rich philosophy that shows how ridiculous were many of the hackneyed conceptions of duty, especially filial duty, and many of the dogmas and disciplines in accordance with which the people of Butler's day built up their lives. In one respect Butler's genius foreshadowed that of Bernard Shaw, his great admirer—he delighted in revealing the absurdity of customs and cults by exhibiting them humorously, by pursuing the ordinary thought of the ordinary person farther than the ordinary person would or could pursue it, and by making into stories the commonplace behavior that was the result of such thought, and letting such stories seem to be the conclusion of the whole matter. Butler's humor was far more serious than

Shaw's, and, perhaps because he was not a dramatist, his philosophy is less elusive and can be separated from the philosophy of his characters with less difficulty. As compared with Shaw's method, Butler's method may be said to have bulk and weight. To break the fallow earth of stale customs Samuel Butler used a spade. Shaw does his digging with a dagger.

Erewhon, by Samuel Butler. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50. *The Way of All Flesh*, by Samuel Butler. Boni & Liveright, Inc. 60 cents.

Jobs and Wages

Out of a pamphlet published in 1913 has now grown an excellent handbook on the *Minimum Wage*, giving all the latest data and discussion. (H. W. Wilson Company, White Plains, New York, $1.25.)

How to Choose the Right Vocation is a curious, entertaining and doubtless useful compilation by H. W. Merton, a vocational advisor. It enumerates the special qualities essential to some 1400 occupations, and by series of questions enables the introspective to discover their abilities—and disabilities. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.50.)

Combined in one volume are two studies on the effect of war industry in disorganizing the lives and working conditions of the laboring classes, sometimes for the better but often with disastrous results to the homes the parents of which were swept into the vortex of production for the battleline. *Women as Munition Makers*, by Amy Hewes, takes up the manufacturing town of Bridgeport, Connecticut; and *Munition Workers in England and France* is a summary of the reports issued by the British Ministry of Munitions. (Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 75 cents.)

In These United States

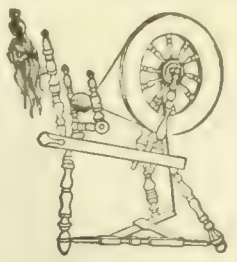
The first volume of *A Social History of the American Family*, by Dr. Arthur W. Calhoun, devotes a chapter to sexual codes and customs in the European countries which furnished colonists to the New World and then traces their modification and development in the thirteen English colonies down to revolutionary times. The volume shows evidence of great research and contains a full bibliography. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland.

American Ideals, by Professors Norman Foerster and W. W. Pierson of the University of North Carolina, is a compendium of brief quotations from the orators, poets, statesmen and scholars who have attempted to define the ideals and purposes of the United States. The selections are judiciously made and we believe that the book should prove useful in the inculcation of a thoughtful and intelligent patriotism among the rising generation. (Houghton, Mifflin. $1.25.)

American Presidents, by Prof. Thomas F. Moran, of Purdue University, is a readable string of brief sketches of the personality and historical importance of each of the American Presidents. These sketches show well-balanced judgment, but they might with advantage have been somewhat more extended. It is impossible adequately to portray the character of a great political leader and discuss his relation to his age in a paragraph or two of comment. (Thomas Crowell Company, New York, 75 cents.)

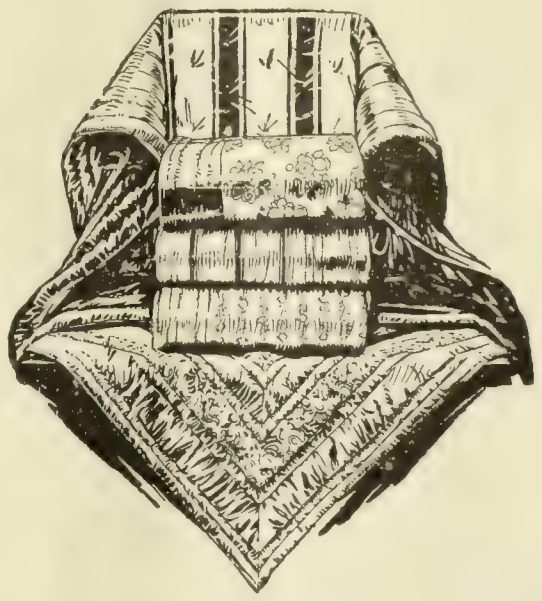
The revised second edition of *The History of Tammany Hall*, by Gustavus Myers, appears at a most appropriate moment in the midst of a municipal election in New York City. The story is brought down to the opening of the 1917 campaign. Mr. Myers does not write as a partizan; he simply gives the ascertained historical facts and his book should be as useful to the college student of political science as to the voter who wishes definite information about the organization which for a century had been the dominant fact in the political life of the Empire City of America. (New York: Boni and Liveright. $2.50.)

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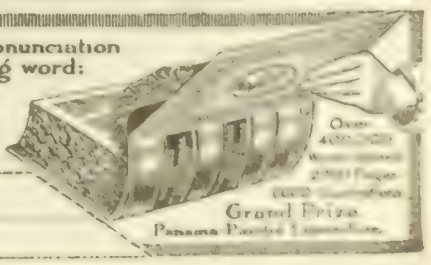
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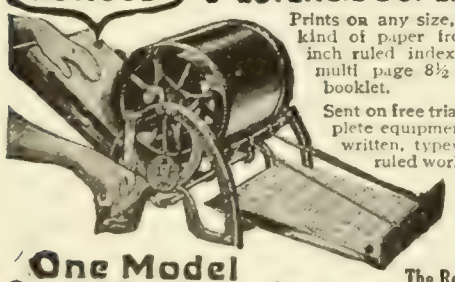
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CREATIVE CHEMISTRY

(*Continued from page 186*)

per acre instead of our 113 bushels. But the United States uses on the average only 28 pounds of fertilizer per acre, while Europe uses 200.

It is clear that we cannot rely upon Chile, but make nitrates for ourselves as Germany does. In the first article of this series we considered the new methods of fixing the free nitrogen from the air. But the fixation of nitrogen is a new business in this country and our chief reliance so far has been the coke ovens. When coal is heated in retorts or ovens for making coke or gas a lot of ammonia comes off with the other products of decomposition and is caught in the sulfuric acid used to wash the gas as ammonium sulfate. Our American coke-makers have been in the habit of letting this escape into the air and consequently we have been losing some 700,000 tons of ammonium salts every year, enough to keep our land rich and give us all the explosives we should need. But now they are reforming and putting in ovens that save the by-products such as ammonia and coal tar, so in 1916 we got from this source 325,000 tons a year and it is expected that this will soon be raised to 400,000 tons.

Germany has a natural monopoly of potash as Chile has a natural monopoly of nitrates. The agriculture of Europe and America has been virtually dependent upon these two sources of plant foods. Now when the world was cleft in twain by the shock of August, 1914, the Allied Powers had the nitrates and the Central Powers had the potash. If Germany had not had up her sleeve a new process for making nitrates she could not long have carried on a war and doubtless would not have ventured upon it. But the outside world had no such substitute for the German potash salts and has not yet discovered one. Consequently the price of potash in the United States jumped from $40 to $400 and the cost of food has gone up with it. There is a standing reward open—say a million or a hundred million dollars, the world will not haggle over the price—to anybody who will discover a bed of potash salts equal to that of Stassfurt or a process that will match it. Even under the stimulus of prices ten times the normal and with chemists searching furnace crannies and bad lands the United States was able to scrape up less than 10,000 tons of potash in 1916, and this is barely enough to satisfy our needs for two weeks!

Yet potash compounds are as cheap as dirt. Pick up a handful of gravel and you will be apt to find much of it feldspar or other mineral containing some ten per cent of potash which—when extracted—would be worth $500 a ton. Unfortunately it is in combination with silica, which is harder to break up than a trust. But "constant washing wears away stones" and the potash that the metallurgist finds too hard to extract in his hottest furnace is washed out in the course of time thru the dropping of the gentle rain from heaven. "All rivers run to the sea" and so the sea gets salt, all sorts of salts, principally sodium chloride (our table salt) and next magnesium, calcium and potassium chlorides or sulfates in this order of abundance. But if we evaporate sea-water down to dryness all these are left in a mix together and it is hard to sort them out. Only patient Nature has time for it and she only did in one place, that is at Stassfurt, Germany. It seems that in the days when northwestern Prussia was undetermined whether it should be sea or land it was flooded annually by sea-water. As this slowly evaporated the dissolved salts crystallized out at the critical points, leaving beds of various combinations. Each year there would be deposited three to five inches of salts with a thin layer of calcium sulfate or gypsum on top. Counting these annual layers, like the rings on a stump, we find that the Stassfurt beds were ten thousand years in the making. They were first worked for their salt, common salt, alone, but in 1837 the Prussian Government began prospecting for new and deeper deposits and found, not the clean rock salt that they wanted, but bittern, largely magnesium sulfate or Epsom salt, which is not at all nice for table use. This stuff was first thrown away until it was realized that it was much more valuable for the potash it contains than was the rock salt they were after. Then the Germans began to purify the Stassfurt salts and market them thruout the world. They contain from fifteen to twenty-five per cent of magnesium chloride mixt with magnesium chloride in "carnallite," with magnesium sulfate in "kainite" and sodium chloride in "sylvinite." More than thirty thousand miners and workmen are employed in the Stassfurt works. There are some seventy distinct establishments engaged in the business, but they are in combination. In fact they are compelled to be, for the German Government is as anxious to promote trusts as the American Government is to prevent them. Once the Stassfurt firms had a falling out and began a cutthroat competition. But the German Government objects to its people cutting each other's throats. American dealers were getting unheard of bargains when the German Government stepped in and compelled the competing corporations to recombine under threat of putting on an export duty that would eat up their profits.

The advantages of such business cooperation are specially shown in opening up a new market for an unknown product as in the case of the introduction of the Stassfurt salts into American agriculture. The farmer in any country is apt to be set in his ways and when it comes to inducing him to spend his hard earned money for chemicals that he never heard of and could not pronounce he—quite rightly—has to be shown. Well, he was shown. It was, if I remember right, early in the nineties that the German Kali Syndikat began operations in America and the United States Government became its chief advertising agent. In every state there was an agricultural experiment station and these were provided liberally with illustrated literature on Stassfurt salts with colored wall charts and sets of samples and free sacks of salts for field experiments. The station men, finding that they could rely upon the scientific accuracy of the information supplied by Kali and that the experiments worked out well, became enthusiastic advocates of potash fertilizers. The station bulletins—which Uncle Sam was kind enough to carry free to all the farmers of the state—sometimes were worded so like the Kali Company advertising that the company might have raised a complaint of plagiarizing, but they never did. The Chilean nitrates, which are under British control, were later introduced by similar methods thru the agency of the state agricultural experiment stations.

As a result of all this missionary work, which cost the Kali Company $50,000 a year, the attention of a large proportion of American farmers was turned toward intensive farming and they began to realize the necessity of feeding the soil that was feeding them. They grew dependent upon these two foreign and widely separated

sources of supply. In the year before the war the United States imported 250,000 tons of Stassfurt salts, for which the farmers paid more than $20,000,000. Then a declaration of American independence—the German embargo of 1915—cut us off from Stassfurt and for the last three years we have had to rely upon our own resources. We have seen how Germany—shut off from Chile—solved the nitrogen problem for her fields and munition plants. It remains to be seen whether we—shut off from Germany—can solve the potash problem as well. It does not seem so easy.

There is no more lack of potash in the rocks than there is of nitrogen in the air, but the nitrogen is free and has only to be caught and combined, while the potash is shut up in a granite prison from which it is hard to get it free. It is not the percentage in the soil but the percentage in the soil water that counts. A farmer with his potash locked up in silicates is like the merchant who has left the key of his safe at home in his other trousers. He may be solvent, but he cannot meet a sight draft. It is only solvent potash that passes current.

In the days of our grandfathers we had not only national independence but household independence. Every homestead had its own potash plant and soap factory. The frugal housewife dumped the maple wood ashes of the fireplace into a hollow log set up on end in the backyard. Water poured over the ashes leached out the lye, which drained into a bucket beneath. This gave her a solution of pearl ash or potassium carbonate whose concentration she tested with an egg as a hydrometer. In the meantime she had been saving up all the waste grease from the frying pan and pork rinds from the plate and by trying out these she got her soap fat. Then on a day set apart for this disagreeable process in chemical technology she boiled the fat and the lye together and got "soft soap," or as the chemist would call it, potassium stearate. If she wanted hard soap she "salted it out" with brine. The sodium stearate being less soluble was precipitated to the top and cooled into a solid cake that could be cut into bars by pack thread. But the frugal housewife threw away in the waste water what we now consider the most valuable ingredients, the potash and the glycerine.

But the old lye-leach is only to be found in ruins on an abandoned farm and we no longer burn wood at the rate of a log a night. Last year even under the stimulus of tenfold prices the amount of potash produced as pearl ash was only 220 tons—and we need at least 300,000 tons in some form. It would, of course, be very desirable as a conservation measure if all the sawdust and waste wood were utilized by charring it in retorts. The gas makes a handy fuel. The tar washed from the gas contains a lot of valuable products. And potash can be leached out of the charcoal or from its ashes whenever it is burned. But this at best would not go far toward solving the problem of our national supply.

There are other potash-bearing wastes that might be utilized. The cement mills which use feldspar in combination with limestone give off a potash dust, very much to the annoyance of their neighbors. This can be collected by running the furnace clouds into large settling chambers or long flues, where the dust may be caught in bags, or washed out by water sprays or thrown down by electricity. The blast furnaces for iron also throw off potash-bearing fumes.

Our six million ton crop of sugar beets last year contained some 12,000 tons of nitrogen, 4000 tons of phosphoric acid and



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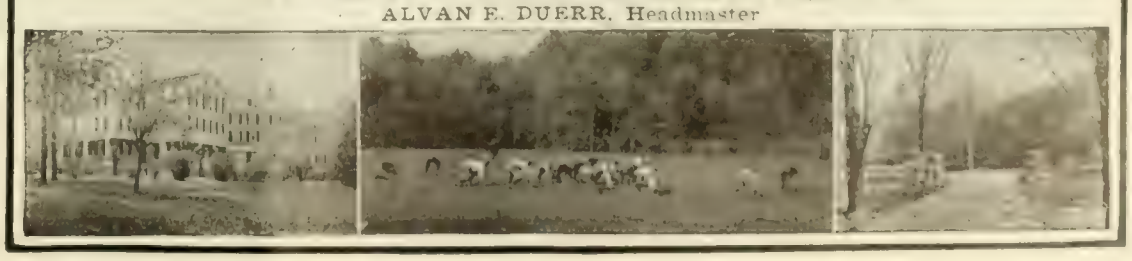
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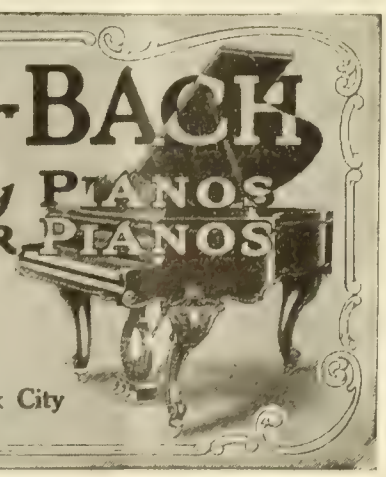
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18,000 tons of potash, all of which was lost except where the waste liquors from the sugar factory were used in irrigating the beet land. The beet molasses, after extracting all the sugar possible by means of lime, leaves a waste liquor from which the potash can be recovered by evaporation and charring and leaching the residue. The Germans get 5000 tons of potassium cyanide and as much ammonium sulfate annually from the waste liquor of their beet sugar factories and if it pays them to save this it ought to pay us where potash is dearer. Various other industries can put in a bit when Uncle Sam passes around the contribution basket marked "Potash for the Poor." Wool wastes and fish refuse make valuable fertilizers, altho they will not go far toward solving the problem. If we saved all our potash by-products they would not supply more than fifteen per cent of our needs.

Tho no potash beds comparable to those of Stassfurt have yet been discovered in the United States, yet in Nebraska, Utah, California and other western states there are a number of alkali lakes, wet or dry, containing a considerable amount of potash mixt with soda salts. The plants at Searles Lake, California, expect to be able to put out 1000 tons a month now that Congress has granted permission to work the deposits which are on Government reserves. Altogether we got from these western salts and brines 3994 tons of potash last year.

Another mineral source of potash is alunite, which is a sort of natural alum, or double sulfate of potassium and aluminum, with about ten per cent of potash. It contains a lot of extra alumina, but after roasting in a kiln the potassium sulfate can be leached out. The alunite beds near Marysville, Utah, are now being worked for all they are worth, but the process does not give potash cheap enough for our needs in ordinary times.

The tourist going thru Wyoming on the Union Pacific will have to the north of him what is marked on the map as the "Leucite Hills." If he looks up the word in the Unabridged that he carries in his satchel he will find that leucite is a kind of lava and that it contains potash. But as he will also observe that the potash is combined with alumina and silica, which are hard to get out and useless when you get them out. One of the lavas of the Leucite Hills, that named from its native state "Wyomingite," gives fifty-seven per cent of its potash in a soluble form on roasting with alunite—but this costs too much. The same may be said of all the potash feldspars and mica. They are abundant enough, but until we find a way of utilizing the by-products, say the silica in cement and the aluminum as a metal, they cannot solve our problem.

Since it is so hard to get potash from the land it has been suggested that we harvest the sea. The experts of the United States Department of Agriculture have placed high hopes in the kelp or giant seaweed which floats in great masses in the Pacific Ocean not far off from the California coast. This can be hauled into barges and brought to shore, where it may be dried and used locally as a fertilizer or burned and the potassium chloride leached out of the charcoal ashes. But it is hard to handle the bulky, slimy sea-weed, cheaply enough to get out of it the small amount of potash it contains. Last year the four large plants engaged in the kelp business contributed only about a thousand tons of potash.

This completes our survey of the visible sources of potash and it cannot be said that the prospect is promising. Last year we could only produce about 10,000 tons of potash. In 1917 we hope by energetic

exertion to raise it to 20,000 or 25,000 tons. But we need 300,000 tons and we could use twice that to advantage if we had it. Professor Ostwald, the great chemist of Leipzig, says:

America went into the war like a man with a rope around his neck which is in his enemy's hands and is pretty tightly drawn. With its tremendous deposits Germany has a world monopoly in potash, a point of immense value which cannot be reckoned too highly when once this war is going to be settled. It is in Germany's power to dictate which of the nations shall have plenty of food and which shall starve.

If, then, some mineralogist or metallurgist will cut that rope by showing us a supply of cheap potash we will erect him a monument as big as Washington's. But Ostwald is wrong in supposing that America is as dependent as Germany upon potash. The bulk of our food crops are at present raised without the use of any fertilizers whatever.

When we turn to the consideration of the third plant food we feel better. While the United States has no such monopoly of phosphates as Germany has of potash and Chile has of nitrates we have an abundance and to spare. Whereas we formerly *imported* about $17,000,000 worth of potash from Germany and $20,000,000 worth of nitrates from Chile a year we *exported* $7,000,000 worth of phosphates.

Whoever it was who first noticed that the grass grew thicker around a buried bone he lived so long ago that we cannot do honor to his powers of observation, but ever since then—whenever it was—old bones have been used as a fertilizer. But we long ago used up all the buffalo bones we could find on the prairies and our packing houses could not give us enough bonemeal to go around, so we have had to draw upon the old bone-yards of prehistoric animals. Deposits of lime phosphate of such origin were found in South Carolina in 1870 and in Florida in 1888. Since then the industry has developed with amazing rapidity until in 1913 the United States produced over three million tons of phosphates, nearly half of which was sent abroad. The chief source at present is the Florida pebbles, which are dredged up from the bottoms of lakes and rivers or washed out from the banks of streams by a hydraulic jet. The gravel is washed free from the sand and clay, screened and dried, and then is ready for shipment. The rock deposits of Florida and South Carolina are more limited than the pebble beds and may be exhausted in twenty-five or thirty years, but Tennessee and Kentucky have a lot in reserve and behind them are Idaho, Wyoming and other western states with millions of acres of phosphate land, so in this respect we are independent.

But ever here the war has hit us hard. For the calcium phosphate as it comes from the ground is not altogether available because it is not very soluble and the plants can only use what they can get in the water that they suck up from the soil. But if the phosphate is treated with sulfuric acid it becomes more soluble and this product is sold as "superphosphate." The sulfuric acid is made mostly from iron pyrite and this we have been content to import, over 800,000 tons of it a year, largely from Spain, altho we have an abundance at home. Now that the shortage of shipping has shut off the foreign supply we are using more of our own pyrite and also our deposits of native sulfur along the Gulf coast. But as a consequence of this sulfuric acid has gone up from $5 to $25 a ton and acidulated phosphates have gone up correspondingly.

Germany is short on natural phosphates as she is long on natural potash. But she has made up for it by utilizing a by-product of her steelworks. When phosphorus occurs in iron ore, even in minute amounts,

Does Red Meat Cause Rheumatism?



R. L. ALSAKER, M. D.

By R. L. Alsaker, M. D.

Author of "Maintaining Health"

DEAR DOCTOR ALSAKER: I am 43 years old. Have hardly had a sick day in my life, except the usual diseases of childhood and an occasional cold in the fall or spring, when most people seem to catch cold. For the past three years I have had occasional pains in the shoulder, the knee joints, and in the little finger of the left hand.

My doctor tells me that I have rheumatism and that I must stop eating meat—especially red meat—beef, lamb, etc. I eat very little meat. My breakfast consists of bacon and eggs or one mutton chop, rolls and occasionally wheat cakes (never more than three), or toast and a cup of coffee. And I eat a little fruit and oatmeal with cream and sugar. For lunch a couple of soft boiled eggs and a piece of pie or cake and a glass of milk. Sometimes I take Boston baked beans instead of eggs and tea instead of milk. For dinner we have soup, a roast of some kind, or broiled or baked fish, with potatoes and other vegetables, and occasionally a salad, but I don't care much for raw food, and always a dessert—ice cream, stewed fruit, pie or cake—and after dinner coffee.

If red meat causes rheumatism, why should I have it and the other members of the family, who eat meat as frequently as I do, be free?

W. J. L.

THIS gentleman seems to think that he has been quite well, though he and real health have not been on speaking terms for some years. Those who are well do not have colds. Colds are a warning, a danger signal, showing that the body is full of impurities and waste.

Pains that travel from joint to joint, usually called rheumatic pains, are another sign that the blood is charged with impurities.

This gentleman seems to think that he has been prudent about his eating, when in fact he has been careless. At 43 everybody owes it to himself and family to know how to eat so as to have health. Eggs, meat, fish and milk are proteids (albuminous foods). The body needs a limited amount of these foods, but if they are taken in excess, as they are when eaten at every meal, they build rheumatism, catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, colds, Bright's disease and other ills.

Why does not every member in this family have rheumatism? Because individuals differ, and what will express itself as rheumatism in one may take the form of a different disease in another individual. Each and every one who lives in this manner must from time to time have some kind of physical trouble.

Red meat does not in itself cause rheumatism, though overeating of meat often helps to build the trouble. I have to fall back on experience and say that I have had numerous cases of rheumatism of all kinds—gout, lumbago, muscular rheumatism, rheumatism of the joints, chronic and acute—and every case, without exception, has recovered, when they followed directions. Many of these patients had had rheumatism from ten to thirty years, during which time they had consumed vast quantities of drugs and had gone to springs and had been boiled out, without special benefit.

These sufferers recovered through proper living, especially through correct eating. If this gentleman will eat and drink as he should, he will recover, as all the rest did. There are no *ifs* and *buts* about it—he will get well and stay well. What is more, right eating will make his whole family well. And they won't need any drugs or operations. It is natural to be well, and those who follow Nature's laws will always have health. Proper eating is the most important, in fact the dominating, health factor. Everyone who has rheumatism can eat his way out of it and into health. No one need be sick.

Rheumatism is a luxury, not a necessity. Those who get it, can keep it indefinitely. They can also get rid of it and stay rid of it. Those who have rheumatism should not complain about it, for they have the knowledge at hand that will show them how to get out of the aches and pains of rheumatism and back to health.

Realizing the universal need of clearly defined instruction on the cause and cure of this annoying disease I have outlined in a small volume a plan of living that has proved successful in getting rid of all kinds of acute and chronic rheumatism. My instructions are easy to understand and pleasant to follow.

The plan shows how to live so as to have health. It tells you in plain English the true cause of rheumatism, and it gives you the true cure—a cure that works. There is nothing mysterious about it. It is simple, good, workable common sense that you can apply *right in your home.* You need not go to health resorts or so-called healing springs. You need not take drugs, or waters bearing fancy or unpronounceable names. You know as well as I do that *drugs do not cure* rheumatism—or anything else. Don't fool with them, but learn how to live so that your system will be so sweet and clean that you can have no aches and pains. A cure consists in living according to the natural demands of your body, in giving the body the proper care, and *especially in eating correctly.* This book of health plans will teach you how to get well and stay well, if you are a careful, observant reader. The title of this new book is, "GETTING RID OF RHEUMATISM." Its price is one dollar, with ten cents additional to cover packing and postage. Its cost is considerably less than your doctor would charge for prescribing a treatment—less than your druggist would charge you for a patent "cure-all" *that doesn't cure*—less than it would cost you to lose a day's pay on account of sickness—less than the cost of an evening at the theatre. In fact this book is an investment that will pay dividends in health and happiness till the end of your days.

Send to my publisher, Frank E. Morrison, New York, and get your copy. Follow my plan of treatment for one month; then if you are not entirely satisfied with the improvement in your health, return the book and your money will be refunded to you.

Remember this: If you want health you can have it. You have your choice of living right or living wrong. This book teaches you the truth and nothing but the truth. Do you want it?

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT: R. L. Alsaker, M.D., is an eminent authority on the subject discussed in the above article. His patients come from all corners of the globe and they learn from him how to get well and stay well. He has put the net result of his many years of professional experience with sick people into his writings and it is a real pleasure for me to recommend them, because I know from personal experience and observation that good results *always* follow an observance of his simple instructions. Don't risk another day's sickness; send $1.10 at once for "GETTING RID OF RHEUMATISM" and learn quickly how to prevent further sickness and get back to health and happiness. Money returned if you follow instructions for one month and are not entirely satisfied with your improvement in health. Frank E. Morrison, Publisher, Dept. 74, 1133 Broadway, New York.

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The Board of Directors will meet on October 31, 1917, and declare the regular quarterly dividends to that date of $1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable by checks mailed November 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M. October 31, 1917. The transfer books will not close.

D. H. FOOTE, Secretary.
San Francisco, Cal., October 10, 1917.

FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.
October 16, 1917.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT (1½%) on the Preferred Shares of this Company will be paid October 29, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 26, 1917. Transfer books will not close. PIERRE J. SMITH, Treasurer.

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The Independent offers a Service for Investors in which personal attention is given to the desires of its subscribers for information in regard to investments of all kinds. We cannot, of course, decide for our readers where they should put their savings and will not undertake the responsibility of recommending specific securities to any individual. But we ask our readers to write to us frankly and this Department will give them by letter or thru the columns of The Independent such impartial information as may assist them in making a wise decision for themselves. Readers who request advice on investments will receive better service when they specify the class of securities now held, approximate amounts of each, stating if the investment is for an estate, business or professional man, woman or minor. All information given will be held in strict confidence.

it makes the steel brittle. Much of the iron ores of Alsace-Lorraine were formerly considered unworkable because of this impurity, but shortly after Germany took these provinces from France in 1871 a method was discovered by two British metallurgists, Thomas and Gilchrist, by which the phosphorus is removed from the iron in the process of converting it into steel. This consists in lining the crucible or converter with lime and magnesia, which takes up the phosphorus from the melted iron. This slag lining, now rich in phosphates, can be taken out and ground up for fertilizer. So the phosphorus which used to be a detriment is now an additional source of profit and this British invention has enabled Germany to make use of the territory she stole from France to outstrip England in the steel business. In 1910 Germany produced 2,000,000 tons of Thomas slag while only 160,000 tons were produced in the United Kingdom. The open hearth process now chiefly used in the United States gives an acid instead of a basic phosphate slag, not suitable as a fertilizer. The iron ore of America, with the exception of some of the southern ores, carries so small a percentage of phosphorus as to make a basic process inadvisable.

Recently the Germans have been experimenting with a combined fertilizer, Schröder's potassium phosphate, which is said to be as good as Thomas slag for phosphates and as good as Stassfurt salts for potash. The American Cyanamid Company is just putting out a similar product, "Ammo-Phos," in which the ammonia can be varied from thirteen to twenty per cent and the phosphoric acid from twenty to forty-seven per cent so as to give the proportions desired for any crop. We have then the possibility of getting the three essential plant foods altogether in one compound with the elimination of most of the extraneous elements such as lime and magnesia, chlorides and sulfates.

For the last three hundred years the American people have been living on the unearned increment of the unoccupied land. But now that all our land has been staked out in homesteads and we cannot turn to new soil when we have used up the old, we must learn, as the older races have learned, how to keep up the supply of plant food. Only in this way can our population increase and prosper. As we have seen, the phosphate question need not bother us and we can see our way clear toward solving the nitrate question. We have given the Government $20,000,000 to experiment on the production of nitrates from the air and the results will serve for fields as well as firearms. But the question of an independent supply of cheap potash is still unsolved.

WHAT TO READ ON "FEEDING THE SOIL"

The Department of Agriculture or your congressman will send you literature on the production and use of fertilizers. From your state agricultural experiment station you can procure information as to local needs and products. Consult the articles on potash salts and phosphate rock in the latest volume of "Mineral Resources of the United States," Part II Non-Metals (published free by the U. S. Geological Survey). Also consult the latest Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture. The *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* for July, 1917, publishes an article by W. C. Ebaugh on "Potash and a World Emergency."

QUESTIONS FOR STUDENTS

If 25 pounds of sodium nitrate (Chile saltpeter) will add a bushel per acre to the wheat crop, how much would it increase the American wheat supply if we had used as much nitrate as Germany? (You can find crop statistics in the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture.)

Can you make soap from wood ashes and fat?

What are the "pea-like plants" that have the power of fixing nitrogen from air? Are any such used in your locality for enriching the soil? What fertilizer do the farmers buy or use?

What are potash or potassium salts and phosphates or phosphorus used for besides agriculture?

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Independent, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1917:

State of New York, } ss.
County of New York, }

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Karl V. S. Howland, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the President of Independent Corporation, owner of The Independent, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, Independent Corporation; Editor, Hamilton Holt; Associate Editor, Harold J. Howland; Managing Editor, none; Business Manager, none, all of 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is Independent Corporation, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y. Names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock: Charles B. Alexander, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; James Douglas, 99 John street, New York, N. Y.; Hamilton Holt, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.; Estate of William B. Howland, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.; Harold J. Howland, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.; Karl V. S. Howland, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

INDEPENDENT CORPORATION,
KARL V. S. HOWLAND, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of October, 1917.

WESLEY W. FERRIN,

Notary Public, N. Y. County No. 183. New York County Register's No. 9145.
(My commission expires March 30, 1919.)

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VICTORY AND THE ROAD TO PEACE

(*Continued from page 177*)

senting the building of sixteen cities, each to be occupied by 40,000 soldiers, justifies the announcement that all will be ready for occupancy as fast as the troops are called to the training camps. Within three months from the beginning of construction the Government will have expended approximately $150,000,000 on this work alone. The largest amount appropriated before the present year was for the construction of the Panama Canal—$46,000,000. Within three months these new cities have been provided with sewerage, lighting and power systems. Each cantonment contains about a thousand separate buildings. It has been appreciated that the cantonments are the dwelling places for men not accustomed to military life but to all the conveniences of the average American home. Both from the viewpoint of hygiene, comfort and attractiveness, the War Department has endeavored to make each cantonment a model city where the environment will be conducive to military efficiency and contentment. The entire construction has been brought about by cooperation between the Quartermaster General's department and the Council of National Defense and its committees.

The task of equipping an army of nearly 2,000,000 men is progressing as rapidly as the peace-time industries of the country can be extended to meet war conditions. Minor inconveniences and shortages, which develop as the cantonments are opened, will be temporary. The response of American industry to extraordinary demands has been remarkable.

The task of equipping the army began from the ground up. More than $3,000,000,000 must be expended by the Quartermaster Department for the first year of the war. The difficulties and shortages have been and are gradually overcome. The food situation at each cantonment and abroad is reported as gratifying.

Everything, therefore, is making for efficiency in carrying on the war. The United States will never turn back until it has given the world peace—not merely a cessation of conflict. We are in this war as the evangels of peace.

Nobody knows what the world is going to be like when this war is over. No imagination is able to picture the sort of civilization the world will have after this conflict. But we do know that when this war is over the rehabilitation of a stricken if not paralyzed civilization is going to be a long-drawn-out and uphill task, and there will be need on every hand for trained minds, for trained and schooled men.

When the reconstruction of the world takes place; when a finer and better civilization has been worked out; when the human race puts its shoulders to the wheels of industry and begins to spread abroad the impalpably valuable discoveries of science, I can imagine that a new history of the world will be written. And it will date, I think, from this great war, when men realized perhaps for the first time in a fundamental way that the waste in conflict was an unrecoverable waste; that the upkeep of enormous armies was too great a burden to bear; and that the real happiness of mankind is based upon the peaceful pursuits which aim to make available the great resources of the world.

When peace comes America will have a special opportunity for a great service!

Washington

Greater Strength and Increased Service

THE Guaranty Trust Company of New York has joined the Federal Reserve System. Through this membership, the character of the Company is unchanged but its strength is increased and its opportunities for service are broadened.

With only a few minor exceptions, the Guaranty Trust Company retains all of its charter rights, and will continue its activities as a trust company under the New York State Banking Law. The personnel of its Board of Directors is not in any way affected by its new status.

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The* NATIONAL *Life Insurance Company

MONTPELIER VERMONT



A NUMBER OF THINGS

AN OCCASIONAL PAGE BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

BEFORE I got my phonograph I suspected that the advertisements might be exaggerated. But I found that they had not even mentioned its most interesting features. They tell how you can play on it but not a word about how you can play *with* it. They do not hint that by moving the speed regulator back and forth you can make a monolog into a dialog and a solo into a duet between an upper-attic alto and a sub-basement bass. They do not tell you how you can quite transform a record with little drops of water and little grains of sand and little spots of candle grease scattered over it. They mention various needles, steel, fiber, tungsten and jewels, but not a word about how you can cut up your old combs, be they rubber, celluloid, ivory or tortoise shell, to make needles. A hard wood toothpick, suitably sharpened, will turn a ten cent record into a seventy-five cent one. A friend from Utah tells me that the progressive people of the West have discarded the boughten needles and are using cactus thorns, with the end rubbed off on sand paper. I wish I could try it, but cactuses don't grow in New York City except in the Botanical Garden and there is a policeman on guard there.

BUT the needle is really unnecessary. So is the sounding box. So is the arm and resonance chamber. All you need is a photo film negative. Stick one corner into the groove and there you have it. If you bend the celluloid like a sail in a breeze you will get a fine tone. I believe the manufacturers are making a mistake in using flat diaphragms. A bulging one ought to sound louder and less harsh. If you haven't a negative handy use a visiting card, a postal card, anything. Use your fingernail. This makes the music far and faint but that is an advantage with most records. A mandarin could get along without any diaphragm at all—I mean in his phonograph.

Three or four films or cards can be held between the fingers or fixt on a stick so as to run in different grooves. This multiplies the volume of sound and makes a medley of it. If you want to play the phonograph appropriately buy a set of the postcard portraits of distinguished musicians and let each play his own compositions. It is a pretty sight to see Wagner quivering with emotion as the "Valkyrie" races under him.

Of course you will cut out from the catalog the portrait of your favorite singers and paste them on the middle of the record. On a gift record you can paint a picture or a decorated motto or your autograph on this center space, covering up the advertisement but leaving the title. It beats the old-fashioned plaque or frying pan as a basis for the fine arts. A young lady who had studied Futuristic painting at the Y. W. C. A. art school sent me a record with the loveliest centerpiece of ultra-modern *appliqué*, containing all the colors of the rainbow and some unknown to nature and found only in the aniline dyes. And it plays Futuristic music, too. You see she has covered over the hole in the center and cut another half an inch away. This produces eccentric music, like the Hawaiian, only more so.

The chief defect of the phonograph in its present stage is the scratching. There ought to be some way of getting rid of that, say by damping the scratch vibrations, for these must be quite different from the music vibrations. I find that the scratching comes largely from the rubbing of the needle on the bottom of the groove and that it can be reduced somewhat by relieving the arm of some of its weight. In a transverse vibration machine the needle does not need actually to touch the bottom. What I am trying to rig up now is an extra arm extending above the arm carrying the music box and connected with it by a thin rubber band. By tightening this band by wrapping it around a screw the music box can be lightened until it does not drag on the bottom. Or, perhaps it would be better to have a backward extension of the arm with a weight running out as in scales. I haven't got the scheme worked out well enough to patent yet but while tinkering with it I ran on to something else. The greatest discoveries, you know, are often made by accidents like that, as by-products of research, so to speak. If you attach a long thin rubber cord, a broken band, to the arm just back of the music box and wrap the other end around your finger held high above, you have a device for retarding, graduating and repeating that beats anything advertised—which is saying a good deal. One of my first purchases was a record of "Nellie Gray" because that was the popular song when I was a boy, by which you can tell just how old I am. But I was disappointed in it altho it was one of Woolworth's most expensive records. It did not thrill me as it used to when I heard it sung in —— in those days. The professional twang and the mechanical reproduction failed to give expression to the theme. But by the simple device I have described I can get all the pathos that used to go to my heart when, sitting on a log by a Kansas campfire, I heard it sung by—whoever happened to be sitting on the other end of the log. Now it goes like this: "Oh my, Oh my, Oh my, p-p-poor Nellie G-G-Gray, they have t-t-taken you away and I'll never, never, never see my d-d-darling any mo-o-o-o-ore." This is the true vox humana, the voice broken by sobs, wailings and stuttering. Everybody hearing it shakes with uncontrollable emotion.

IT is curious that the phonograph should succeed so well on some things and fail so utterly on others. Simple and pure tones of high pitch come off the best. A tinkling bell is almost perfectly reproduced, so is a xylophone, piccolo, a high key on a cornet, some notes of the violin and some tones of the feminine voice. But a piano sounds like a spinet, a bass drum is ludicrous and a pipe organ impossible. Good quartets are rare and when more voices are added the phonograph gets palpitation of the diaphragm. It is too much to expect that a single needle and disk should transmit all sounds. Obviously the only way to increase the volume and variety is to multiply the number of reproducers. The diaphragm vibrates in sectors like a Chladin plate.

However it may be clamped, it is bound to stop some sets of vibrations and so spoil certain tones. I suppose the manufacturers have compromised on the form and mode of attachment that gives the best average results. But they might give us half a dozen different kinds of reproducers for different sorts of music, one for soprano and another for bass voices, one for strings and another for the brass band. But for the full orchestra or chorus I do not see any other way than to have four records fastened on a single shaft, one above another with space enough between for a tone arm. In recording and reproducing each would have a diaphragm of different elasticity, thickness, size and mode of clamping and a special needle to correspond. One would be adapted to strings, one to the wood wind, one to the brasses, and one to the human voice. In recording each they would take up the sound of the instruments for which it was designed together with such stray overtones from the other instruments as fell within its scope. Being especially adapted to a single type of sound waves it would be practically deaf to any other and so would not spoil the tone by recording it falsely. For some instruments the transverse zigzag records give the best results while the hill-and-dale machines do better on others. In my quadruple record machine both types could be used on the same piece. Since the four records would be fastened together they would necessarily synchronize. (N. B. Patent will be applied for when I get time.)

* *

THE NEUTRAL IN ALL AGES

490 B. C. While of course we cannot approve of Persian imperialism, yet we must remember that Athens is far from perfect and therefore we should at once shut off the export of bronze sword blades to the capitalistic republic on the Ægean.

1307 A. D. We deplore the expressions of partizan sympathy for Wilhelm Tell which have found their way into a portion of the press (bribed doubtless with Swiss gold). We hold no brief for Gessler, but Swiss militarism is just as bad as Austrian.

1570 A. D. The massacres by the Duke of Alva have awakened in us at times emotions almost akin to distaste, but since an early peace is the important thing we are indignant at the suggestion of any dismemberment of the Empire of Philip II. It should be enough to make the Dutch Netherlands an autonomous principality under Spanish rule.

1776 A. D. We cannot endorse every act of George III's administration, but this by no means commits us to any approval of the harebrained fanaticism of such extremists as Washington and Jefferson.

1860 A. D. We fear that these attempts at the national unification of Italy will cause some bloodshed. Would it not be better if Victor Emmanuel would agree to "no annexations" and quiet the just apprehensions of Austria and the King of the Two Sicilies?

1917 A. D. (See pacifist press.)

* *

MEMORABLE EVENTS IN THE WAR

Serbs Take Castoria.

Russians Take Mush.

Germans Sweep over Brussels.

Hindenburg Makes a Drive at the Bug.

Italians meet Czechs on frontier.

Bulgarian General Enters Drama.

French Get Their Aisne Back.

British Make Somme Gains, Shorten Loos Line and see their Way thru Lens.

Germans and French Fight over Baccarat and Champagne.

Austrian Fleet Finds Shelter in Adriatic.

British Mesopotamia But Bagdad.



Photograph of the great Asbury Park Fire.
©Cole & Co.

My Home is Gone!

WILL you ever have to say that? Will you ever have to look back on the home it took you so long to create—swept away in an hour by the fire peril that comes when you expect it least? And what about the children? *Did they get out in time?*

Face that grim question now—before it is too late. On just such simple decisions rest a lifetime's happiness. Do those whom you have brought into the world mean so little to you that you can afford to leave them in danger?

Build throughout of NATCO HOLLOW TILE.

While it costs more than criminally dangerous wood construction, with Natco you buy safety—everlasting safety for a sum so low that in a few years you get it back in lower coal bills and lower maintenance cost.

Natco is the modern building material that made the skyscraper possible. Do your children deserve less safety than you get in your own office? Natco means lower coal bills—warmer in winter—cooler in summer, thanks to the blankets of dead air contained in the tile. Natco is damp proof; vermin proof; trouble proof—permanent, and everlastingly safe.

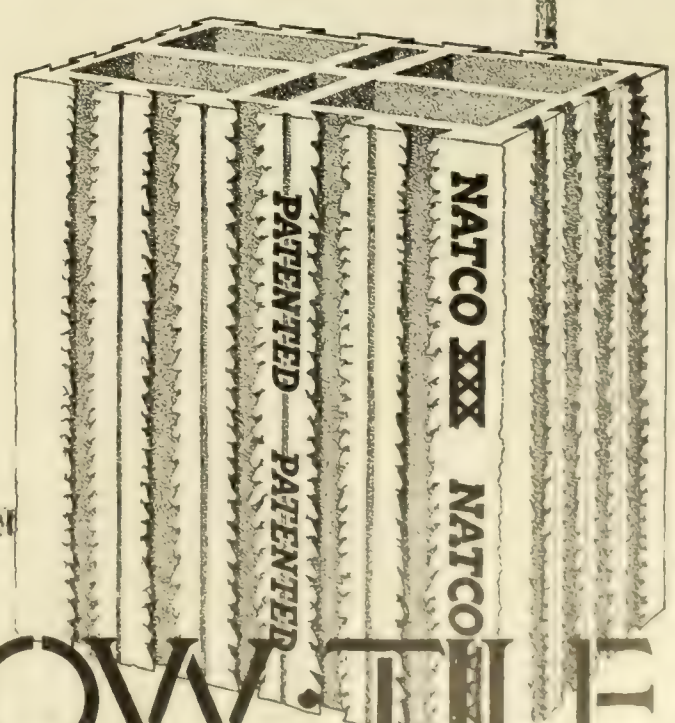
When you buy, ask "Is it Natco"? When you build say "I must have Natco." Be safe. Fire comes when you expect it least.

Send today for the interesting free 32-page book "Fireproof Houses." It contains photographs and descriptions of beautiful Natco residences designed by leading architects. And remember—it may save your life and the lives of those you love.

NATIONAL·FIRE·PROOFING
·COMPANY·

450 Federal Street Pittsburgh, Pa.

Made from clay—baked by fire —it cannot be destroyed by fire.



NATCO·HOLLOW·TILE

The Brunswick
ALL PHONOGRAPHS IN ONE

This All-Record Brunswick Is The Final-Type Phonograph

The Brunswick is equipped to play *all* records as if on their own machines. Any needle may be used, including the Jewel Point, the Sapphire Ball, Steel, etc.

Heretofore, the phonograph owner has been compelled to play a single kind of record for each instrument. There are master records of many makes. Each concern controls artists whom you wish to hear.

Now you may buy any favorite record—whatever make—and play it on your Brunswick. You will hear it at its best.

Incomparable Tone

The Brunswick combines all the finer phonographs in one. This readjustment had to come, sooner or later. People demanded it.

Frankly, The Brunswick is a composite phonograph. In designing it, our experts made a scientific study of all the foremost phonographs of Europe and America, appraising all current improvements.

Then they took the best features of the many and by a process of elimination developed The Brunswick and combined in it all the wanted perfections.

The Brunswick sound-chamber was designed by experts in acoustics. They decreed that it should be made like a Stradivarius violin, of choicest, most resonant woods. They forbade the use of metal in its construction.

Brings New Delights

Among the other makes, The Brunswick plays Pathe Discs.

Heretofore the Pathe collection—the largest in the world—has been barred from many homes. Yet some of the foremost singers and musicians perform exclusively for Pathe.

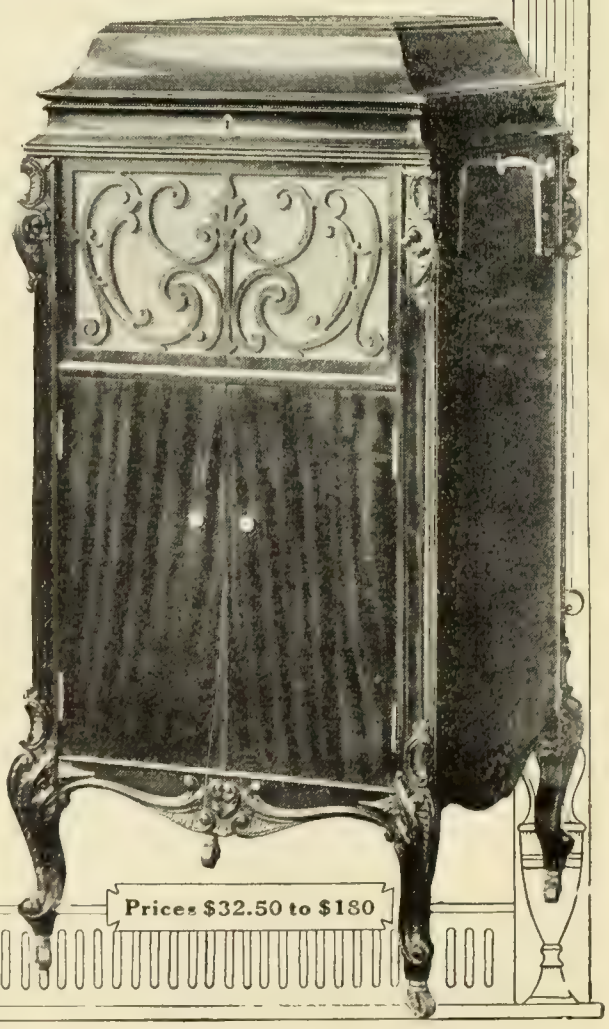
People who hear Pathe Discs on the Brunswick are quick to assert that this is the ideal combination, the greatest achievement in the phonographic art.

Go to any Brunswick dealer and ask him to play your favorite records—whatever make. Then hear them elsewhere.

Note the difference. It does not take a trained ear. Whenever such comparisons as these are made, The Brunswick always wins.

Then appraise all the other advantages. Last of all, ask about the price and you will be surprised to find that The Brunswick costs somewhat less.

Before going to hear The Brunswick, you may want to know more about it. If so, write for an illustrated catalog, which will be sent gladly. But, really you should hear it. That is the real test.



Prices $32.50 to $180

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.

CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK CINCINNATI

Branch Houses in Principal Cities of the United States, Mexico, France

Canadian Distributors

Musical Merchandise Sales Co. - - Excelsior Life Building, Toronto

DEALERS: Write for our profitable plan with all the details

PLAYS ALL RECORDS

The Independent

Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Founded 1880

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

THE COUNTRYSIDE
MAGAZINE AND SUBURBAN LIFE

Founded 1904

Incorporated with The Independent August 4, 1917

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HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. COMPOSITION.

The Story of the Week.

1. Imagine that you are present at a meeting of your neighborhood association. Give an oral explanation of the new draft system, showing how it will affect your community.
2. Imagine that you are secretary of the commission charged with stopping strikes in the West. In proper form write a report of the work of the commission.
3. Give an oral summary of the reasons that have led President Wilson to support Woman Suffrage.
4. Read "Can You Live on Onions?" Using the statistics in that article as a starting point, tell what any family can do to save food, and thus aid in preventing further increase in the cost of food products.
5. Give a clear oral explanation of the New York Mayoralty campaign, and show how it is related to matters of national interest.
6. Write a circular letter, such as a grocer might send to his customers, concerning the sugar shortage.
7. Read "Plight of the Northern Neutrals." Write an answer to the President of the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company.
8. You have been asked to address a meeting of Americans of Scandinavian birth. Prepare a suitable talk concerning the relations that you think should exist between Scandinavia and Germany.
9. Present, and explain, the peace program drawn up by the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Show why these terms would be fatal to the best interests of Russia and of the world.

Special Articles.

1. Point out evidences of sincerity, originality, and literary merit in "My First Six Weeks with the Colors." Write a similar article on "My First Term in School."
2. Write a very short summary of the principal points presented in "Is England Going to Starve?"
3. Write a short exposition on the method of systematic giving mentioned in "Boosting the Old Town."
4. Imagine that you are a guest at "Rockledge." Write an enthusiastic letter in which you describe the house, and tell something about your experiences there.
5. Show in what ways "The Paint Box House" gives admirable examples of the following: introduction, exposition, description, presentation of feeling, choice of words, conclusion.

SECTION II. LITERATURE.

Phantasms of War. By Amy Lowell.

1. How closely are Miss Lowell's poems on the war related to fact? What is the purpose of the poems?
2. Give a clear explanation of "The Facts in the Case." What emotions do the facts rouse in you?
3. Explain the following words that occur in "The Cornucopia of Red and Green Comfits": cornucopia, comfits, linden-tassel, lustred, louis d'or, dockets, lading, amber, glades, gnomes, Lorelei, "Unter den Linden," misshapen Kaiser, Heilige Nacht, marzipan, castanets, Potsdam.
4. Divide the poem into several stanzas, and write an appropriate title for every stanza.
5. What is the effect of naming three children, "Jeanne," "Gaston" and "Marie"? Why should the mother tell them of fairies in Germany?
6. How is part of the poem related to "Macbeth?" What is the effect of the lines that tell how "Germany splits its sides with laughing?"
7. What were the fairies the French children saw at Christmas time? What is the effect of mentioning Christmas in this poem? How is the nature of the Christmas candy made emphatic?
8. In what ways does the poem have literary value? In what ways is it likely to affect conduct?

SECTION III. WORD STUDY.

1. Give the meaning and the derivation of every one of the following words prominent in the news of the week: neutralization, renunciation, plebiscite, autonomy, indemnities, premature, provisional, propagandists, instigate, subsidy.

SECTION IV. GRAMMAR.

1. Give the syntax of all the infinitives in the leading editorial article.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. Italy in the War—"An Alpine Avalanche," "The Italian Collapse," "Italian Cabinet resigns."

1. Sum up Italy's aims in entering the war. Which of them is she most anxious to achieve? Why?
2. What is the Italian people's chief motive in fighting to regain the Trentino territory?
3. Review the former struggles between Italy and Austria. Mention the important points in the Napoleonic campaigns.
4. Outline in brief the steps that led to the establishment of the Venetian republic.
5. How was Italian unity achieved? What bearing has its accomplishment on Italy's attitude in the present war?
6. "In a single blow the armies of the Central Powers undid all the achievements of Italy during the successful summer campaign and even threatened to sweep the Italians back beyond the frontier." What were the achievements of the summer campaign? Name the successive goals of Italy's advance.
7. Reread the article "Avanti Savoia!" published in The Independent of September 15, 1917. Trace the Italian victories and defeats on the accompanying map.
8. Explain the political situation in Italy now. What will be the probable effect of the change in ministry? Recall the influence of ex-Premier Giolotti against Italy's entrance into the war and his connection with the German agent, Prince von Bülow. "It is said that a representative of the Giolotti party is likely to be included in the new cabinet." What dangers do you see in this possibility?

II. Social and Political Conditions in Turkey—"The War as I Saw It in Turkey."

1. What special problems of government are present in Turkey that are not present in the government of European countries?
2. From a study of this article and any other available sources what conclusion do you draw about the racial problems of Turkey?
3. During the first years of the war what special problems did the American Ambassador to Turkey have to solve?

III. Terms of Peace—"Russian Peace Rumors."

1. Tabulate the indicated peace proposals under the following heads: (a) Europe, (b) the colonies, (c) international economic relations?
2. How do you account for the favorable terms which Russia is willing to offer Germany? In how far would these terms suit Germany? the European Allies? the United States?

IV. Irish Affairs—"Another Sinn Fein Plot."

1. Look up in The Independent for May 8, 1916, the story of the Irish revolt of 1916. Is there any probability of another uprising similar to that of April, 1916?
2. What is the present status of the Home Rule agitation? Why has the process of establishing Home Rule for Ireland been so long delayed?

V. Food Supply—"Is England Going to Starve?" "The Empty Sugar Bowl," "Can You Live on Onions?" "An Uncompleted Prophecy."

1. Make an outline of Mrs. Whitney's article. Wherein are Mr. Hoover's problems the same as those of Lord Rhondda? Wherein are they different?
2. What arguments can now be presented in favor of Prohibition which could not have been presented in times of peace?
3. With the aid of your mother, draw up a table indicating the approximate prices of ten articles of food in November, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917. Explain the conditions which this table shows.

VI. Stocks and Bonds as Investments—"Now is the Time to Buy."

1. ". . . The Government bond at four per cent is far more attractive than the corporation security at six per cent." Why?
2. According to the author what are the causes for the present low prices of stocks?
3. "High prices and high interest rates are apt to have the same result in the United States as in Europe," etc. Explain how this result comes about.
4. "I have known no better time for the purchase of *standard* securities than right now." What facts justify this statement?

The Benefits and Enjoyments of Silverware

ARISTOTLE said "that whenever you buy something it is because the benefit promises to be greater than the sacrifice"—and certainly that is true of silverware, which passes from one generation to another till the benefits of its use and enjoyment are out of all proportion to its original cost.

Gorham Sterling Silverware is sold by leading jewelers everywhere, and bears this trade-mark

STERLING

The Gorham Company

Silversmiths and Goldsmiths

New York

WORKS - PROVIDENCE AND NEW YORK

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The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

HARPER'S WEEKLY

We ask the indulgence of our readers for the delay in the delivery of this issue of The Independent. It was caused by a strike which affected all the printing houses in New York City, including of course the press at which The Independent is printed

AN ALPINE AVALANCHE

ON Tuesday, October 23, Washington gave out to the American press "a semi-official despatch" stating "that General Cadorna is making preparations on an extensive scale for an important military movement." There was no disclosure, for military reasons, of the objective, extent or character of the movement or when the Italian offensive will be resumed. The despatch credited the war correspondent of the Roman *Tribuna* with the statement "that gossip of an Austrian offensive has proved to be unfounded."

In this unpretentious and somewhat ambiguous fashion the news was broken to the American people of the Austrian offensive which had begun on the preceding Sunday. As we now know, the "important military movement" which General Cadorna was then beginning was a retirement on "an extensive scale" involving nothing less than the evacuation of Gorizia and the relinquishment of most if not all of the gains made by Italian arms in thirty months of fighting. An Austro-German army of half a million men broke thru the Italian lines and poured down the western slope of the Julian Alps into the valley of Cividale. This brings them upon the left flank and in the rear of the Italian forces that penetrated eastward into the Bainsizza and Carso plateaus last August. These forces, caught between the devils and the deep sea, are being withdrawn as rapidly as possible, but it appears that over 100,000 have been captured. The enemy also claims the capture of seven hundred cannon, very likely in large part the British artillery that was sent this summer to brace up the Italian offensive.

We can now see the meaning of some of the mysterious maneuvers of the past few weeks. The German naval demonstration in the Gulf of Finland, which sent the inhabitants of Reval, Helsingfors and Petrograd scuttling to the country, was a feint to cover the retirement of the German troops beyond Riga. The German fleet will doubtless do what it can in the Baltic, but it cannot have the support of any very extensive land forces, for 130,000 German troops are said to have been sent to aid the Austrians in their Italian offensive, and the Germans need all the men they can get to withstand the continued assaults of the British and French—and now Americans—on their lines in France and Belgium.

When the Austrians invaded Italy from the Trentino in 1916 they met with little opposition, and it was feared that they might sweep across the country to Venice, but the Russians came to the rescue and the Austrian troops had to be withdrawn for service in Galicia. This time the Russians cannot be depended upon even to hold their own, so it devolves upon the Allies in France. Accordingly, General Pétain delivered an attack upon the German lines about Laon at the same time as the Austrian attack on Italy. It remains to be seen whether this will serve as a diversion or not. The Germans would probably be willing to give up some ground, perhaps even surrender Laon, rather than relinquish their new offensive.

The importance attached to this new movement is shown by the fact that it is led in person by the young Austrian ruler, Kaiser Karl. The imperial prestige would not be risked on a venture likely to turn out to be a feint or a failure. The German Government has not only sent troops but its best generals, Mackensen and Ludendorf, who planned and carried out the most remarkable campaigns of the war, the expulsion of the Russians from Galicia and the conquest of Rumania. They are now trying the same smashing tactics on Italy. But the Italians outnumber the invaders by more than five to one, and are supported by the money, men and munitions of the other Allies. It was impossible to aid the Russians or the Rumanians with reinforcements or supplies, but Italy is not inaccessible to outside aid, tho with the shortage of shipping it is not easy to reach.

The American Government, in response to Italy's pressing appeal, has just turned over twenty-five ships to the Italian service. There is a serious shortage of both food and fuel. Coal costs $60 a ton when it can be bought at all, and, as every tourist knows, Italy is never too warm in winter. In spite of the censorship, rumors of widespread disaffection, even of impending revolution, have leaked thru to this country. In the recent riots at Turin the Government forces carried the barricades by the aid of aircraft, a new feature of street warfare not anticipated in Herr Most's manual of revolutionary tactics.

The overthrow of the Boselli ministry by a vote of three to one is natural enough, for the Government seems to have been caught napping by the Austrian invasion. The only alarming feature about it is the increasing influence, if not the return to power, of the Giolitti or pro-German faction. It will be remembered that ex-Premier Giolitti, the most popular politician in Italy, led the opposition against the entrance of Italy into the war. He was swept aside by the rising tide of the war spirit, and his friend and backer, Prince von Bülow, the German agent in Italy, had to flee the country. Now a former follower of Giolitti heads the new Italian cabinet. Among the socialists and republicans there has been considerable peace propaganda of late. That the enemy is counting upon some such support is indicated by the report that the

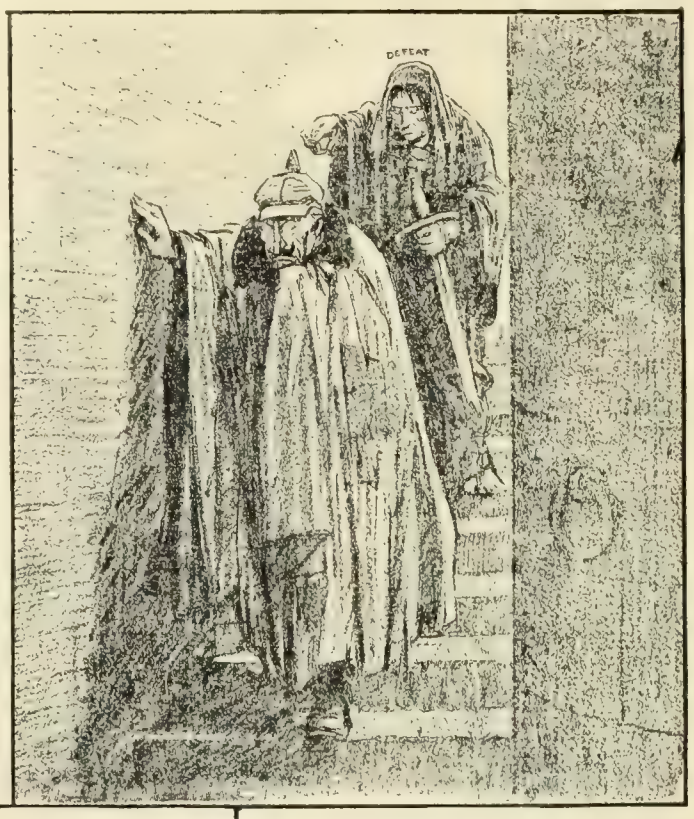
CARTOON COMMENT

STRAWS



DOWN, DOWN, DOWN

The inexorable command of Defeat, forcing the Kaiser to relinquish his ambitions of world victory and descend into dark despair is graphically presented (on the right) by Kirby of the New York "World." The other cartoons on this page are from two representative London papers; they are at the same time grim and humorous illustrations of the growing popular impression that Germany's military resources cannot possibly last much longer and that the German people are at last becoming aroused against their present rule



THE UNINVITED GUEST

"I have come to stay with you, dear Wilhelm, to the very end," says Famine to the shrinking Kaiser in the cartoon above. It was drawn by Owen Aves for the London "Passing Show"

GERMANY'S MAN SHORTAGE

The report that boys from thirteen to sixteen years old are coming in among the German prisoners is the basis for this cartoon of G. E. Studdy's, published in the London "Passing Show." "Himmel," says the Prussian official, "How is it you have not been called up before?"



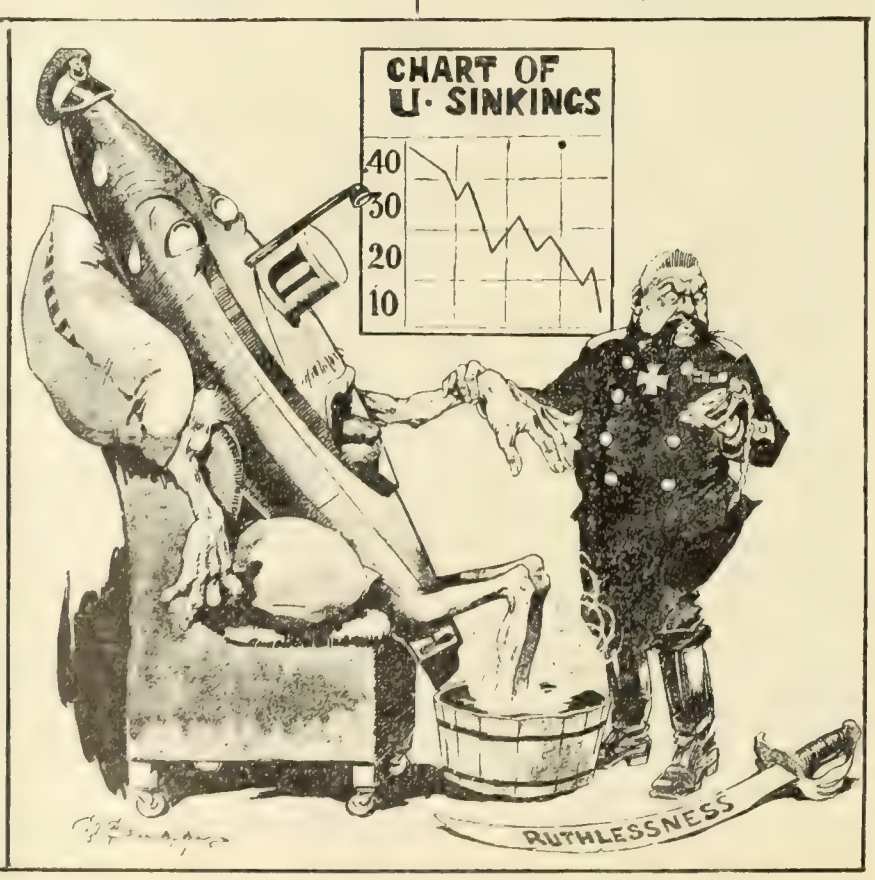
A WATCHED POT THAT SEEMS TO BE BOILING

Popular disturbance is increasing in the German melting pot as the fire of internal troubles grows hotter, and the world looks on with increasing approval as the people prove that they have a will of their own. Cartoon by Paul Benly in "London Opinion"

GETTING WEAKER

It is a rather optimistic forecast, this cartoon by G. E. Studdy, of Germany's U-boat campaign failing fast. Hindenburg has dropt the sword of Ruthlessness to give his attention to his pet patient, but U-boat seems nearly done for





banners of the invaders are inscribed with the word "Peace." The wholesale surrenders of the Italians show that the scheme worked. It is evident that the new offensive has a political as well as a military purpose and is intended to throw Italy into chaos like Russia. But a dispatch from Rome assures us that the invasion has had the opposite effect and all parties are now united in defense of the kingdom.

Such are some of the forces involved in the situation, but he would be a rash man who would attempt to draw a definite conclusion. It is like a problem in algebra. We know the factors involved, the x, y and z, we know whether they are plus or minus quantities, but since we do not know the value of any one of them we cannot get the answer.

FOR WHAT?

THE second Liberty Loan is gloriously subscribed. Our soldiers have gone into action in the trenches of France. The casualty lists of "ours" are just beyond the turning. We are beginning to feel—perhaps more than a little—the pinch that comes when food and fuel grow scarce.

It is a good time to stop and consider afresh what we are fighting for. David Lloyd-George, England's dynamic and magnetic Prime Minister, has just put it into words with his accustomed skill:

> It is not a question of territorial readjustment or indemnities, but preëminently a question of the destruction of a false ideal which has intimidated and enslaved Europe, or would have done so had it been triumphant. It is an ideal, where force and brutality reign supreme, as against the ideal of the world peopled by free democracies and united in an honorable league of peace. That is the ideal enshrined at Potsdam, where they have been plotting and scheming how to enslave their neighbors. That has been their dream and our nightmare. There will be no peace, no liberty, until that shrine is shattered and its priesthood dispersed and discredited forever.

It is to that end we go to fight alongside our gallant allies who have borne the burden and heat of the day. We cannot be reminded—remind ourselves—too often that we are mustering our vast resources and ourselves, not against a people, not even against a Kaiser, but against a false and idolatrous ideal. The world must destroy it or it will destroy the world.

GOD AND MR. WELLS

WHETHER God made H. G. Wells or H. G. Wells has recently made God and pronounced Him good, we shall not attempt to say. If any sensitive reader hesitates to hold God responsible for Wells, he may think one way. If any reader equally but differently sensitive shrinks from owing to Mr. Wells his vision of God, he may think the other way. Speaking only for ourselves, we confess conservatism in these matters, and, in spite of occasional doubts, probably shall go on believing that God made Wells.

For the purpose of what we are coming to it may not much matter. What we object to is the portrayal of God as a king, visible or invisible. We are done with kings; the kings must go. In the days of old when kings were useful, indispensable, and the highest ideal of government conceived by man, it was proper to think of God in monarchical terms. But the word "king" has ceased to be an honorific appellation and is rapidly becaming a by-word and an hissing.

Since the Scriptures warn us that we cannot find out God by searching, or by any means know the Almighty to perfection, it is permissible, we suppose, to think about Him in any decent way that seems to us more true and decent than another. So to start with (by way of clearing the ground) we rule out the blaspheming Kaiser's way, the preposterous Hegelian way and the H. G. Wells way.

Of ways that remain there are two or three rather nice pagan ones that appeal to us as at least partly true, and then, best of all (so we think), the Christian way.

The earliest, and most simple-minded way apprehended God as a mysterious, impersonal and magical "It." You could catch "It" or "It" could catch you. "It" could hurt you in dreadful and unimaginable ways, or "It" could heal you and fill you with strength and gladness. "It" was in the grass and in the trees; in the wind and in the water. The child playing tag ("tree tag" above all) thinks in the naïve heathen fashion until his elders in their inscrutable wisdom shatter his illusions and blast his happiness. Yet the elders themselves can't get away from that beautiful oldest religion, however much they may try. They remember May Day and Hallowe'en, and light up the Christmas tree; and they talk about "vim" and "vigor," "vitality," "virility" and "virtue," every one of which, in the original meaning of these words, was "It."

Strong and beautiful men, wise and courageous men were so, to the mind of primitive man, because they were full of "It." They were magicians and heroes, they were "daimones" and titans, they were divinities.

Side by side with ideas of "It" grew up ideas of ghosts. Herbert Spencer's account of the process, in the first volume of his "Principles of Sociology," is one of the best chapters that he ever wrote, and Jane Ellen Harrison's "Themis" is the best account of "It" that you can anywhere find. The ghost of the hero and the ghost of the chieftain of course were full of "It" and of course they became deities.

Out of such theological elements emerged the gods of Olympus; superhuman, immortal, mighty with "It," workers of wonders; yet human, and sharing the passions of men, caring for men, sharing their joys, and their sorrows, fighting their battles with them, and meddling in their love affairs.

Against this background appears, at length, the Christian faith. God again dwells in man as the wonder worker, doing miracles, immortal and rising from the grave; but he is no longer the hero of battles or the slayer of dragons. "It" has become a divine understanding, an infinite love, giving all of life's short day to work for men and sacrificing self in the end, that men might live.

We have confest that we like this notion of God better than any other, and in particular better than the Wells notion of the King-God. We think that it probably is truer than any other; and the best part of it, as we look at it, is, the suggestion it offers to everybody to look for a spark or a thrill of godliness within himself and give it a chance to do thru him something on the whole worth while.

WHICH IS YOUR LINCOLN?

MOST of our readers were born too late to vote for Lincoln, but we are going to give them all a chance to cast their ballots for him—not this time to occupy for four years the White House at Washington, but to stand perpetually in front of the Houses of Parliament in London. A Lincoln in bronze is to represent the American people near the court of St. James's, and surely they ought to be consulted as to which of the Lincoln effigies they regard as the best representative of the man and the nation.

When doctors disagree the public is the referee, and in this case there is undeniably a disagreement. What was intended as a peace offering turns out to be an apple of discord. The International Committee that was formed to celebrate in 1914 the Hundred Years' Peace between Great Britain and the United States, wishing to place in London a permanent memorial of the amity of the two nations, proffered a statue of Lincoln to the British Government. The offer was accepted and a fine site was assigned for it near Westminster Abbey on Parliament Square. It was at first intended to send a replica of the St. Gaudens statue in Lincoln Park, Chicago, but last year George Grey Barnard completed a statue of Lincoln for Cincinnati that aroused widespread interest and hot controversy. Our readers will remember that we used it as a cover design for The Independent of February 26, 1917. Among the ad-

mirers of the Barnard statue was ex-President Taft, and when his brother, Charles Phelps Taft, offered to pay for a replica it was gratefully accepted by the American and British committees.

Then the storm broke. Those who disliked the work did not care about its being set up in Cincinnati, but they objected to its going to London. The fight against it is led by F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, editor of the *Art World*, who calls it a "woful, wallowing Willie, mourning for mother and complaining of a colic"; and again as "a stoop-shouldered, consumptive-chested, chimpanzee-handed, lumpy-footed, giraffe-necked, grimy-fingered clodhopper, wearing his clothes in a way to disgust a ragman." This is as strong language as used to be used south of Mason and Dixon's line about the real Lincoln. The *Art World* goes on to prove that Lincoln was not ugly and awkward but fine-looking and dignified; that he was not slouchy, but on the contrary "drest in the hight of fashion of his time. . . . We have many photographs to show that Lincoln always drest in the best clothes his money could buy, whenever he could do so. . . . Lincoln was fully aware of the importance of elegant social forms—if the nation is to realize its highest destiny." The old photographs of Lincoln have been brought out to prove that his hands were not unduly large and that his feet were really small, considering his hight.

In opposition to this we have such artists as John Sargent, Charles Dana Gibson and Frederick MacMonnies. Mr. MacMonnies, who first attracted the attention of the American public thru his fountain at the Chicago Fair, says:

> What we want in Barnard's statue is that sculptor's vision of Lincoln's soul—and we have it. In addition to this it is good sculpture and composition and excellent design. . . . He has helped to let the public into the secret of Lincoln's greatness.

On the other hand, Representative Rogers, of Massachusetts, who has introduced a resolution into Congress calling upon the President to prevent the statue from being sent to London, calls it "more simian than human, with misshapen, ugly, comic, cartoonist feet exhibiting plenty of sole but no soul." The late Rufus Choate, in a letter of protest written shortly before his death, said it is "a horrible thing and a gross libel upon President Lincoln."

But Mr. Roosevelt for once agrees with Mr. Taft and says:

> At last we have the Lincoln of the Lincoln-Douglas debates . . . the living Lincoln, the great democrat. The statue is unique. I know of no other so full of life. The greatest sculptor of our age. The one is worthy of the other. I congratulate Barnard with all my heart. He has given us Lincoln, the Lincoln we know and love.

But it is not the Lincoln that his son knew and loved. Robert Lincoln writes: "The result is a monstrous figure which is grotesque as a likeness of President Lincoln and defamatory as an effigy." On the other hand, Miss Ida Tarbell says: "Barnard's Lincoln is to me the profoundest thing yet done on the man by any one in any medium"—which implicitly includes her own admirable biography.

To these criticisms may be added that overheard from one of the crowd which flocked to see the statue when it was first exhibited in the court of Union Theological Seminary, New York: "Lincoln wa'nt no hookworm poor white trash." As the uncinaria had not then been discovered history does not enlighten us on that point, but it cannot be denied that Lincoln rose from the class referred to. That is why Barnard chose for the figure model a man who, like his father and grandfather before him, was born on a farm only fifteen miles from where Lincoln was born. He was about Lincoln's hight and build. The face Barnard took from the Lincoln life-mask, which he studied for three months. As is well known, Lincoln's face was asymmetrical, and artists have often tried to trace a connection between his physiognomy and his composite character. According to Barnard, the left side of his face is the mother side, revealing his tenderness, sensitiveness and sense of humor, while the right, the man's side, is stern, determined and stoical. In our illustration on another page we give views of the Barnard statue from both sides, so our readers can judge if he has succeeded in carrying out this idea.

On the same page we give the other statues that have been suggested as substitutes. The one in the upper left corner is the statue by Augustus St. Gaudens, showing Lincoln just risen from a curule chair, as tho to make a speech. This is Lincoln the mature statesman, not what Barnard intended to represent, Lincoln between 1857 and 1860.

Another conception of Lincoln much loved by many, as may be seen from our photograph of it, is the work of Gutzon Borglum and is placed in Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Borglum, like Lincoln, is a product of the prairies, and he won his fame by his modeling of horses and cowboys. We also present for your consideration Edinburgh Memorial, by J. Patrick, and the statue in Boston by an older sculptor, Thomas Ball. The latter represents Lincoln the Emancipator, as is indicated by the unshackled slave-boy kneeling at his feet, but the effectiveness of the group has been somewhat impaired to those who are so unfortunate as to have heard the remark of the irreverent humorist that it should be called "Shine, Sir?"

Latest of the Lincoln statues is that which has just been completed by Daniel Chester French for the national Lincoln memorial building at Washington. We show a photograph of the original model taken in the studio.

Here there are six different statues of Lincoln. Which do you like best? Which do you like least? And how do the others range in between? Send in your ballots to us promptly and if we get enough to be significant we will publish the results. Families, schools and clubs may vote collectively. Put down all six of the sculptors' names, Ball, Barnard, Borglum, French, Patrick and St. Gaudens, and arrange or number them in the order of your preference. The question is yet undecided and the public voice may have an influence. In England as well as in this country the question is now being discussed in lively language. The London *Times* is positive as usual: "There can be no question, of course, that the outspoken condemnation of the great President's son and the protests of men like the late Mr. Choate will settle the matter so far as this country is concerned. It is inconceivable now that this particular statue should ever reach our shores." The Thunderer indignantly goes on to say that the London public has "a right to know by whose authority so grave a blunder was committed in their name." But Barnard has warm defenders in England, where his earlier work is well known, especially the group first exhibited in the Paris Salon and now in the Metropolitan Museum, designed to express in marble Hugo's phrase, "I feel two natures struggling within me." The First Commissioner of Works, who has the placing of the statue, refuses to take sides in the controversy and states that the British Government is content to leave the selection to the United States. It is proposed to send the same statue to Petrograd and Paris as to London, so the people of all three nations will form their idea of the martyred President from this effigy, whichever it is.

AN UNCOMPLETED PROPHECY

THE president of a wholesale liquor dealers' association in New York predicts that the result of the war prohibition legislation already passed by Congress will be:

"First, a sharp decrease in the amount of consumption;

"Second, a big decrease in the number of saloons and retail liquor dealers and the practical elimination of the irresponsible and disreputable type of saloon."

This is admirable frankness. If he had been only a little franker, he would have added:

"Third, a marked decrease in vice, disease and crime;

"Fourth, a clear gain in efficiency, individual and community."

But perhaps that was too much to expect.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Old Glory in the Trenches For the first time in the course of the Great War American soldiers have entered the trenches under the American flag. There have, of course, been thousands of American volunteers serving with the French Foreign Legion or other military organizations of the Entente Allies, and American doctors, nurses, ambulance men and engineers have braved the fire of the enemy on many occasions. But an official statement issued to the public on October 27 brought the first news of American participation in land warfare as a belligerent nation. It announced:

> In continuation of their training as a nucleus for instruction later, a contingent of some battalions of our first contingents, in association with veteran French battalions, is in the first line trenches of a quiet sector on the French front. They are supported by some batteries of our artillery, in association with veteran French batteries.
>
> The sector remains normal. Our men have adapted themselves to actual trench conditions in the most satisfactory manner.

The official communication of October 27 mentioned neither the exact day when the American soldiers occupied the trenches nor the location of the "quiet sector on the French front" where they were stationed. The Americans took their posts under cover of night and at six o'clock in the morning made their presence felt by the enemy by beginning an artillery action. When the Germans discover what troops are facing them it is improbable that the "sector on the French front" will long remain "quiet," as it has always been the German custom to make an early attack on trenches held by new recruits not yet used to the technic of trench warfare. Major General Scott, former Chief of Staff, has arrived in France and gone to the front.

Getting in All Over Few persons realize to what an extent the United States has already contributed to the conduct of the Great War. It is now announced that more than 100,000 American officers and soldiers have been transported to France under the protection of our naval vessels, and until the sinking of the "Antilles" on October 17 every transport passed in safety. But in spite of this fact, many German papers are still discussing whether it will be possible to send "an American army" to Europe. The War Department is already considering the calling of a second detachment of drafted men to the training camps this winter. Secretary of War Baker authorizes the statement that work has been begun on more than 20,000 airplanes, America's first contribution to the war in the air. Twenty-four aviation schools have been provided in this country, and many Americans are also learning to fly in European aviation camps.

THE GREAT WAR

October 22—British army makes drive east of Ypres. Twenty-five British ships sunk during previous week. Germans land on Esthonian coast.

October 23—French capture 8000 Germans in Aisne valley attack. Barthou replaces Ribot as French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

October 24—Austrians attack Italian positions on Isonzo front. Germans abandon advanced posts near the Gulf of Riga.

October 25—French again attack northeast of Soissons. Italians begin retreat on Bainsizza Plateau.

October 26—Italian ministry forced out of office. Brazil makes formal declaration of war on Germany.

October 27—American soldiers reported in trenches for the first time. Second Liberty Loan oversubscribed.

October 28—Austro-German forces take Gorizia and Cividale. Belgians make progress near Dixmude.

Even more significant is the report that the United States will be represented at the next war conference of the Entente Allies. This will be the first general war conference in which the United States has taken direct part, and our participation means that we will make our influence felt in the field of diplomacy as well as on the field of battle.

Second Liberty Loan Oversubscribed When the period of subscription for the second Liberty Loan was over at midnight on October 27, the bankers, overwhelmed with last minute applications, were able to make only the most general estimates of the sum loaned to the Government. The news that American soldiers were actually in the front trenches came only a few hours before the closing of subscriptions, but it is said to have swelled the total by many millions. Official estimates place the amount of subscription at more than $5,000,000,000; the maximum offered to buyers. No section of the country was a "slacker." Each of the twelve reserve districts reported more than its minimum quota, and the majority of districts seem to have reached or exceeded their maximum. The total number of persons subscribing is estimated at from eight to ten millions. Within the New York district alone about 2,500,000 persons invested in bonds. Enlisted men in the army took about $82,000,000 of the Liberty Loan, and the navy subscribed to the extent of $6,000,000. Even General Pershing's army on active service in France sent back heavy subscriptions. As was the case with the first Liberty Loan the early days of the publicity campaign yielded disappointing results and only within the last week did it become evident that the minimum of $3,000,000,000 would surely be surpassed.



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A PARADE WITH A DIFFERENCE

The British tank and Italy's Caproni biplane "marched" in New York's big Liberty Loan parade on October 25 along with 20,000 bondholders

The Day of France October 23, 1917, will be remembered hereafter as one of the most glorious days in French annals. Early in the morning, under cover of an artillery barrage and a heavy mist, the French attacked six German infantry divisions with strong artillery support assembled in the trenches lying across the road from Soissons to Laon. The French attack at one point penetrated the German positions to the depth of more than two miles and swept past Fort de Malmaison and several fortified villages. More than 8000 prisoners were taken in this single day's action. Two days later the French attacked again, extending their trenches as far as the Oise-Aisne Canal. During the course of the week the French took altogether more than 12,000 prisoners and 150 large cannon, not including machine guns and mine throwers.

The French drive was hardly a surprize, for it was a matter of course that the French and British would try to aid their Italian allies by starting such a vigorous offensive that the German military authorities would be compelled to withdraw some of their divisions from the Isonzo front to France or Belgium. The battleground selected by the French for their offensive is the Chemin des Dames, the highroad on the ridge of high ground north of the Aisne which General Nivelle captured in the French offensive of the spring and which the Germans vainly endeavored to retake during the summer. General Nivelle's conquest of the Chemin des Dames position was achieved at so excessive a cost that he was retired from chief command in favor of General Pé-

tain, who has now resumed the advance on Laon begun by his predecessor, but in a more cautious manner, by means of local attacks instead of a general offensive on a wide front. Owing to its strictly limited scope and to extremely thoro artillery preparation, the French advance reached all its objectives with the loss of comparatively few men.

The fighting on the Aisne front somewhat eclipsed in interest the progress of the Allies in Flanders. The British and French pushed ahead northeast of Ypres, consolidated captured positions and repelled German counter-attacks, but the continuance of bad weather prevented any general offensive. The slackened pace of the Flanders campaign is indicated in the British casualty lists, which show a marked decrease for the month of October as compared with September.

On the Russian Front The concentration of German troops on the Italian front seems to have given Russia a momentary relief. The Germans have completed their occupation of the Baltic islands off the Esthonian coast and even landed a small force on the Verder peninsula east of Moon Sound, but, on the other hand, they have drawn in their lines east of Riga and abandoned a large area beyond the Dvina. Strangely enough, the German reports admitted a retreat "on a wide front" before the Russian reports mentioned the fact.

The Russian navy made a name for itself in the recent battle of Moon Sound. The battleship "Slava" withstood the attack of a large German fleet and when the ship was about to sink some of the crew were rescued by Russian destroyers. Volunteers from the "Slava" went ashore on Oesel Island and held back the Germans with machine guns until the positions were abandoned by the demoralized Russian infantry. Petrograd reports claim that the Germans lost a large number of torpedo boats in the naval engagement in Moon Sound and that two battleships and a number of other enemy vessels were put out of action. By the conquest of the Baltic islands the Germans won over a hundred cannon and a large quantity of military supplies, besides taking over 20,000 prisoners.

The Italian Collapse The most terrible disaster which has befallen the Entente Allies since the Russian retreat from Galicia took place on October 24 when the Austrians and their German allies launched their great drive against Italy in the region of the Julian Alps north of Gorizia. In a single blow the armies of the Central Powers undid all the achievements of Italy during the successful summer campaign and even threatened to sweep the Italians back beyond the frontier.

The armies of the Central Powers attacked the Italians along the Isonzo river near Flitsch (Plezzo) and Tolmino. They succeeded in occupying Monte Matajur and other fortified hights west of the Isonzo. In order to save their army along the lower Isonzo from being cut off the Italians were forced first to withdraw from the Bainsizza Plateau and later to evacuate Gorizia, Cividale and the positions on Monte Santo. The problem of General Cadorna was no longer how to press an offensive against Austria or even how to withstand the counter-attack, but how to save anything from the general disaster. Within the course of a few days the Germans and Austrians had taken more than 100,000 prisoners and 700 cannon. Such a loss is more than a sign of weakness; it is a serious injury to the future military effectiveness of the Italian army.

Italian Cabinet Resigns The ministry of Premier Boselli resigned office on October 26 because a resolution of confidence in the Government was voted down in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 314 to 96. The Boselli cabinet came into office in June, 1916, because the ministry of Premier Salandra was blamed for permitting the Austrian drive of last year by way of the Trentino, and the chief reason for the fall of the Boselli ministry seems to have been the Austro-German successes on the Isonzo front. There is a pacifist group in the Italian Parliament, but it does not seem that the refusal of a vote of confidence to the Government was an indication of resentment against its war policy. On the contrary the speech of Baron Sonnino, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was well received by most of the men who combined to force the ministry out of office. Baron Sonnino's speech was mainly devoted to a discussion of the Pope's peace proposal. He declared that all the Allies favored the principle of disarmament and international arbitration but that the difficulty was to obtain guarantees of security against a faith-breaking nation such as Germany. He insisted that Italy would not make peace apart from her allies or without the realization of her national unity.

There is, unquestionably, a very great amount of discontent in Italy, but its basis is chiefly economic. The supply of wheat and sugar is insufficient for the needs of the people and there have been serious bread riots in Turin. The shortage of coal is even more important, as the existence of the munitions industry is dependent upon a plentiful supply of fuel. Italy does not have such extensive coal deposits as Great Britain, Germany or the United States, and the shipping shortage has made importation difficult. As a result, the Italian people are face to face with the prospect of a fuelless winter. In order to keep the factories supplied, private individuals will have to leave their houses unheated thruout the cold weather.



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ON GUARD IN ITALY

A lonely look-out standing watch on the battle front in the Alps. The Italian army has been driven back by the recent German drive from all the territory taken during its summer campaign

Brazil Does It President Braz of Brazil formally proclaimed a state of war with Germany on October 26. The Chamber of Deputies approved the declaration of war by a vote of 149 to 1, and the Senate by a unanimous vote. The action of the Brazilian Government caused no surprize as Brazil had severed diplomatic relations with Germany, revoked her declaration of neutrality and undertaken the policing of South Atlantic waters early in the summer. The impelling reason for the formal declaration of war was the recent sinking of the merchant steamer "Macau" in the Bay of Biscay by a German submarine, followed by the arrest of the captain of the steamer.



London Sphere, © New York Herald.

ITALY'S BATTLEGROUND

This picture illustrates the character of the country north of Gorizia where the Italians have made their greatest gains and where the Austrians, with their German allies, are now reconquering all that they have lost

Russian Peace Rumors

The peace program drawn up by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates is amazingly moderate; indeed, it may almost be styled a German peace, since it contains little that would not now be approved by the majority of Germans and Austrians. All German conquests in Europe are, it is true, to be abandoned. But, on the other hand, Germany regains her colonies and the Central Powers retain intact their present possessions. Austria must grant "autonomy" to her Italian provinces and to Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Turkey to Armenia; but Russia must also concede home rule to Poland, Lithuania and the Baltic provinces, and Rumania to the Dobrudja. The fate of Alsace-Lorraine is to be settled by a popular plebiscite, and the boundaries of the Balkan nations rearranged according to the popular will. The territorial terms proposed are not unlike those suggested by the Pope and by the organizing committee of the Stockholm Socialist Conference. A proposal that will not be welcomed by Russia's allies is the demand for the neutralization of the Panama and the Suez Canals. No indemnities are to be paid by any belligerent; except that fines levied on occupied districts and the money spent on maintaining prisoners may be returned after the war and the devastated districts of Belgium and Serbia are to be restored "from an international fund." Other points touched upon are the freedom of the seas in war time, the renunciation of an economic "war after the war," general disarmament, and the choice of delegates to the peace congress by popular vote. All secret treaties are declared void.

There is, however, an increasingly wide gap between the Russian Government and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council; and Premier Kerensky is wholly opposed to the idea of a separate or premature peace.

It seems at first sight strange that any Russian party should propose terms of peace that are more favorable to Germany and her allies than to their own country. But there are many points to be taken into consideration; that Russia has suffered greater losses in battle than any other belligerent, that Germany seems able to inflict defeat upon the Russian armies almost at will, that the radicals fear that a continuation of the war may endanger the fruits of their revolution, and that German propagandists have industriously circulated the report that the western Allies were seeking a peace in which the interests of Russia and Rumania would be sacrificed. To put a stop to this rumor, Lord Robert Cecil formally announced in the British House of Commons that "the Government is determined to abide by our Russian ally and assist her in consolidating her new found liberty. The Government also realizes the great debt owing the Rumanian Government and army, and the Rumanian people can rest assured that this country will not desert them in the present crisis."

Plight of the Northern Neutrals

The embargo on shipments of contraband to the neutral nations adjoining Germany continues to create a counter-current of ill feeling against the Entente Allies which partly offsets the effect of Germany's incessant raids on neutral shipping. The president of the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company has written a very angry letter to President Wilson, presenting the grievances of his fellow countrymen:

> Lately America has been trying to handle us not by arguments or by persuasion, but by cutting off our supplies. She puts our ships under arrest by refusing bunker coal, which she could quite well afford to deliver. You prevent us from keeping in touch with our colonies that form one of the principal assets of our national life. . . . It is a ridiculous supposition that we should be feeding Germany. If we wanted to do so we could not. Our whole exports would not cover the wants of Germany for more than a few days. The simple fact is that Holland has been and is an importing country for the sake of its very existence. Nearly all of our first necessities are obliged to come from without. It would mean the absolute collapse of our national supplies to have to do without them. Do you suppose we could keep an indispensable part of these imports going unless we returned a certain amount of exports, insignificantly small, as compared with the wants of a large population, but for a country like ours a most important means of exchange? We keep endeavoring to make this exchange with both sides.

Of course, the United States and the Entente Allies have a strong case, more than once presented in The Independent, in the fact that the Dutch have entered into various agreements with Germany and Austria-Hungary relative to exports, shipping and credits which place the natural resources of the Netherlands very much at the disposal of our foes and which make our exports to the Netherlands, replacing the commodities exported to the Central Powers, an indirect aid to Germany. But the very fact of these agreements makes the position of the Dutch a pitiable one, for they dare not defy their powerful neighbor to the east by shutting down on German trade and yet they cannot do without imports from Germany's enemies. It is to be feared that the Dutch and the Scandinavians will suffer as much from privation this winter as if they were belligerents instead of neutrals.

Sweden has still to solve the question of a ministry which can command the support of a parliamentary majority. As the Liberals and the Socialists have triumphed over the pro-German Conservatives, it is probable that the incoming ministry will be pledged to a policy of peace and neutrality. The existing government is regarded as over-friendly to the Central Powers, and Secretary Lansing's proof of the favoritism shown to Germany by the Swedish legations in Mexico and Argentina strained relations not a little between Sweden and the Entente nations.

Scandinavian Sailors Massacred

On October 17 two German raiders attacked a number of neutral merchant ships traversing the North Sea under the protection of British war vessels. Two British destroyers, the "Mary Rose" and the "Strongbow," were sunk with their crews and nine merchant ships were destroyed by gunfire. Three of the merchant vessels attacked escaped and a number of the sailors from the other ships were later picked up by British



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AMERICANS WHO HAVE SEEN REAL FIGHTING

This snapshot of two Boston boys with the Foreign Legion illustrates several points of interest in the day's work on the western front. The soldiers, wearing gas masks and steel helmets, are getting ready to place a dummy figure where it will draw the enemy's fire

patrol vessels. All of the ships destroyed, including five of Norwegian registry, three of Swedish and one of Danish, were unarmed and unwarned. The German raiders not only refused to give the sailors a chance for their lives but even fired on the lifeboats after they had been launched. It is estimated that one hundred and fifty men were killed in the attack or left to drown, not including the crews of the two British destroyers.

It was certainly unfortunate for the Germans that in a single action they had contrived to kill sailors and sink ships of all three of the Scandinavian countries. These nations have recently become somewhat estranged from the cause of the Entente Allies because of our rigid embargo on exports to neutrals trading with Germany. But, for the moment at least, their grievance over trade restrictions has been eclipsed by the massacre of the North Sea. Especially is this true in Norway, where a large portion of the press is ardently pro-Ally. Captain Roald Amundsen, the distinguished Norwegian explorer, has returned to the German legation all the decorations of honor conferred upon him by German authorities, as an act of protest against the killing of the Norse sailors. The merchant marine of no nation has suffered heavier relative losses than that of neutral Norway. From the beginning of the war to the middle of September Norway lost 479 steamers of 777,000 tons; 160 sailing ships of 155,000 tons, and 698 sailors and passengers.

During the week ending October 21 the submarine activity of the Germans showed some increase. Seventeen large British vessels and eight of less than 1600 tons were sunk by mine or torpedo. This is not above the average loss for the entire period of unrestricted U-boat warfare, but it is a worse record than any of recent weeks. The British cruiser "Orama," a ship of 12,927 tons, has also been reported as sunk by a German submarine but without loss of life.

The recent disaster to the American transport "Antilles," which was manned by civilians, has decided the Government to supply all transports with regular navy men hereafter. The crews now manning the transports will be transferred to cargo ships operated by the Shipping Board, and Congress will be asked to authorize an increase in the personnel of the navy, amounting to perhaps 80,000 men, to supply naval crews for transport vessels.

Back to Denmark? It is reported in the Danish papers that Germany is seeking to strike a bargain with her little neighbor on the north by which a narrow strip of northern Schleswig, including that part of the "lost provinces" of Schleswig-Holstein which is most purely Danish in population, will be sold back to Denmark. The war of 1864, provoked by the intrigues of Bismarck, resulted in the severance from Denmark of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein and eventually in their incorporation into the Kingdom of Prussia. The population of Schleswig-Holstein was then and is today a mixture of Germans and Danes, tho only in northern Schleswig are the Danes in the majority, and Denmark has never ceased to desire that her southern frontier be made to correspond with the natural boundary between the Danish and the German speaking peoples. The German Government has exerted every effort to stamp out of existence the Danish language in Schleswig, just as she had persecuted French in Alsace-Lorraine and Polish in the eastern parts of Prussia, but the Danish element still persists as a disturbing factor in the Empire. By the sale, Germany would solve one of her national problems, gain a large sum of ready money to uphold her falling credit and win the friendship of a neighboring country, weak in military strength but commercially important. The sum of money stipulated is said to be the same $25,000,000 which we paid to Denmark for the Virgin Islands. Even if it be true that Germany has made the reported offer to Denmark, it is probable that the Danes will not venture to buy until the end of the Great War lest the transaction appear to the Entente Allies as a subsidy extended to an enemy by a neutral.

Another Sinn Fein Plot In a discussion in the British House of Commons Premier Lloyd George announced that Germany had planned to instigate a new rebellion in Ireland similar to the Sinn Fein insurrection which was crushed in Dublin in 1916. The new insurrection was to be on the second anniversary of the first; that is Easter, 1918. Lloyd George declared that Professor De Valera, the newly elected member of Parliament from East Clare, and other agitators had been openly preaching sedition, that young Irishmen who would have been drafted into the army had they been Englishmen were arming and drilling in preparation for rebellion, and that, in view of the terrible events of eighteen months ago, no such disloyal propaganda would be tolerated. He made two highly important statements of the Irish policy of the present coalition Government. When Mr. Dillon requested assurances that the constitutional plan of the present Irish Convention would be enacted into law without delay as soon as the convention reached an agremeent Lloyd George declared that the Government would "press the House to put into legislative form the conclusions reached by the convention." This means practically that the Irish people will write their own Home Rule bill and that the Government will see that it is agreed to by Parliament or resign office. On the other hand, Lloyd George scouted the possibility of an absolutely independent Ireland, saying that "under no conditions will Great Britain permit anything of that kind."

The statement on the Irish question by Premier Lloyd George was called out by a resolution offered by John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, condemning the "policy which has been pursued by the Irish Executive Government and the Irish railway authorities at a time when the highest interests of Ireland and the Empire demand the creation of an atmosphere favorable to a successful result of the deliberations of the Irish Convention." He ascribed the growing strength of the Sinn Fein or independence faction to the unnecessary precautions taken by the Government, the arrest of men suspected of disloyalty and the proclamations issued against drilling. After a debate in which Premier Lloyd George and Chief

Secretary of Ireland Henry Duke defended the acts of the Irish administration Redmond's resolution was defeated by a majority of 211 to 78.

Evidence obtained in the United States tends to confirm the truth of Lloyd George's account of an intended Irish plot. The Department of Justice has caused the arrest of "General" Liam Mellowes and Baron von Recklinghausen, suspected of taking part in anti-British conspiracies. General Mellowes won his unofficial title by commanding a force of rebel volunteers in the Dublin insurrection. The Canadian authorities have arrested a number of Irish and Turkish conspirators at Halifax, including Dr. Patrick McCarton, called by his Sinn Fein associates the "first Ambassador of the Irish Republic to the United States."

Stopping the Strikes

The commission of investigation headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson has already achieved some success in settling labor difficulties in the West. The chief victory thus far won by the commission was the adjustment of the strikes in the Globe-Miami copper district of Arizona. Some five thousand miners have been on strike since early in July and it is estimated that about 60,000,000 tons of copper have been withheld from the market during the period of labor shortage. The plan proposed and accepted by both sides included the establishment of a workers' committee for each mine, the employment of all the men now on strike except those who refuse to abide by agreed contracts or who had been guilty of preaching sedition against the United States, and the appointment of an arbitrator by the Government.

The steel construction yards of Seattle have also reopened. The boilermakers, last to abandon the strike, voted by a small majority to return to work and thus made possible the resumption of shipbuilding. The 12,000 shipyard workers who participated in the strike have agreed to await the settlement of their demands by Federal agencies. In Portland, Oregon the unions took similar action.

The labor troubles of greatest immediate import are in the coal mining industry. Owing to the coal shortage, caused in part by strikes and in part by difficulties of transportation, Fuel Administrator Garfield has announced that it may be necessary to commandeer in the public interest ten per cent of the nation's output, both anthracite and bituminous. This requisition will be in addition to and apart from the possible seizure of the supplies of coal hoarders who are withholding fuel from the industries which require it.

The Empty Sugar Bowl

The American housewife who has devoted her ingenuity to devising attractive menus for wheatless and meatless days is confronted with a new problem. The heavy exportation of sugar to France has caused a serious shortage in the United States and something of a food panic in some of the larger cities. Food Administrator Hoover at once took action to check the rise in retail prices by issuing instructions for the distribution of the nation's stock of sugar. The refiners were called upon to diminish their sales to manufacturers of luxuries such as candy and syrups. Manufacturers of food products were given preference, especially the condensed milk companies. The ordinary consumption of table sugar was reduced by voluntary agreements among wholesalers, retailers, restaurant keepers and consumers, and local price agreements were made to prevent extortion. Dealers and consumers were cautioned against hoarding or buying in large quantities. Wholesalers and retailers were warned that an attempt at overcharge might result in the holding up of their own supply. By such measures the Food Administration has undertaken to cope with the sugar shortage, but their effectiveness depends wholly upon the economy of the individual consumer. Fortunately, the crisis will be of but a few weeks' duration, as beet sugar from the West is being hurried to eastern markets and the Cuban sugar cane crop will begin to be available in December. By the end of the year the sugar situation should be practically normal.

Can You Live on Onions?

A compilation of price variations undertaken by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that food prices as a whole have advanced by 47 per cent from August, 1913, to August, 1917. From 1913 to 1914 they advanced on the average only 6 per cent, and the outbreak of war in Europe had comparatively little immediate effect upon prices in this country. In 1915 prices descended practically to their level of two years before. In 1916, with crop shortages and heavy exports, prices rose again by 14 per cent, and our entrance into the war has brought with it an even more rapid increase.



A LONDONER'S IDEA OF US

These cartoons from the London *Sunday Pictorial* are entitled "How America Will Influence Our Lives" "The participation of the United States in the war," says the cartoonist, "can hardly fail to have a great influence upon our civilization," and he humorously suggests a few of the changes that may be brought about as the result of our close co-operation."

Flour prices this August were two and one-quarter times what they had been four years before. Cornmeal showed an advance almost as great. Potatoes went up by 87 per cent; sugar, by 77 per cent; lard, 72 per cent. Considering last year only, cornmeal doubled in price; flour advanced 70 per cent; beans, 59 per cent, and other articles increased in cost to a lesser degree. Onions were the only important foodstuff to decrease in price during the year.

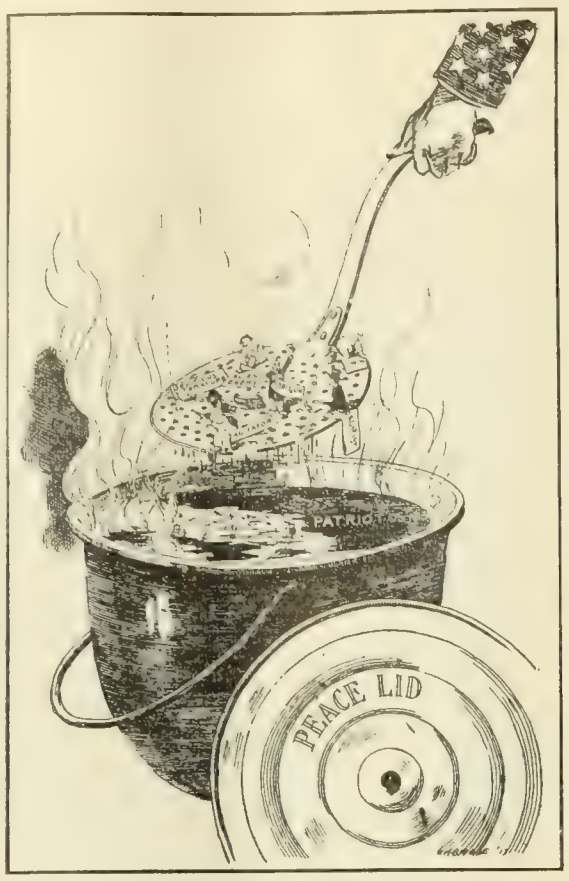
Wilson Opens Suffrage Drive

In the midst of the New York State campaign for woman suffrage, President Wilson has thrown the full weight of his personal influence to the suffragists. During the last two or three years the President has on several occasions exprest his belief that the time was ripe to extend the franchise to women; but it was not believed that with the burden of conducting the Great War resting so heavily upon his shoulders, and especially in view of the misconduct of the pickets in Washington, he would take an active part in the suffrage campaign this fall. In order to ascertain the President's position the leaders of the New York Woman Suffrage Party appealed to him in person to make a public statement. This he consented to do. In the course of a brief address the President said:

> As one of the spokesmen of a great party, I would be doing nothing less than obeying the mandates of that party if I gave my hearty support to the question of woman suffrage which you represent, but I do not want to speak merely as one of the spokesmen of a party. I want to speak for myself, and say that it seems to me that this is the time for the states of this Union to take this action. I perhaps may be touched a little too much by the traditions of our politics, traditions which lay such questions almost entirely upon the States, but I want to see communities declare themselves quickened at this time and show the consequence of the quickening. . . .
>
> It is almost absurd to say that the country depends upon the women for a large part of the inspiration of its life. That is too obvious to say; but it is now depending upon the women also for suggestions of service, which have been rendered in abundance and with the distinction of originality. I, therefore, am very glad to add my voice to those which are urging the people of the great State of New York to set a great example by voting for woman suffrage. It would be a pleasure if I might utter that advice in their presence. Inasmuch as I am bound too close to my duties here to make that possible, I am glad to have the privilege to ask you to convey that message to them.

The New York Mayoralty Campaign

This being an "off year" in politics, with neither Presidential nor Congressional contest, and with domestic problems overshadowed by the tremendous issues of the war, there are only a few elections this November which are of more than local interest. One of these is certainly the municipal election in New York City. The "regular," or Tammany Democrats, are supporting Judge John F. Hylan. Mayor Mitchel is making a campaign for reëlection as the "Fusion" candidate, but without the endorsement of any regular party. He entered the Republican primaries,



Ambrose in Rochester (N. Y.) Post-Express

THE DROSS

Seditious literature, alien enemies, agitators, traitors, pacifist propaganda must all be skimmed from the Melting Pot of Patriotism now that the Peace Lid's removal shows them up

but was defeated by William M. Bennett, who is therefore the regular Republican candidate. Mayor Mitchel is actively supported, however, by many of the national Republican leaders, including ex-President Roosevelt, ex-President Taft, Governor Whitman, ex-Justice Hughes, Senator Calder and ex-Senator Root. The local party organizers are also favorable to his candidacy, and not a few refused to support Mr. Bennett even after his victory in the primary. Most of the newspapers of the city, with the notable exception of those owned by Mr. Hearst, are working enthusiastically for Mayor Mitchel's reëlection.

The feature of the election which has made it of national interest was the introduction into it of the war issue. Mayor Mitchel has frequently declared that the election would be a test of New York's Americanism, and he summed up the forces opposed to him in the alliterative phrase, "Hearst, Hylan and the Hohenzollerns." Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for mayor, has openly taken issue with the war policy of the Wilson administration and has devoted his speeches almost wholly to propaganda for an immediate peace. The vote cast for Mr. Hillquit will be a very close measure of the strength of pacifist sentiment in New York, for a number of prominent Socialists, including John Spargo and Charles Edward Russell, are supporting Mayor Mitchel, and, on the other hand, thousands of persons who have never before voted the Socialist ticket are supporting Mr. Hillquit as the peace candidate. Mr. Hylan and Mr. Bennett are opposed to the introduction of national issues into the municipal campaign. Mr. Hylan is basing his campaign upon the alleged extravagance of the Fusion administration and its undue favoritism to certain private individuals and corporations. He also attacked the reforms recently introduced into the New York public schools (known as the "Gary system" because some of the changes introduced were first tried out in the public schools of Gary, Indiana).

The voters of the whole State of New York must decide the question of woman suffrage. Equal suffrage was placed before the voters on popular referendum two years ago, but it was defeated by an adverse majority of nearly 200,000. After being twice approved by the State Legislature, the suffrage amendment has again been submitted on referendum.

New Draft System Announced

Provost Marshal General Crowder has made public the method by which the order of summoning men for military service will hereafter be determined. The new system has no application to the 687,000 men already drafted, but it will affect all other registered men. "On a day to be fixed" a questionnaire will be sent to the men on the registration list and within a week thereafter every man will be required to return the correct answers to the questions asked of him to the authorities in charge of the draft. On the basis of this information the men will be divided into five classes. Each class will be called up for physical examination before any member of the next class is summoned, but within each class the order of liability will apparently be based on the order in which the registration numbers were drawn in the summer draft of this year. The first class includes bachelors or married men who have no one dependent on them for support and who are not skilled in any essential war industry. In most registration districts the whole of the next contingent of drafted men will be drawn from this class. The second class includes married men whose families would be able to support themselves and also skilled farm laborers or men "engaged in necessary industrial enterprise." The third class includes men with parents, brothers, sisters or foster children wholly dependent on them for support; county and municipal officers, firemen and policemen, necessary employees in the national service (including "necessary" mail carriers and custom house clerks); industrial, agricultural or technical experts, and workmen in arsenals, armories and navy yards. The fourth class includes married men with wife or children absolutely dependent upon them for support, and also the chiefs of necessary industrial or commercial enterprizes. The fifth class, supposed to be wholly exempt from the draft, includes officials of the states and the nation, ministers and divinity students, alien enemies, other aliens (this may be modified by subsequent legislation), criminals, persons permanently incapacitated mentally or physically, licensed pilots, and persons already enlisted in the army or navy.

IS ENGLAND GOING TO STARVE?

BY JANET PAYNE WHITNEY

THE English have always been celebrated for roast beef. You can still get it there. The story runs that a waiter in one of the big restaurants recently said to an habitué of the place, in discreet English-waiter style (friendly but condescending): "'Ow did you find the beef today, sir?" "Oh," replied the diner, brightly, "quite easily, thank you! I moved my potato and there it was!"

That was when the English were economizing in meat, in loyal obedience to the Food Controller. A casual observer might have gathered, during the period of that demigod's new and uncomfortable existence, that the Food Controller was intensely embarrassed at the patriotic loyalty of the average citizen. They took him so seriously! When he said "Eat less meat!" down went the meat-bills of the country, a "meatless day" was instituted in many households and some restaurants, and up went bread and vegetables. This was disturbing and unexpected. The potato supply, reduced to home-grown vegetables, was running out. The Food Controller hastened to amend the situation. "Never mind the meat!" he shouted to the country, "eat less potatoes!"

The country was puzzled but willing to oblige. Nevertheless meat and vegetables were now at alarmingly high prices. Even the patriotic citizen must eat something. This fact became apparent to the Food Controller as wheat began to run out faster than it could be grown in a country depleted of men, and a desperate appeal to "Eat Less Bread" appeared on all the hoardings.

It is a tribute to the strength of John Barleycorn in England that I did not see one poster with the request to "Drink Less Beer," altho grain and sugar, the two essentials of life of which the shortage was most acute up to the date of my leaving, a few weeks ago, were both being used in large quantities in the manufacture of alcoholic drink. To put it in the homely terms in which the people themselves would speak of it, Father could get his beer and what-not, right along, but Mother could get little bread or flour, and sometimes *no* sugar for the children's food. Strange that even in a time of national and international crisis, the poor man's luxury drink should rank as a necessity before his children's body-building food. And the result of this discrimination? I have known the members of a contingent ordered to the front to spend the last night of their sojourn in their native land, in memory-and-sense-drowning carousal, and thereafter the less tipsy to wheel the helplessly drunk in wheelbarrows to the train.

I knew of a colonel who to prevent this kept those of his command who were about to go to the front, locked up in a large room for several hours before their departure. To such humiliating shifts did the brewing vested interest bring those Englishmen who wished to protect their weaker brethren from, in their own persons, publicly degrading the nation. The private degradation, more serious by far, pursued its way unchecked, save by tinkering methods.

Mrs. Whitney is an Englishwoman who has been until recently one of the managers of a London bureau for women's war service, where she has had wide opportunities to study England's economic problems. — THE EDITOR.

THE worst of the Food Controller's tiresome and exasperating situation was that he could not control! He could only, it appeared, make piteous appeals and counter-appeals to the British public. He could not stop corn and sugar being used wastefully in the production of drink and cause them to be carefully conserved and fairly apportioned for the production of food. He could ask that no more icing should be used on cakes, that fancy confections of all kinds should be very sparingly made, that every housekeeper should limit herself to half a pound of sugar per head per week for her household, inclusive of pies, puddings, cakes and other things made: and appear distractingly like a man feverishly trying to calk every little leak in a boat except the biggest.

His efforts, at any rate, were warmly backed up by at least the English middle class. Cakes of any kind have become a rarity at their tea-tables, and those that appear are probably sweetened by dates instead of sugar, and have vinegar in the place of eggs. The voluntary bread-and-flour ration, which the middle and upper classes were entreated to adopt so as to leave more bread and flour for the very poor, who made it their staple food, was strictly adhered to; and it *was* a ration and left one wanting more! If any one wasted a crust, its family and friends would turn upon it with horror, crying with united voice, "Eat it up, wicked! What would Lord Devonport (or later, Lord Rhondda) say?" And the Food Controller's inoffensive name became a household bogy, to flourish before innocent babes who did not want to finish their bread-and-milk.

The passion for "war economy" sometimes went to extreme lengths. There was a case in the papers of a lady who was prosecuted for throwing crusts to the birds—or rather ordering her maid to do so. Her defense, by the way, is worth mentioning as equaling, in its naïve and rather scornful candor, the curious state of mind of the prosecution. She said she had not ordered that the crumbs should be thrown to the birds, but that they should be burnt!

If I recollect rightly, she was fined £5 and tremendously reprimanded. It was necessary that an "example" should be made of these careless housewives!



International Film

Lord Rhondda, England's Food Controller

FOR the other side of the picture! The troops in a certain town in the north of England were regularly supplied by the Headquarters Commissariat with the usual liberal army rations of meat, bread and vegetables, mainly conveyed from outside, as the large number of soldiers was too much for the town's resources. Frequently many hundreds of these troops were absent for several days at a time on route-marches and maneuvers. Information of the numbers to be absent and the extent of time of absence could and would have been readily supplied to the Commissariat. But there are not wanting indications that the regular military mind partakes of the nature of machinery, and can be wound up to perform effectually and punctually a certain job, but cannot acquire the plasticity and intelligence to deal with variations in that job. The Commissariat, in fine, declined to vary the regular ration, route-marches or none, as it "would cause confusion at headquarters." It is illegal in England either to give away or to sell superfluous army rations. This is to safeguard against corruption. Consequently, in the aforesaid town, and in many others, tons of superfluous goods were either buried or burned.

Waste in the army is notorious in other ways than this. A story is told of soldiers who wanted to make a bright bonfire before their departure to the front, and [*Continued on page 217*

MY FIRST SIX WEEKS

By One of the



The men of the National Army when they first reached camp

WHEN the list of the men drafted first for the new National Army was published last July, a host of my friends telephoned or called to give sympathy and advice. Their ideas of military life were far from encouraging. They declared frankly that my constitution could not bear the strain of the work, which would be terrific. And there was my wife. By all means, urged several, I should urge exemption for her sake.

The prospect was not bright. For ten years I had been the traveling representative of an old and wealthy bond firm. I stopped always at the best hotels in the larger cities. Usually I would rise shortly after nine o'clock, call leisurely at several dignified offices, and the day's work was over. I never stinted myself on clothing and food, for my salary was not niggardly. Except for an occasional game of golf, I took no physical exercize, and I had grown fleshy and rather pale.

However, a few weeks later I left for the training camp. I accompanied recruits from every walk of life, mechanics, farmers, lawyers, business men, clerks, miners, doctors; but the greater number were young farmers.

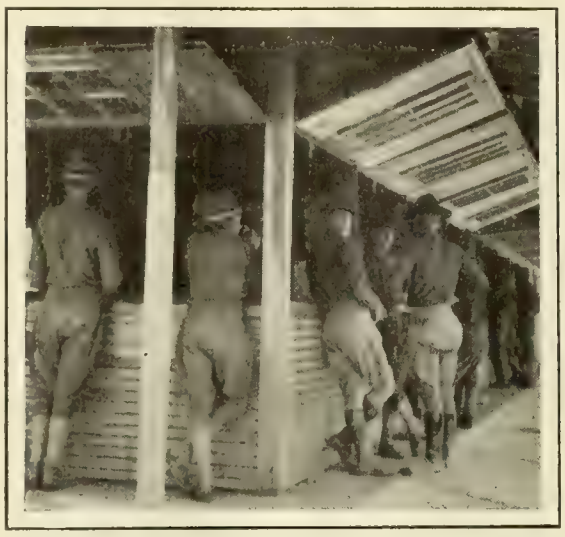
At the railroad depot we were met by a detachment of officers and privates, who lined us up with military promptness and marched us to the receiving station. Within an hour the final physical examination was completed. We were conducted to the camp quartermaster warehouses to receive our clothing and bedding allowances. Each man was given two pairs of breeches, two olive drab flannel shirts, one blouse, one hat, two pairs of shoes, one pair of leggins, three pairs of underclothes and four pairs of socks; for his bunk, each received two olive drab blankets and a canvas bed-sack, to be filled with hay. We were told that overcoats would be issued later.

That same day military life began in earnest. At the barracks (a substantial two-storied pine building, large enough to quarter two hundred and fifty men) our serious, athletic young captain informed us:

"A recruit kit, consisting of two face towels, soap, a hair brush, a tooth brush and a comb, will be issued to every man this afternoon. Your civilian equipment, clothing and unnecessary toilet articles must be returned to your homes at once. You will wear the regulation clothing—no leather leggins or fancy hats. The Government wants each man to be outfitted alike."

I felt a pang of disappointment. I had provided myself with a tailor-made uniform, athletic shoes, leather leggins and an expensive military hat. My wife had given me twelve hand-embroidered towels and two pairs of linen sheets of the finest quality. And my suit-cases contained numerous, toilet articles, soaps, oils and much else.

The captain taught us how to make up our bunks. The two blankets were doubled, folded three times and placed at the head of the small iron bed, the folded edges to the left. Shoes were put under the edge of the bed below the blankets, the toes pointing evenly outward. There was a particular spot for the smallest article. And the bunks must be kept in this order except between taps and reveille and during the hour for sweeping and scrubbing in the morning.



The canteen is one of the few camp "frills"; the men buy candy, tobacco and magazines

The occupant of the bunk next to mine was a man named Hicks, who, tho intelligent looking, wore a sullen, sour expression, which I instantly disliked. My bunk-mate on the other side was an overgrown, awkward farmer youth with powerful, grimy hands, brown teeth and dirty ears. His name was Blevins. His filthiness disgusted me.

Before noon a mess kit, containing a meat can, a knife, fork and spoon, a condiment can and a pan, was given to every man in the barracks. A few moments later the first sergeant yelled, "come and get it!" and we hurried down into the big mess hall for dinner. Out of tall, shining cans the cooks ladled boiled cabbage, roast beef, macaroni and cheese, boiled potatoes, stewed peaches and lemonade, filling each pan and cup as we filed past. This fare was a sample of the meals served to us during the next two weeks.

That afternoon we began work on the rudiments of drill. The hand salute, which, if given accurately is no simple performance, was carefully explained and practised for an hour. Next we were divided into squads of eight men to learn to keep step properly. And neither is this an easy task for a raw recruit.

Back and forth, back and forth, we marched on the black strip of drill ground between the barracks. I had never walked so much in my life, and sweat rolled from every pore. My back ached dully; my feet burned. But the second lieutenant (a youth with a pale, thin fringe above his lip) continued commanding sharply, "one, two, three, four, one, two, three, four."

Suddenly he wheeled about and came up to me briskly.

"Get in step," he shouted, glaring at me. "You're not dead yet."

The muscles of my jaws twitched, and I breathed an oath of vengeance. But I fell in step and I kept up with the count.

I began to feel ashamed of my weariness. About me men were striving with the enthusiasm and determination of candidates for a college football eleven. Deeply in earnest, they apparently enjoyed every moment. And they were learning remarkably fast—the officers frankly told us so. Before we fell out that afternoon, the captain said:

"We'll learn a song now, men. It's quite simple. Here it goes:



The company barracks at inspection time, kits laid out on the bunks and bedding just so

WITH THE COLORS

Drafted Men



A detachment of infantry recruits after a few weeks' training

"We'll hang Kaiser William to a sour apple tree,
We'll hang Kaiser William to a sour apple tree,
We'll hang Kaiser William to a sour apple tree,
As we go marching onward."

And as they sang, the whole meaning of our part in the war, the fine ideals and possessions we were to fight for, came to me with an overwhelming rush. I felt the keen thrill that I had known twelve years before on the sidelines of a close varsity football match. I sang, too, more loudly and more wholeheartedly than any one near me. From that moment on I was an American soldier.

The next day the regular schedule of training went into effect. From 5:40 a. m. until noon we stood inspection of quarters and worked at calisthenics, dismounted artillery drill, guard duty, physical drill, semaphore signaling and artillery nomenclature. From 1:30 p. m. to 4:30 p. m. we studied camp sanitation, care of health, first-aid treatment, care of equipment and clothing, courtesies and customs of the military service, rules of war, rights of prisoners of war and Articles of War. Between 4:30 p. m. and supper at 6 p. m. we polished our shoes, bathed and shaved. The regulations permitted men to wear mustaches and beards, but they must be kept neatly trimmed. We were required to bathe twice a week and to wash our hands before each meal. Our underclothing was critically inspected at least twice each month.

Hicks, Blevins and I had nothing to do with one another. Hicks continued sullen and Blevins remained dirty until noon of the third day, when both strangely disappeared.

After passing the final physical examination, each of us had been vaccinated against small-pox and inoculated to prevent typhoid and paratyphoid. There were three inoculations, the last two following intervals of ten days. These precautions were to make us immune from the diseases for three years.

The physical standard of the recruits had proven excellent. Only two per cent of the arrivals had been rejected, and at the fifty infirmaries in the camp, very few men were reporting daily, altho the authorities insisted that the slightest ailments or injuries be treated by experts.

The work steadily grew harder. For hour after hour we drilled at to the right flank, to the left flank, to the rear, squads right and squads left. We became sore and stiff, but there was no let-up. Apparently I could never learn to hold a pivot, and I made an awkward mess of changing step. The comments of the young lieutenant with the fringe of mustache became sarcastic.

I had never seen a better behaved lot of men. Saloons and cafés were strictly forbidden to sell us liquor, and the regulations dealt severely with soldiers who gambled. At first I missed my occasional cocktail, but after a week I found I could live quite easily without it.



The hand salute isn't as simple as it looks; new recruits need a good hour's practise

A remarkable change came over Hicks and Blevins. Because he had hesitated to obey an order, Hicks had been assigned to three days at kitchen police, which meant toiling over hot ranges and scouring huge pots. When he returned to regular work, he was no longer sullen, and he has never hesitated to carry out another order. A sergeant had taken Blevins in hand and bathed and shaved him until he was a new man. He had done extra duty, too. Now he needs no urging to keep himself clean.

Every evening after supper I walked over to one of the nine attractive Y. M. C. A. buildings to write to my wife. But we received no letters, for the camp mail service was not yet working. During the brief rest periods, Hicks, Blevins and I lay on our bunks, reading or trying to sleep and growing more lonesome as time passed. Then one day the letters came, and we received several apiece. Overjoyed, I forgot myself and repeated to Hicks something my wife had written; a moment later Blevins was excitedly asking us to read a long letter from his sweetheart. Instantly the three of us became friends, and we have remained friends ever since.

After this incident our evenings were no longer lonesome. We formed a habit of attending the nightly concerts and performances given by experts at the big Y. M. C. A. auditorium, under the auspices of that generous organization. We are planning to enroll soon in one of the French classes which will be held in the Y. M. C. A. recreation halls. One Y. M. C. A. director has arranged an athletic program, during which amateur pugilists will box. Hicks and I are matched for five rounds.

The Government is doing all it can to provide well for us. Our quarters are better than those used by the Regular Army or the National Guard. The bath houses are furnished with equipment equal to that found in the best gymnasiums in the country. The utmost care is taken in the preparation of the food, for mess inspectors, trained specialists, pass thru the kitchens daily, keenly alert for filth or improper cooking methods. Our mess sergeant is adding savings from his rations allowance, and soon we shall be eating delicacies, purchased from civilian merchants.

The harder I worked the more mistakes I seemed to make. But I was determined to succeed. One day my wife wrote that she was coming to the training camp for a day's visit. Much as I longed to see her, this news troubled me, for I pictured my dismay when the young lieutenant would criticize my awkwardness in her presence.

Our course (Continued on page 11)



"Back and forth, back and forth, on the black strip of drill ground between the barracks"

BOOSTING THE OLD TOWN

BY CHARLES MOREAU HARGER

EX-PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' LEAGUE FOR KANSAS

THE president of the Ourtown Commercial Club called a special meeting urging "every-business man" to be present. From long experience all knew what to expect—some money was needed for some cause. Only a bare quorum attended—mostly those who had been seen personally by the president.

"We are asked," said he, when he had called the meeting to order, "to raise five hundred dollars for the entertainment of the convention of the Ancient Order of Trustful Knights next month."

"What's the money for?" asked a dentist. "The meeting won't do me any good."

"Well it will help the town—advertise us all over the state and the delegates will spend money here."

"Thought they were to be entertained free," interrupted a hardware dealer. "I can't see where it will help my business."

"That is so, but we must decorate the town, hire the band and make a good showing."

In the end committees were appointed to pass a subscription paper among the business houses and raise five hundred dollars. The committees went in blocks of three. They entered each store, told the proprietor how much he was expected to give and presented a paper for his signature.

If he objected, the argument was, "See what your competitor gave." That brought him. The assessments were high enough to allow for 30 per cent of refusals and in the end they secured the money.

HALF of those who contributed could by no possibility reap any benefit, unless advertising the town indirectly helped them. The restaurants, drug stores and soft drink parlors profited —but how could implement dealers, hardware men, professional men and banks gain? They did not and they knew it—but their town pride cost them in the end from $10 to $25 each.

The business man of the small town is taxed beyond all reason by the subscription paper. In quick succession the committees make their rounds—county fair, Fourth of July celebration, support of the band, fair ground and city park improvement, good roads (even the farmers come in with subscription papers asking aid because a good road will "help the town"), sidewalk to the cemetery, conventions, committee expenses to secure more conventions—until many men absolutely refuse to serve on any such soliciting body. The total contributed by a business house that wants to do the right thing runs into hundreds of dollars annually.

In addition are endless numbers of beggars, funds for specific charities, subscriptions to build new churches anywhere within ten miles, solicitors for orphans' homes in adjoining states, and the legitimate dues for maintaining the commercial and other organizations of the city.

Now comes the war. Ourtown, with a population of 4500, gave $10,600 to the Red Cross, $2400 to the mess fund of the local National Guard Company, $250 to the war Y. M. C. A., and has a budget of $500 for training camp activities and $250 for soldiers' libraries. All these are worthy and the funds were given freely—but the great part came from the business men who have all the other burdens of giving heaped upon them.

There should be a way to limit the subscription paper fever that afflicts every community from the smallest town to the largest city. Is there a way to eliminate the unnecessary funds and to distribute the burden evenly over the people?

ONE western town has succeeded in remedying part of the evil. Practically all the business firms formed an association in which each agreed to stand an assessment based on their capital. Part of it was drawn and placed in the bank. Then a secret committee was appointed by the president, even the members not knowing the men who constituted it. When the solicitor for a church fund, a road fund, a fair fund or any other fund, tried to raise money he was referred to the secretary who took the request to the secret committee which decided its worthiness and appropriated from the cash on hand what seemed just as the town's share. Firms that had been giving $50 to $100 a year found their expense of this kind cut down to $25. There was no argument that "you must give as much as your competitor." The fake advertiser soliciting for a hotel register or for a livery stable clock to be surrounded by advertisements was out of a job. Hundreds of worthless advertising schemes were wiped out in the course of the year. Legitimate newspaper advertising increased. The town was better for it.

Such an organization, if it included every firm and every professional man, would save a community thousands of dollars annually. No business man objects to just contributions for worthy causes. He is willing to meet every fair demand, but every dollar that is paid out for needless purposes is a tax on his thrift and lessens his ability to build up his own community.

THESE are times when the average man must "give until it hurts." We have only begun to give for the war and wasting our energies by frittering away the hard earned surplus in a steady stream of subscription papers, without any consideration of their relative importance is poor economy. Giving may be systematized but the cold truth is that this disposition of his income is less sanely handled than any other item of the business man's expense.

In the end it is the "good fellow" who gives the larger portion. His hand goes into his pocket, his name on a check, without urging. He does not consider whether or not the object is entirely necessary. Two young women last summer collected $15 to $20 a day each for a mythical "old ladies' home," traveling for weeks thru the small towns and obtaining a dollar from each business house. They were good looking and smiling—the men fell for it. They confided that not once in a hundred times did any one ask to see their credentials—which were forged anyhow.

Hundreds of solicitors make good salaries collecting for alleged charities. Some states have compelled solicitors to take out licenses, but still they go on, gathering in the dollars because there is no system in giving.

It is not blessed to give unwisely and true conservation dictates that there should be some everyday common sense in the demands made on the business man of today. If he is to be able to meet the needs of the country in its great call for financial assistance he must make some adjustment of the disposal of such funds as he can spare. It is unfair to drain his purse for things that are of small moment. He can secure efficiency in giving if he will unite with his fellow sufferers and put into the operation sane and business-like methods.

Abilene, Kansas



"The average man must give until it hurts"

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL

THE ST. GAUDENS LINCOLN

The statesman and leader is emphasized in the statue below of President Lincoln. It stands in Lincoln Park, Chicago

Press Illustrating



"LINCOLN FREEING THE SLAVE"

But the statue below has more often been known as "Shine, Sir?" It stands in Boston The sculptor is Thomas Ball

Press Illustrating





Central News

THE CHILDREN'S CHOICE

Lincoln's love of people, his kindliness, and his sadness, too, are brought out in this statue by Gutzon Borglum. Newark children like to make it one of their favorite playgrounds





Central News

THE BARNARD STATUE

The proposal to place a replica of this statue in Parliament Square, London, has aroused a storm of controversy as to which Lincoln statue best represents our conception of him. On another page we discuss the six chief examples of Lincoln statues, all photographed here. "When doctors disagree the public is the referee"—tell us which is your choice

LINCOLN IN WASHINGTON

Daniel Chester French's statue of Lincoln (below) has just been completed for the national Lincoln building at Washington

Press Illustrating



AN EDINBURGH MEMORIAL

This is the chief British memorial to Lincoln now. It was made by J. Patrick in memory of Scottish-American soldiers

Press Illustrating





© International Film



Pictorial Press

MAKING FRIENDS ALONG THE WAY

A hospitable young Londoner whose favorite reminiscence in years to come will be the tale of how she shook hands with a Sammy

Girls somewhat older find the Sammies' coming an event, too. This incident in international courtesy was photographed in Paris



Kadel & Herbert

"LET ME TELL YOU HOW WE DID IT!"

A French veteran of 1870 swapping stories with an American



British Official Photograph

"THAT'S A LOT TO CARRY"

Sammy is much impressed by the quantity of Tommy's luggage



Pictorial Press

(c) Committee on Public Information, from International Film

SAMMY IN THE TRENCHES

The American army in France—and it is more of an army than most of us over here realize—has had its first chance at actual fighting; "a contingent of some battalions of our first contingents," reads the official report, "in association with veteran French battalions, is in the first line trenches of a quiet sector on the French front. Our men have adapted themselves to actual trench conditions in the most satisfactory manner"



GET YOUR GAS MASKS ON!

Seconds are precious when the warning gong is sounded for a gas attack, and drills to develop speed in adjusting the gas masks are one important phase of Sammy's training for the trenches. This photograph and the one above come from one of the training camps in France, where American soldiers are being given a short period of intensive training before they are sent forward to the first line trenches



Kadel & Herbert

AMERICAN TROOPS GO OVER THE TOP

Coincident with the news of our soldiers' first fighting comes this photograph of a recent practise charge under the same conditions

PHANTASMS OF WAR

BY AMY LOWELL

The Independent takes pleasure in announcing that it will print from time a time a series of poems on the present great crisis by Amy Lowell, the author of "Sword Blades and Poppy Seed," "A Dome of Many-Coloured Glass" and "Tendencies in Modern American Poetry." This series, "Phantasms of War," is remarkable as showing America's reaction to the horror of events, to the hideous fantasticality which this war has let loose and which we are just beginning to comprehend fully in this country. As the Dutch artist, Raemaekers, sketched this same "dance of death" for his countrymen, so does the American poet show it for us. And these poems are no mere essays of imagination. Terrible as they are, each is strictly based upon facts. Did America need arousing to the war, these poems would act as a trumpet-call.—THE EDITOR.

The Cornucopia of Red and Green Comfits

"In the town of Bar-le-Duc in the Province of the Meuse in France the Prefect has issued instructions to the Mayor, the schoolmasters and the schoolmistresses to prevent the children under their care from eating candies which may be dropped from German aeroplanes, as candies which were similarly scattered in other parts of the war zone have been found to contain poison and disease germs."—Daily News Report.

Currants and Honey!
Currants and Honey!
Bar-le-Duc in times of peace.
Linden-tassel honey,
Cherry-blossom, poppy-sweet honey,
And round red currants like grape clusters,
Red and yellow globes, lustred like stretched umbrella silk,
Money chinking in town pockets,
Louis d'or in exchange for dockets of lading:
So many jars,
So many bushes shorn of their stars,
So many honey-combs lifted from the hive-bars.
Straw-pale honey and amber berries,
Red-stained honey and currant cherries.
Sweetness flowing out of Bar-le-Duc by every train,
It rains prosperity in Bar-le-Duc in times of peace.
Holy Jesus! when will there be mercy, when a ceasing
Of War!
The currant bushes are lopped and burned,
The bees have flown and never returned,
The children of Bar-le-Duc eat no more honey,
And all the money in the town will not buy
Enough lumps of sugar for a family.
Father has two between sun and sun,
So has mother, and little Jeanne, one,
But Gaston and Marie—they have none.
Two little children kneeling between the grape-vines,
Praying to the starry virgin,
They have seen her in church, shining out of a high window
In a currant-red gown and a crown as smooth as honey.
They clasp their hands and pray,
And the sun shines brightly on them thru the stripped Autumn vines.

Days and days pass slowly by,
Still they measure sugar in the grocery,
Lump and lump, and always none
For Gaston and Marie,
And for little Jeanne, one.
But listen, Children. Over there,
In blue, peaked Germany, the fairies are.
Witches who live in pine-tree glades,
Gnomes deep in mines, with pickaxes and spades,
Fairies who dance upon round grass rings,
And a Rhine-river where a *Lorelei* sings.
The kind German fairies know of your prayer,
They caught it as it went thru the air.
Hush, Children! Christmas is coming.
Christmas, and fairies, and cornucopias of sugar-plums!

Hollow thunder over the Hartz mountains.
Hollow thunder over the Black Forest.
Hollow thunder over the Rhine.
Hollow thunder over "Unter den Linden."
Thunder kettles,
Swung above green lightning fires,
Forked and spired lightning
Cooking candy.
Bubble, froth, stew!
Stir, old women;
Stir, Generals and spur-heeled young officers;
Stir, misshapen Kaiser,
And shake the steam from your up-turned moustachios.
Streaked and polished candy you make here,
With hot sugar and—other things;
Strange powders and liquids
Dropped out of little flasks,
Drop—
Drop—
Into the bubbling sugar,
And all Germany laughs.
For years the people have eaten the currants and honey of Bar-le-Duc,
Now they will give back sweetness for sweetness.
Ha! Ha! Ha! from Posen to Munich.
Ha! Ha! Ha! in Schleswig-Holstein.
Ha! Ha! Ha! flowing along with the Rhine waves.
Ha! Ha! Ha! echoing round the caves of Rügen.
Germany splits its sides with laughing,
And sets out its candles for the coming of the Christ-child.

"Heilige Nacht!" and great white birds flying over Germany.
Are the storks returning in mid-Winter?
"Heilige Nacht!" the tree is lit and the gifts are ready.
Steady, great birds, you have flown past Germany,
And are hanging over Bar-le-Duc, in France.
The moon is bright,
The moon is clear,
Come, little Children, the fairies are here.
The good German fairies who heard your prayer,
See them floating in the star-pricked air.
The cornucopias shake on the tree,
And the star-lamps glitter brilliantly.
A shower of comfits, a shower of balls,
Peppermint, chocolate, *marzipan* falls.
Red and white spirals glint in the moon.
Soon the fairies answered you—
Soon!
Soon!

Bright are the red and white streaked candies in the moonlight:
White corpse fingers pointing to the sky,
Round blood-drops glistening like rubies.
Fairyland come true:
Just pick and pick and suck, and chew.
Sugar and sweetness at last,
Shiny stuff of joy to be had for the gathering.
The blood-drops melt on the tongue,
The corpse fingers splinter and crumble.
Weep white tears, Moon.
Soon! So soon!

Something rattles behind a hedge,
Rattles—rattles.
An old skeleton is sitting on its thighbones
And holding its giggling sides.
Ha! Ha! Ha!
Bar-le-Duc had currants red,
Now she has instead her dead.
Little children, sweet as honey,
Bright as currants,
Like berries snapped off and packed in coffins.
The skeleton dances,
Dances in the moonlight,
And his fingers crack like castanets.

In blue, peaked Germany
The cooks wear iron crosses,
And the scullery maids trip to church
In new ribbons sent from Potsdam.

THE WAR AS I SAW IT IN TURKEY

BY AMBASSADOR ABRAM D. ELKUS

TURKEY, even in times of peace, presents a most complex problem. Government is no simple task because of the intricacy of the elements composing the population. Unlike most other countries, there are peoples within the nation who will preserve a separate identity, and this individuality is to some extent officially recognized by the Government.

Tho the land owners and the office holders are chiefly drawn from the Mohammedan Turks, the great bulk of Mohammedan Turks, together with the Arabs and Syrians, are peasants and farmers. In between these two social grades comes the middle class—the mechanics, tradesmen, bankers, shopkeepers and business men. They are, on the one hand, Armenians, Syrians and Greeks, who are for the most part Christians, and on the other hand, are Jews. Each of these sects and races has its separate official leader, who is both a political and religious head. The Roman Catholic Armenians, the Protestant Armenians, and the Greeks, have each their Patriarch, while the Jews have their Grand Rabbi. In addition to their usual ecclesiastical authority, all of these dignitaries possess some degree of temporal power, which is either granted or recognized by the Government.

These problems already in existence were further greatly complicated upon the outbreak of hostilities. For many years prior to the war most of the nations of the world, the United States included, possest certain rights granted to them by treaties with Turkey. Consular Courts were provided for which had jurisdiction over disputes between Turks and foreign citizens; further, the various diplomatic representatives were given authority over their own countrymen.

When Turkey went into the war she attempted to terminate these treaties, or capitulations as they were popularly termed. To this attempt the United States did not assent, claiming that the treaties were not one-sided and could be dissolved only by mutual consent. This, of course, rendered the situation more difficult of solution by diplomatic officers.

The American Embassy, besides having the protection of American interests, had intrusted to its care the interests of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, San Marino, and Switzerland, the last being the only neutral. The peo-



ples of these countries all looked to the American officials for protection. Besides the foreigners, the Armenian and Syrian Christians and the Jews, not only in Palestine but thruout Turkey, looked to America for food and for money. They besought of American representatives such protection of life and liberty and such assistance as could be rendered.

In addition to this, there were in Turkey thousands of British prisoners captured at the Dardanelles and in the Kut-el Amara campaign, and many thousands of Russian and other prisoners of war, to be cared for. There were also many Americans in Turkey engaged in missionary, educational and charitable work. All of these, together with other foreign subjects who were living and doing business in Turkey, were in continual need of help and protection. So the day's work began early and never ended; the week's work was seven days long and there were no holidays.

OUTSIDE of the purely diplomatic work there was the good work of helping the poor, the oppress and the starving of all faiths and nationalities. In this the American Embassy gladly took a leading part. Food and clothing were purchased and soup kitchens, at which thousands were fed daily, were established. The oppress were relieved when possible and the sick were treated, but it all required constant effort and daily work and organization.

To clothe and feed the prisoners it was necessary to establish a purchasing and manufacturing bureau. Cloth was ordered made and then was sent to be manufactured into garments. Raw leather was purchased and shoes ordered long in advance, for it was impossible to buy anything ready made. Food in quantities had to be bought greatly ahead of time. All the funds for this relief came thru the American Embassy and it was no simple task to obtain the best returns for the money expended.

As the war progressed poverty and hunger increased day by day. The city streets were crowded with beggars, many of them children. Sickness, including the dreaded typhus, became more and more prevalent.

Occasionally, strange sights which shocked Western sensibilities were to be seen in the streets. One day we awoke to find the bodies of ten men hanging in the public square of Constantinople. Rumor was rife among the awed and curious crowd of onlookers. Some said the men had been deserters, others said they were spies. No one knew positively what they were, but by all they were regarded as an example of warning.

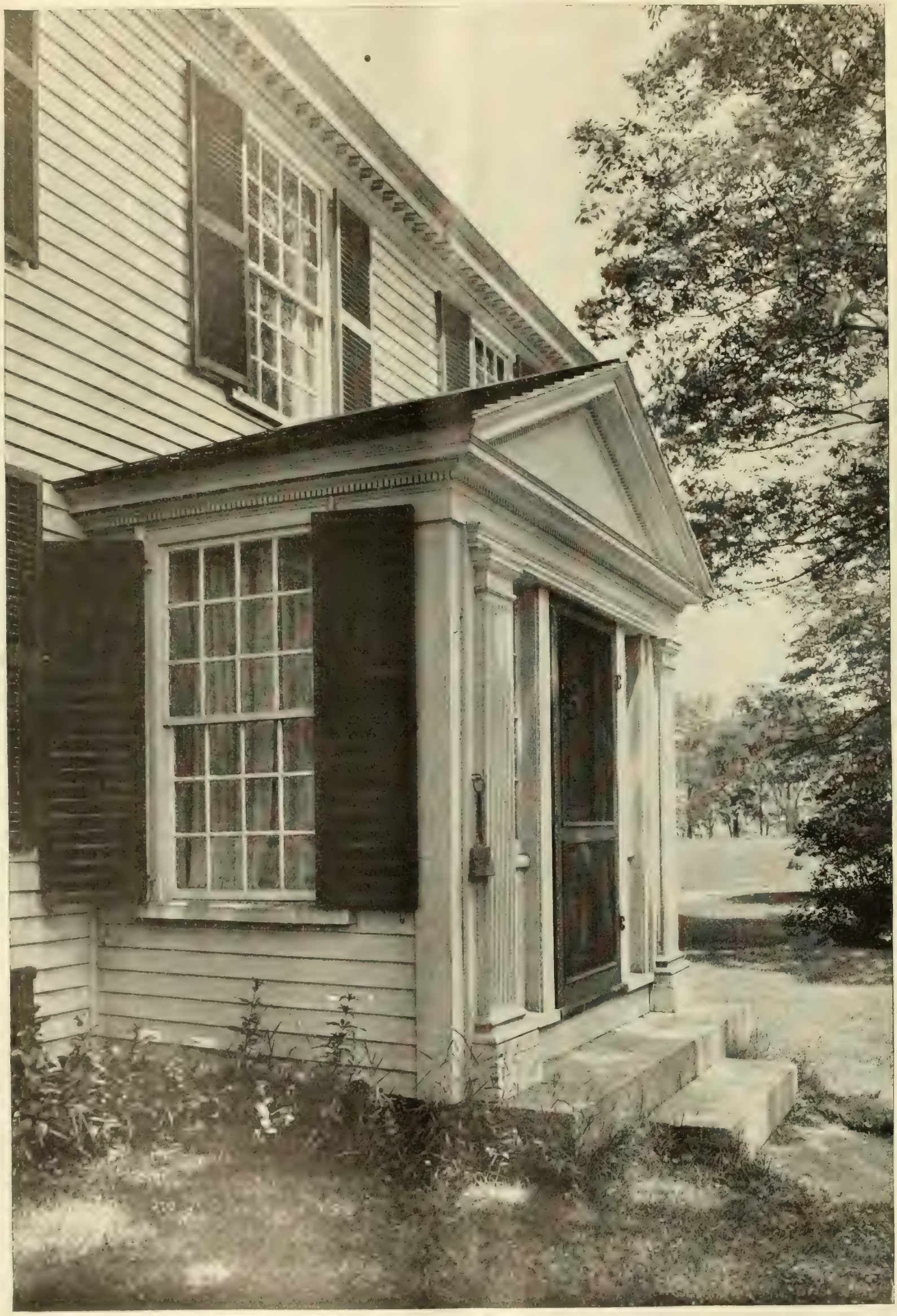
WHEN diplomatic relations with the United States were broken by Turkey, all Americans were advised to leave. Many did so, but many of the missionaries, the workers in the American schools and colleges and the physicians and nurses, both men and women, in the American hospitals decided to remain faithful to the call of duty, irrespective of hardship and danger and disease. They are there now, permitted to carry on their fine work, deserving of the admiration and gratitude of their countrymen.

On our journey from Turkey to Switzerland every courtesy was shown us. To travel, as we did, thru Turkey, Bulgaria, Serbia, Austria, Switzerland, France and England in ten days is an exceptional feat in these times.

The fields of Bulgaria, Serbia and Austria seemed to us as we passed to be well tilled and cared for. Food scarcity was everywhere encountered until we reached Switzerland, where butter, eggs and meat were to be had in plenty.

We visited the western front, where the great guns never seem to stop their fearful thunder; and then across the smooth seas, in a ship, darkened each night, fearful of the dreaded submarine; and so home, to see the Stars and Stripes floating everywhere, to the land of plenty and sunshine, only touched by the knowledge of war and as yet without its sorrows.

New York City



BRIGHT, [illegible] LOGS, CANDLES, BIG CHAIRS AND BOOKS,
AND ALL THE INDOOR JOYS OF AUTUMN TIME,
ARE HIS WHO ENTERS SUCH A DOOR AS THIS

The Countryside

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO SENSIBLE AND EFFICIENT COUNTRYSIDE LIVING : BETTER HOUSES : BETTER ROOMS : BETTER GARDENS : BETTER ROADS AND BETTER TOWNS FOR THOSE WHOSE INTERESTS LIE BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE FARM

MAKING THE HOUSE LIVABLE

BY AYMAR EMBURY II



Slate is the right roof for this Detroit residence. Joy Wheeler Dow, Architect

WHETHER you build your house of stone or stucco, brick or wood, there are certain matters more prosaic and less fascinating than the designing of plans and the choice of the principal materials, but which must be properly understood if the house is to be built with intelligent economy and to be, after it is built, truly livable.

I do not believe there is any branch of building construction which is so little understood technically as the question of paint. The manufacturers furnish reports of tests so at variance that it is almost impossible to arrive at any just conclusion on the subject. It is perhaps fair to say that any of the high-class and reputable firms who make ready-mixt paints produce at least one grade which, regardless of the constituents of which it is composed, is durable, will hold its color and will not peel or blister, if properly applied. On the other hand, the common custom is to mix the paints at the job, and I cannot advise too great care in overseeing this part of the work to make sure that constituents of good quality are used.

Paint is composed of two separate elements, one the medium, the other the pigment, and the materials most commonly employed for these two purposes are raw linseed oil and white lead. If the linseed oil is of good quality, the white lead thoroly divided and well mixt into it, and if the job can dry without being covered with dust and dirt, a fairly durable coating will result.

But as one can never depend upon the weather, it is usually necessary to add some volatile oil, such as turpentine, to make the paint dry more quickly and this tends inevitably to lower the quality of the work, especially if too much is used. Many good painters recommend the use of a little ground white zinc with the white lead, and zinc will probably make the paint hold its color somewhat better since white lead and oil used alone have a tendency to turn yellow. White lead and zinc together, mixt in oil and turpentine, are probably the best things to use for interior work. Most colored paints are made by mixing ground colors with the white lead and white zinc. There are very few, if any, which will not fade, so in determining the colors to be used one must allow for a certain amount of fading.

Our Colonial ancestors had only a few colors, all of which had metal bases: white lead (carbonate of lead) and white zinc (zinc oxide) for white; lead oxide for red, the old red barn; and copper and arsenic oxides for green, this latter being the well-known "Paris" green. The beautiful green blinds which we see on the old farmhouses were painted with this Paris green, which when it is first applied is the rawest, greenest green imaginable, but fades into quiet, lovely tones. As the process takes time, we now mix our paint at the beginning to match the colors to which the old work has faded and, if the right colors are not used, we find after a few years, perhaps after a few months, that the effect has been lost and that we must repaint. Most good painters, however, have a fair knowledge of what is going to happen to paints altho they may have no idea of the chemical processes which take place. I would advise, therefore, that the painter be given samples of the colors which it is desired to obtain and be permitted to use his discretion in mixing the paint, so that after the preliminary fading process has taken place these will be the colors of the house thru a long period. One thing should be remembered in this respect: samples are very deceptive. It is best to see a house which has the proper colors and then make the samples at that house, when it will be found that small samples do not apparently resemble the large surfaces which they actually match. [Continued on page 250]



A picturesque roof of irregular thatch. House designed by Harrie T. Lindeberg



Paint is important! The white clapboards and green shutters of the Loring house at Old Roxbury, Massachusetts, built in 1757, set modern architects a good example

PLANTS THAT LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES



BY WILLIAM C. McCOLLOM

ONCE in a while I find a person who fancies that greenhouses are about as democratic as Russia under the regime of Mr. Nicholas Romanoff—that they belong exclusively to the idle rich who, like that gentleman, are "fond of flowers." But, as a matter of fact, to have and enjoy a greenhouse you needn't be rich and you mustn't be idle.

Greenhouses can be purchased to suit a purse of almost any size; they vary in dimensions and material to such an extent that they may cost a few hundred dollars or many thousands. If one does his own work, a greenhouse is possible on an income considerably below what used to be the tax-exemption limit. It's much the same as with the automobile; you can get a lot of fun from either a limousine or a flivver. With the small greenhouse, one must be prepared to do the gardening, but that is the joy of it. I know several women who own small greenhouses and do all their own work, and they not only do it well but enjoy every minute.

Have you ever stopped to consider the full value of a greenhouse, or have you just thought of it as a place where a few flower aristocrats are comfortably coddled? Consider for a moment what a small greenhouse means to the garden—vegetable or flower seedlings of all kinds started in February or March instead of outside in April or May, hundreds of strong young plants all ready to set out just as soon as the weather adjusts itself, bedding plants in quantities raised from cuttings of stock plants, propagation by cuttings or seeds, numerous plants for the perennial border. It has no end of possibilities in the hands of a skilful operator.

The greenhouse is an all-year proposition and not just a winter sunshine shop. There is no season of the year when there are not a hundred and one different uses for the greenhouse—flowers for cutting, pot plants for decorative work, vegetables for the table, fruits of various kinds, besides many little things that a garden-lover delights in that are not procurable elsewhere.

Forcing bulbs of various types is one of the most interesting things you can do in the greenhouse. They are easily grown, and they occupy little bench-space. When the bulbs are first brought in to force, they are kept under the benches until they have practically completed their growth and need be brought up to the light only for a few days to finish them. The bulbs are inexpensive, the flowers last a long time when cut, and they are not at all fastidious in their cultural requirements—in short, they are ideal flowers for the amateur.

All types of the tulip can be forced, and the narcissi are good forcers, from the small Pheasant's Eye type to the large Trumpet. The sweet-scented hyacinths are also very popular, with their fine range of colors, especially the blue types, and both the Dutch and Roman type force well. Other good forcing bulbs are the allium, Spanish iris, ornithogalum, etc.

SUPPOSE the outside benches of your greenhouse are planted with carnations, which will do very well with a night temperature ranging from 50 to 55 degrees. For an 18 by 25 foot house we should get about 200 plants in the outside benches, which are three feet wide and approximately fifty running feet (planting the carnations about one foot apart and four plants across the bench). Under good cultivation the plants should average sixteen flowers each for the season, from October to May inclusive, and on this basis we find the house should produce about 3200 flowers, or 400 per month during the flowering season, besides leaving us the center bed for other uses! Carnations are usually propagated from cuttings which are stuck in sand during December and January. The young plants are potted up when rooted and carried along in pots until the latter part of May, when they may be planted in the field or benched. Field planting is preferred as it releases the greenhouse during summer for other purposes. In late August or early September the plants are lifted from the field and benched and are then grown continuously until they are discarded the following summer.

Snapdragons are a good companion crop for the center bench. They have a very good range of colors, and the flowers keep well when cut. The sweet pea, too, does very well on the center bench under the growing conditions of the carnation. The plants are usually started from seed during August and will begin flowering in December and continue until very warm weather. They can be grown in large pots or the seed can be sown directly in the benches.

There are still other flowering plants for the carnation house—stocks, mignonette, primula and numerous annuals such as arctotis, calendula, salpiglossis, etc. Or you may prefer some of the hard-wooded forcing plants; lilac, wisteria, deutzia, cytisus and rhododendrons are all dependable, but of course it is understood that the other crops mentioned must be reduced somewhat in order to make room.

The space under the benches of the greenhouse is very valuable and should not be wasted. Mushrooms can be raised by using a drop curtain or other device to exclude the light. All crops grown under the benches, indeed, do better if a curtain of some kind is fastened to the side of the bench to keep out the light. In this manner are grown asparagus, sea kale, chicory and rhubarb. These crops, with the exception of the mushroom, force from roots, and are therefore not only easy to grow but quick to yield results. The roots are planted under the benches in prepared beds and, if they have been properly matured and ripened, will start active growth in a few days.

It is in spring that one fully appreciates greenhouse possibilities. Bedding plants are given an early start, and fine pot-grown plants of one's own raising are available at the proper time to set out. Cannas, heliotrope, alternanthera, lantanas, coleus, geraniums, ricinus, dusty miller and ornamental grasses can all be prepared this way for bedding.

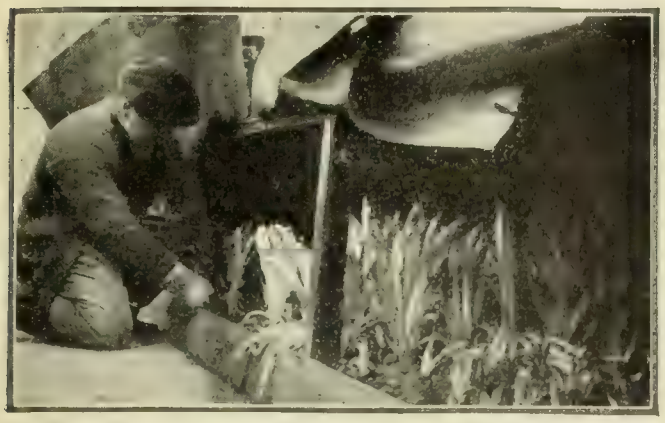
Just think of the high standard of your vegetable garden with your own little greenhouse reinforcing the garden patch outside. Artichoke, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, eggplant, lettuce, peppers and tomatoes should be started during February or March to give the best results. In fact, there are few vegetables that are not improved in quality and hastened to maturity by an early start



The lean-to is an economical type of greenhouse



This is how a lean-to looks inside—plenty of space



With a drop curtain to keep out light you can grow mushrooms or asparagus under the benches

in the greenhouse. If you have the space, sow beets, carrots, leeks, onions, parsley, herbs and even corn in pots.

Then the flower garden will be deeply in debt to the greenhouse, with its multitude of varieties, some of which are made possible only by the early start. All of the house-sown plants are in flower weeks before any plant seeded outdoors could possibly bloom; asters, salvia, petunias, dahlias from seed and lobelias are only a few of the many cut-flowers that are handled in this manner.

During summer the greenhouse can be used for a number of purposes. Summer-flowering bulbous plants such as achimenes, yellow calla, tuberous begonia, gloxinia, or the beautiful leaved caladium can be grown, or a crop of high quality melons can be easily raised and will surpass any outdoor-grown product. Potted fruit is another possibility, if one prefers something to eat instead of something pleasing to the eye.

The standard summer use for the small greenhouse is for the chrysanthemum. One does not get summer flowers, but one does get a crop of flowers in the fall when they are at a premium and fully appreciated. It will facilitate matters in a small greenhouse to grow them in pots, as they can be moved about easily to make room for other crops.

If the greenhouse be devoted to roses and the crops that can be grown with the roses, the variety is reduced to some extent, but there is still a wide field to select from. If tea roses are planted they will do well in the side benches, but American Beauties must have the center bench. I would not advise any one to attempt Beauties in a small greenhouse, for they are shy bloomers. The roses are usually planted in the bench during May and June, which, of course, eliminates some of the summer possibilities of the greenhouse, since somewhat special growing conditions must be maintained in order to have healthy plants that will stand the strain of winter forcing. There are, however, a few plants such as the poinsettia, begonia, eucharis, calla lily, gardenia and others that can be grown with the rose satisfactorily.



Fruit-growing is a fascinating possibility of the greenhouse—it furnishes food and is picturesque, too

THE space under the benches could then be used for forcing lily-of-the-valley, or one can have "dark" crops such as chicory, asparagus, mushrooms, sea kale and rhubarb. These do better, however, at a little lower temperature; the rose-house should be kept at 60 degrees.

Of course, the ideal layout is the two-compartment house where two distinct and different growing conditions are maintained. This also gives us better quality in the case of many flowers that may be started in the lower temperature and finished in the warmer compartment, such as the azalea, forcing lilies and climbing roses in tubs. Vegetables may also be grown to special advantage in this sort of house; in the coolhouse, radishes, beets, carrots, cauliflower, lettuce, spinach (both the broad-leaved and New Zealand type) and parsley; in the warmhouse, beans, cucumbers, tomatoes and even peppers and eggplant, tho the last two are hardly profitable.

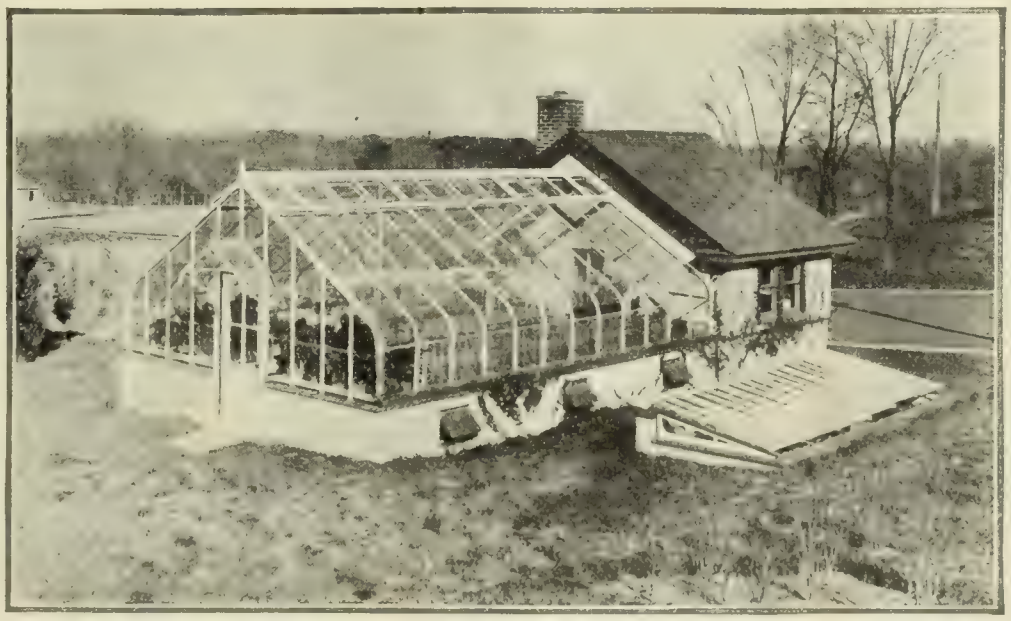
Every greenhouse, no matter what size, should have a little section of frames close by. In the spring they are used to "harden off" the various young plants before setting out; in summer they can be used for the growing of exacting crops of various kinds, or they may be used for the carrying over of numerous pot plants for winter forcing in the greenhouse, such as primula, cyclamen, etc. In the fall they become a sort of storage-pit for many of the forcing plants prior to bringing them into the greenhouse, or crops of various kinds can be grown in the frame during fall and winter—lettuce, cauliflower, chervil, watercress, etc., or pansies, forget-me-not and English daisy.

Now what does all this cost, and how can these hundred and one uses of the greenhouse be best provided for?

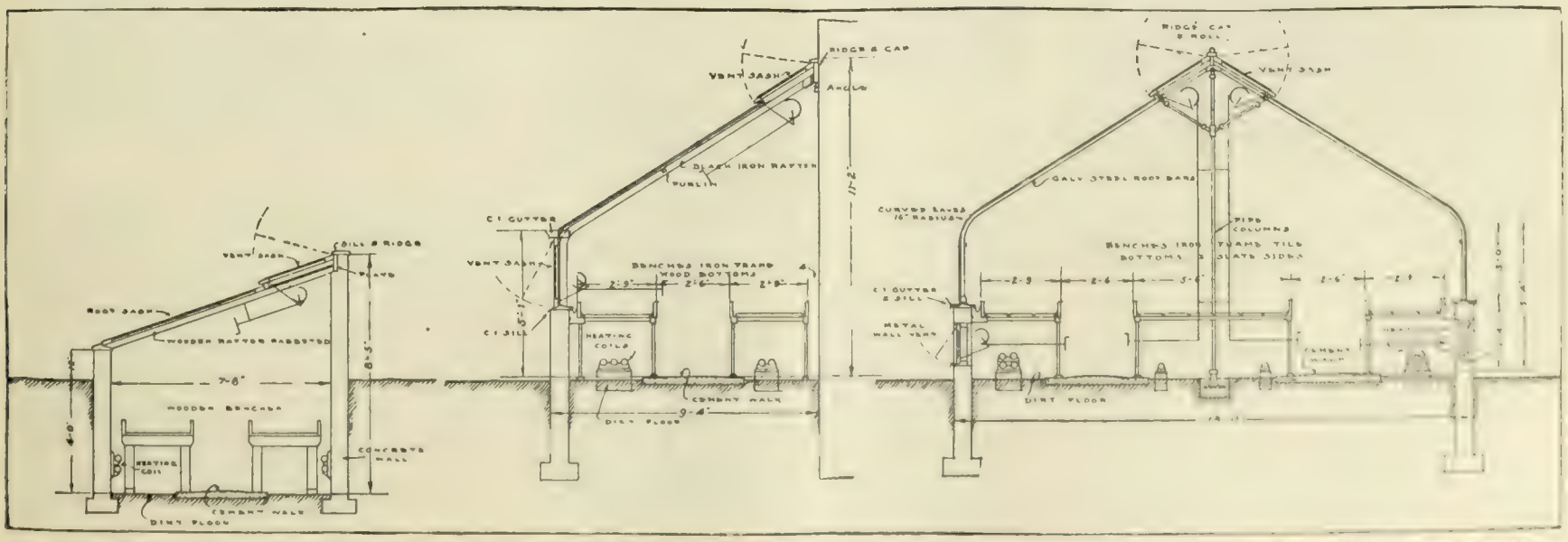
The cheapest type of greenhouse is the pit, which might be termed a glorified cold-frame. The most serious objection to it is the lack of ventilation. To offset this, however, this type of construction requires less ventilation because of the small proportion of exposed surface. The steps necessary to get in and out of the greenhouse are not the most convenient thing, but this is not at all serious. For service the pit is dependable; it is in appearance that it suffers by comparison with the house.

The pit is usually of home construction. The excavation is made to the required depth (about four feet is the average): concrete or other neces-

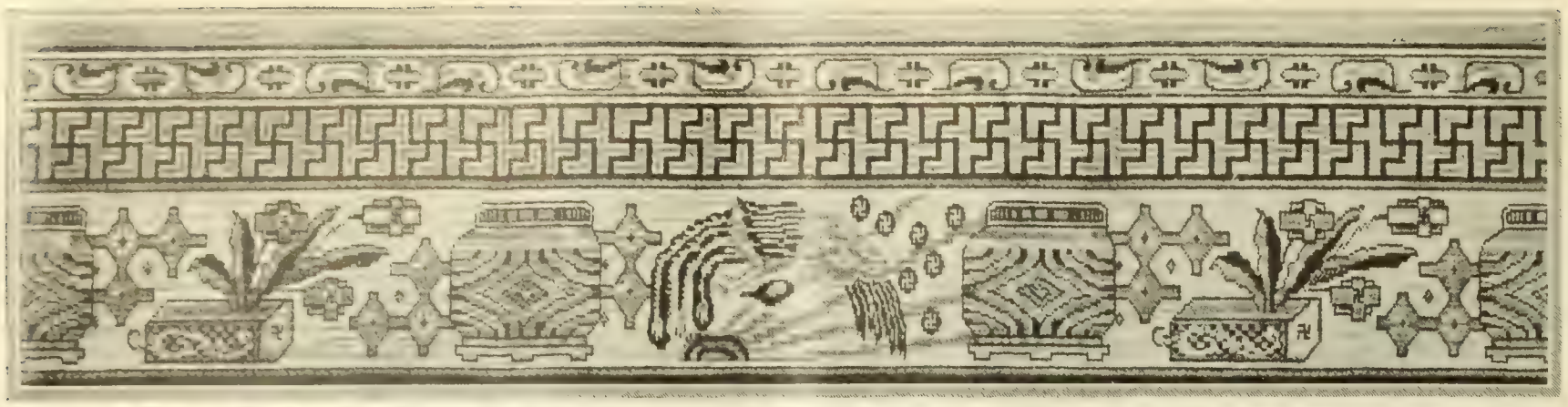
[*Continued on page 244*



Every greenhouse, large or small, should have a section of frames close by



Cross sections of a typical pit, lean-to and even-span greenhouse, showing details of construction and method of ventilating and heating



A typical Chinese border the design is a familiar one and the colors are a soft red and Chinese green and a dark blue

THE RETURN OF CARPETING

BY GEORGE LELAND HUNTER

FORTY years ago all-over carpeting was a measure of the prosperity of American families. Those who could afford it had their homes "carpeted from kitchen to attic." Bare floors were the sign of poverty or parsimony, and made the badly heated or unheated rooms look even less comfortable than they were.

When Oriental rugs came in, carpeting went out. At first small Daghestans and Shirvans and Ghiordes and Kulahs were superposed on the carpeting, usually to the decorative disadvantage of both. Later parquet and other hardwood flooring made it possible to eliminate the domestic weave.

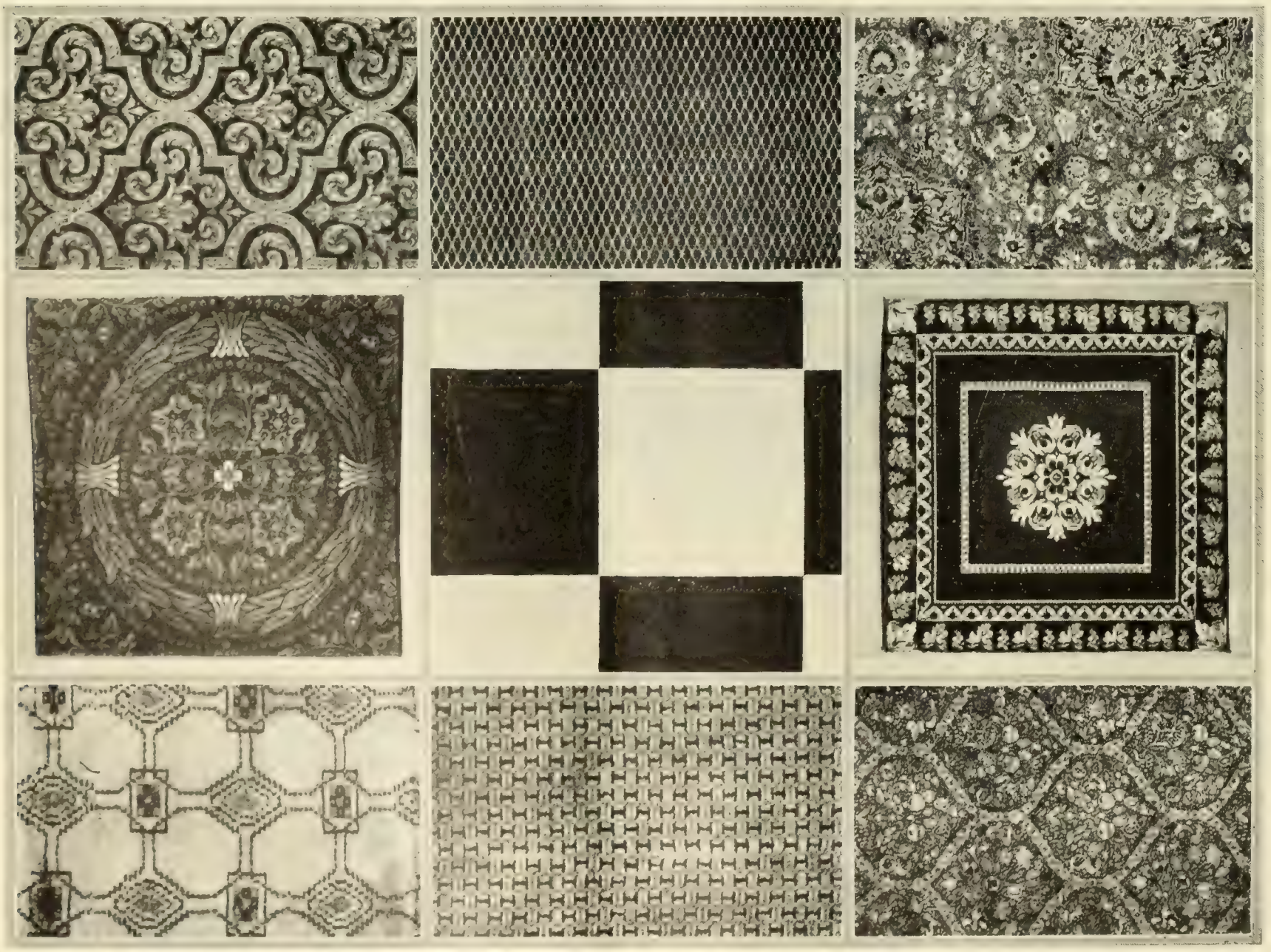
Soon it became the fashion to decry carpeting as unsanitary. Oriental rugs were commended as not only more beautiful and more durable, but also as easier to keep clean. The two-faced smyrnas and other domestic rugs, even those made by sewing together strips of carpeting, shone with reflected glory.

Before long large Oriental rugs covering all of the floor, except a narrow space around the outside, were so much in demand that special shapes and sizes were developed in the Orient for the American market. Gorevans and Tabrizes and Mahals and Muskhabads inherited the vogue that had been created by rugs free from Occidental influence.

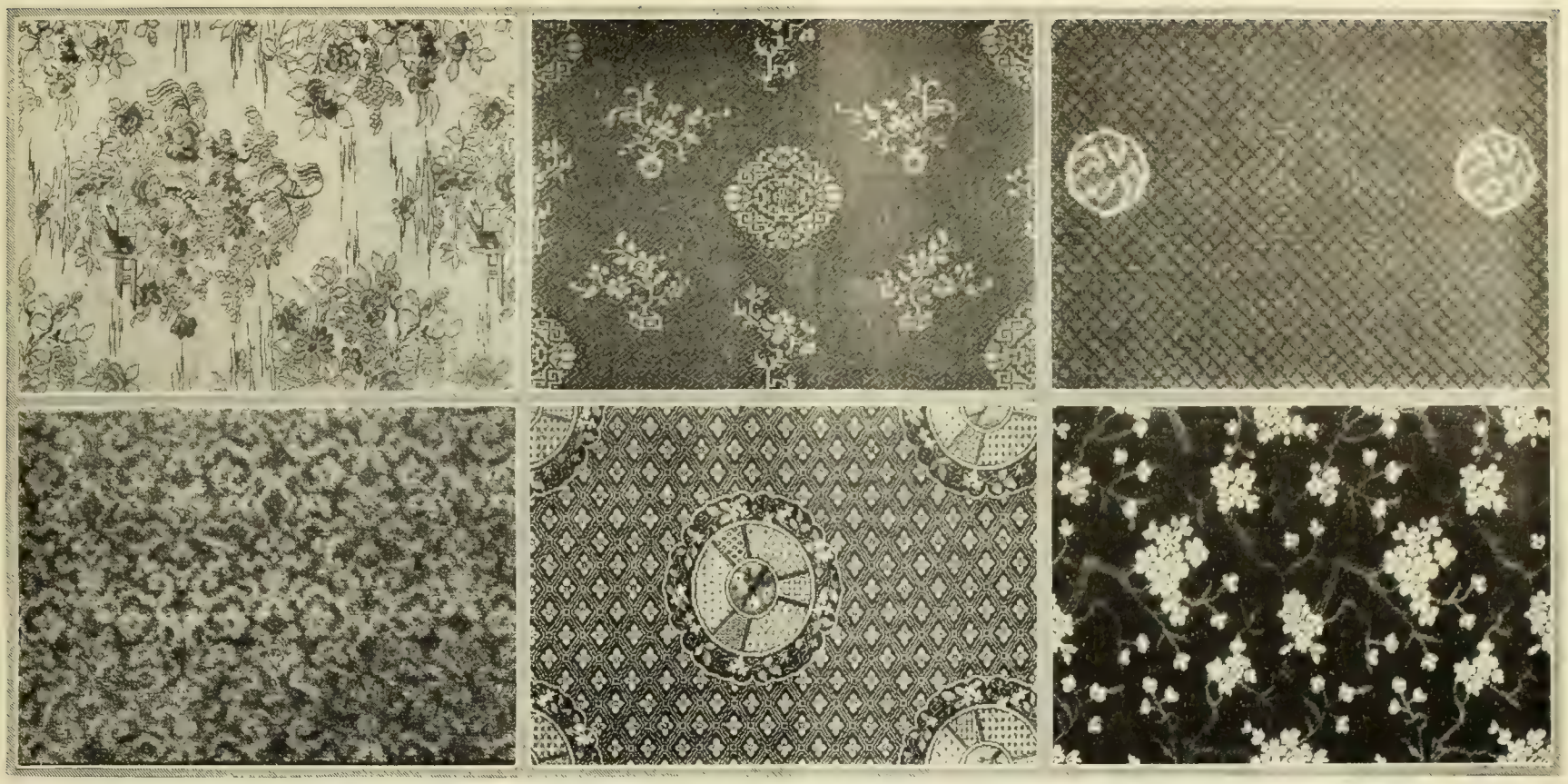
Simultaneously American manufacturers began to copy Oriental rug patterns, but of necessity modified them greatly in the machine direction. At first the borders were sewed on, but later seamless tapestries and velvets and chenille axminsters, and finally even seamless wiltons, were produced completely bordered in the Oriental manner.

Thus the knell of carpeting would seem to have been sounded. But just in the nick of time the vacuum cleaner appeared to remove from all-over carpets the stigma of "unsanitary." Now, it is quite as easy to extricate the dust from them as from rugs, and we are once again free to consider them from the points of view of comfort and of decorative fitness.

THE reason why pile carpets and rugs are the fundamental floor covering is because they swallow up so much of the light. Polished wooden floors, like ice, are



These nine carpets are of European pattern; numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 beginning at the upper left corner



Half a dozen Chinese patterns; numbers 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, beginning at the upper left corner

insecure footing not only because they actually are slippery but also because they seem to recede from the foot. All surfaces that reflect much light look farther away than surfaces that reflect little light.

Particularly in houses with connecting small rooms should strong contrasts of rugs with rugs, and of rugs with flooring be avoided. In other words, particularly in such houses should carpeting be used to bring the rooms together.

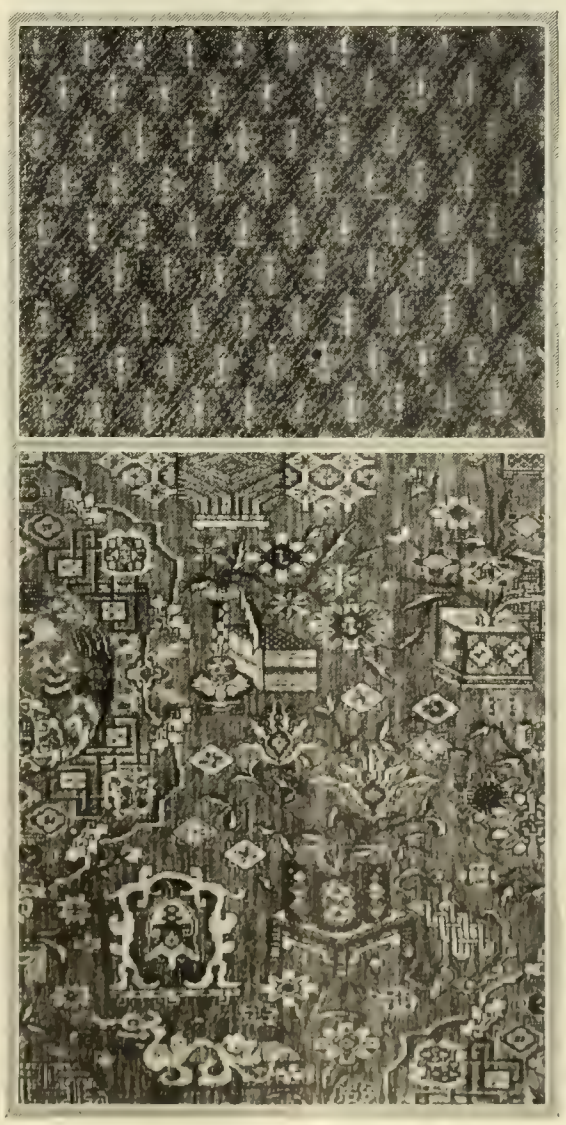
Take, for example, a living room and a dining room, opening into each other and both opening into the hall. Nothing will give the effect of space, and prevent them from fighting with one another like the same carpeting over the floor of all. If, in addition, the wall paper and woodwork of all three interiors are kept the same, there is opportunity for considerable variety in the furniture, without decorative confusion.

TWENTY years ago a large proportion of American carpet patterns were unskilful rehashes of French patterns, with contrasts hightened to please the cruder American taste. Popular also were huge roses and other flowers heavily shadowed into bold relief, so that one involuntarily lifted the foot to step over them. Now we have abjured these extravagancies, and prefer such excellent representations of Louis XIV as No. 7, or of Louis XVI as No. 8, or tiny repeats many of which inherit almost as much from the sixteenth century as from the Louis XVI and Empire (No. 9 and No. 16).

Especially popular today are Chinese patterns, some adapted direct from Chinese rugs and some from English and French eighteenth century versions of Chinese. While many of these had their origin in the Louis XV and Georgian Rococo periods, others have the calm repose of Louis XVI, or the placid sturdiness of Early Victorian and the French Restoration. In other words, these American carpetings with Chinese motifs differentiate into several types, one most suitable for use with Chippendale, another with Adam, and still another with Phyfe furniture.

Colors that Chinese patterns bring prominently forward are black and gold, and blue and yellow.

Note No. 12 with yellow motifs on a blue ground that is lined and striped in black; or No. 11 with yellow motifs on blue ground diapered with "cloud bands." No. 14 shows typically Chinese medallions; No. 10, Chinese landscape verdures on tan strié ground. No. 17, the border of which is illustrated at the top of the opposite page, is one of those designs found so often in the field of Chinese rugs, "household implements" consisting principally of the decorative and useful bric-a-brac that is found on the library tables of the Chinese "literati" (professors). The coloration is charming, soft red and Chinese green and a dark blue on strié blue ground.



An Empire pattern (above) and a colorful Chinese carpet; numbers 16 and 17

No. 15 is a typical Japanese verdure pattern and illustrates clearly the naturalistic feeling that distinguishes most things Japanese from the more skilfully conventionalized Chinese.

One of the patterns on the lower half of the opposite page (No. 2) is of Persian origin and splendidly handled, tho complicated by the introduction of dog and goat as well as Shah Abbas floral. Another pattern (No. 1) had its earliest inspiration in the huge Gothic pomegranates of the fifteenth century, tho here reshaped and with colors reblended to show the classic influence of the Renaissance. No. 6 is the wreath pattern used at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D. C., an inlaid-marble large tile effect of the ancient Roman type, resembling the once famous Eagle Head dear to our grandfathers in ingrain carpeting. No. 4, tho a Roman ceiling pattern and shadowed, is one of the most satisfactory small tile effects I have ever seen.

No. 5 consists of 12 inch plain tiles in alternating black and white. It is one of the most effective patterns ever created, especially for large halls and spacious salons. In simplicity it vies with the Caen stone paper so often used on walls by those of classic taste, and because of its texture suggests the floor just as definitely as do the carpetings in parquet patterns.

MORE obvious but not more important than the decorative are the comfort advantages of all-over carpets. If the flooring is defective, they hide it and keep out drafts. If it is cement or tiles or stone they warm it and soften it.

Significant for the health is the fact that the carpets catch and hold dust until it can be removed with the vacuum cleaner, instead of leaving it free to float in the air where lungs must continually breathe it.

Interesting to note in closing is the fact that spool axminster carpeting is gaining in popularity at the expense of wilton carpeting, which has long been regarded as the standard. Personally I prefer and professionally I recommend the looser weave, lower price, higher pile, more varied colors and softer line effects of spool axminsters, and a majority of the patterns shown in connection with this article are in that texture.

PLENTY OF CLOSET ROOM

BY MARY HARROD NORTHEND

"PLENTY of closet room!" is the cry of the practical housewife. No matter how many she has, she is sure she needs more. In Colonial times, our granddames' closets were a luxury; today, they have become a necessity. They must meet two tests of efficiency: first, they must be practical for storage purposes, and, second, they must further, not mar, the decorative plan of the interior. They range all the way from the little box-shaped space under the stairs for the holding of overshoes, to what is almost a room in itself partitioned off in the dressing room. Here they are deep and wide enough to lay a ball room dress out on each shelf. No one can afford to go without adequate closets on account of cost. You can adapt your closet to your purse as easily as to your party coat. There are on the market today woods of every price, decorative glass and wall boards, each practical in closet making.



You can break the corners of your dining room and gain valuable space by built-in china closets with leaded glass doors—but be sure they balance

TAKE the attic, for instance. It calls to mind a dusty, cobwebby spot, the delight of all children, especially on rainy days when they are allowed to pull over the trumpery to their heart's content. The old-fashioned attic was a storage place for odds and ends that might come into use some day. Piled high under the eaves were old trunks and chests filled with family belongings, packed away for sentiment's sake; cast off furniture, outgrown playthings, everything, in fact, around which memories lingered. The modern attic is cleared; the relics of olden days are packed away in moth and mouse proof closets, rendered air-tight thru the use of boards or wall boards plastered on the inside, to meet the floor. Not a crack is left, even those in the floor have been filled. Inside the door is a printed inventory showing where everything belongs. The walls are of a light color, easily washed. If clean and uninfected garments are shut up in these dust proof rooms they will be practically safe. Every housekeeper who has tried both ways comes back to the moth-proof closet for safety. While hooks in cleats on the wall hold the dresses, the further end is partitioned off into innumerable drawers, in which are deposited the household goods that formerly lay strewn on the floor of the attic.

Bedrooms often have insufficient closet space. This can be overcome by a little forethought mixt with a grain of common sense. Sometimes it is done by a large dressing room in which one of the walls is used for closet purposes. Across one side are poles for the hanging of suits or dresses, on the other, tiers of drawers deep and shallow and variously partitioned, surmounted with a row of hat cupboards, a separate cupboard for each hat. If the rest of the room is paneled in white, the same idea may be carried out here, and the rows of drawers with glass knobs will be exceedingly attractive. If there are several women in the family, two occupying a room, divide the closet into squares, by wooden partitions, thus eliminating family friction and making a convenient place for hats. Cretonne covered stands give the closet an air and save the bother of keeping hat boxes on the shelves. For the shoes, have drawers divided into sections, or a pole run across the lower part to hold the shoes on slipper trees out of the dust.

The size and shape of the closet determines its fitting. Long shallow compartments should have a double door so that one can find what is wanted without poking about and disarranging everything else. Sometimes closets are hardly larger than the depth of the hanger. Here, short poles should be introduced, running perpendicularly to the door, allowing it to open and shut without mussing the gowns. Where the ceiling is high there are many possible schemes, such as a long pole that runs about six inches below the ceiling, on which the hangers are placed. A pulley attached to the ceiling and a strong wire hoop at the end of the rope will support several hangers, each one holding heavy cloaks or seldom used dresses. A tier of shelves can be used if one has a light small step ladder at hand, preferably a ladder made to order on lines harmonious with the other furnishings and stained or enameled to match.

AN ideal dress closet sometimes not often—exists. In order to have it perfect let it be six feet wide and ten deep with two poles set in the woodwork perpendicular to the door, hat cupboards over either pole, a light in the center and a window at the end. Under the window have a home-made shoe cupboard. It should reach to the sill and be large enough for a generous depth of shoe lengths. It should be finished with two doors. Inside have two rows of open pigeon holes for ordinary shoes and below these two rows of drawers with tiny glass knobs and nickel label slots. These are for the best shoes, pale colored slippers, etc. There is just room for one pair to stand side by side in each space. In the front corners of the closet screw metal loops near the floor and higher up. These are to hold umbrellas and parasols, to prevent their falling down whenever a garment is brushed against them.

Where there is plenty of space in the house the good housewife puts aside a small room-like closet for her linen. Sometimes, however, she is forced to use a compartment between two rooms or a let-in space in the wall. The shelves should always be broad so that the sheets and counterpanes need not be folded small, and they should be comparatively close together to avoid much piling. Deep drawers can be designed to hold the pillowcases and towels or perhaps sectional pigeonholes with doors hinged at the bottom and closed with spring latches.

You need not confine your closets exclusively to the upper floors. On either side of the fireplace in the living room closets can be arranged, one to hold a woodbox with shelves above for kindling while the other conceals the victrola if it does not suit the type of furnishing in the room. Recessed cabinets with glass doors are an excellent addition to a room, as are recessed book shelves. The latter you can make yourself, using pine and painting them to match the trim of the room.

You must have a closet or corner cupboard in your dining room for decoration even if you don't need it for china. In even the smallest room a triangular cupboard can be inserted without using up any extra space. There are so many different variations of this theme that one can always work out an original design. The china cupboard or buffet was the one closet of prominence in Colonial days. Like those used today, it showed rare old china, but unlike those of today it was seldom if ever glassed in. One can buy detachable triangular cupboards that fit into the corner of the wall or can be screwed up above the tea wagon in the corner.

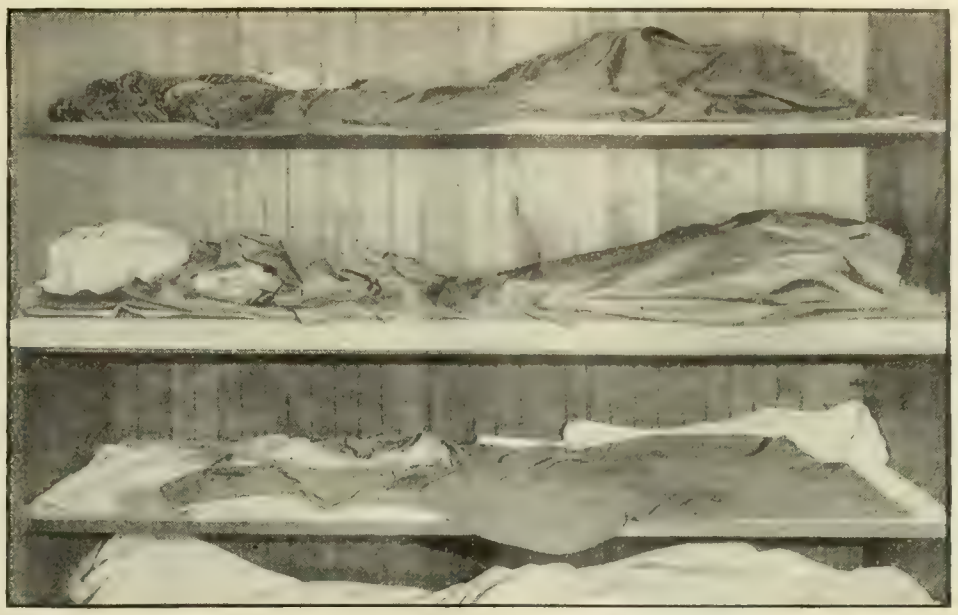
SECRET closets are a delight to every housewife. They are very simple to design and can be introduced behind the paneling in dining room, or between the studs in the wall. They can be opened by hidden hinges or fitted up with decorative hardware, and are used for preserves and syrups, to save hasty excursions to the jam closet in the cellar.

Many pantry closets have shelves placed so far apart that a great deal of space is wasted. It is better to hold to eight inches, for even if one cannot keep whole sets of plates properly piled together there is less space lost in the end. The clatter of dishes sometimes penetrates the living room and the noise can be lessened thru the use of asbestos or rubber. Old fashioned hinged doors are often used but they swing awkwardly out into the limited space of the pantry. It is much more sensible to use sliding glass doors. The cupboard nearest the pantry sink should be the one for the glass because it stands less chance of being broken.

Kitchen closets have become so much a matter of scientific patented appliances that one has comparatively little to say about them. There must be one exception and that is, the pan closets, which should be quite shallow. Cup hooks can be made use of in both this closet and the china cupboard, for the jostling of tin ware in a drawer is hard on egg beaters and other delicate utensils. Be sure to put plenty of labels on drawer cupboards and shelves.

Every house has nooks and crannies which can be converted into closet room. There is ample space in the walls between beams; tall narrow recesses can be worked out on either side of the fireplace while corners may be utilized for the placing of books. Each one of these offers to the ingenious housekeeper an opportunity to store away the more unsightly of her lares and penates.

Taking care of the family's clothes is by no means an easy job. How to keep party dresses properly is always a problem. An excellent arrangement is the one on the right, a dressing room closet with what are known as "ball dress shelves." Big, shallow drawers like those below are a very good closet supplement. If each feminine member of the family has her own drawer or her own shelf life is vastly simplified. Altho it has nothing to do with party dresses the medicine closet above the drawers is a good idea



Utilize your odd corners. All sorts of convenient shallow closets can be built into the waste spaces of an upstairs hall. Below is a tier of English sliding trays and that invaluable thing, a broom closet. In the center is a dress closet of proper hight; the gowns can hang full length on hooks and there is still room for shoes underneath. The drawer holds hats or shirt waists. If this were an ideal dress closet it would have a window. Photographs, with one exception, are by Mary Harrod Northend









A linen closet that is all it should be, broad shelves, close together to avoid folding and piling, and deep drawers



The acme of masculine luxury, hooks at the right hight shelves, sliding doors and plenty of room for

"Rockledge" a House that Fits the View

With a hillside for its dooryard and nearly the whole state of Colorado in view from the veranda, "Rockledge" possest more than the usual advantages to start with. The house and grounds have been adapted almost perfectly to their setting. A winding driveway climbs to the house near the crest in graceful curves with sloping lawns and massed shrubbery set between. The native cedars and pinions have been left as they were found except where absolutely necessary to remove them



The house itself is of the native sandstone with stucco of the same tone and so blends with its surroundings. It is impossible to label the residence as to particular style or architectural period. It is frankly an American product whose designers found their inspiration in the main in the English country home and Spanish sources. Careful study of mass, line and color as related to the site of the house are perhaps the chief elements of the success that it has attained



The inviting and home-like atmosphere of the exterior is duplicated within. The great chimney of sandstone with its hood of copper trimmed with wrought iron which extends thru two stories gives the keynote of hospitality as one enters. The entrance hall is open to the roof, with a second story gallery





A feeling of informality is given by the arrangement of the residence in three wings, two containing the master's quarters and the other the servants'. The handling of the garage so as to connect it with the main structure is worth particular notice. Unusual convenience of arrangement thruout the whole house has been achieved





The feature of the owner's apartments is the individual sleeping porches and dressing rooms, which are a part of each bedroom suite. The living room and hall are paneled with dull finished Oregon fir. "Rockledge" is the residence of Edwin H. Heath. William W. Stickney, architect



THE PAINT BOX HOUSE

BY HARRIET S. GILLESPIE



BESIDE the Boston Post Road, in the village of Rye, stands a Colonial cottage, so encompassed about by tall trees and hedgerows and box-bordered flower beds that few are aware of its presence. But around its cedar shingles much romance and history is written, and about its weathered head cluster memories of Washington, Lafayette, Rochambeau and other picturesque personages of the Revolution.

The farm on which the cottage stands was the gift of Simeon Ford to his son Ellsworth on the occasion of his marriage a twelvemonth past. The house was in a sad state of demoralization when young Mrs. Ford, with a hobby for collecting and a genius for color, set about its restoration. She and her husband agreed at the start that none of the primitive beauty of the house should be destroyed, so only the necessary structural changes were made, such as the extension and enlargement of the kitchen and the introduction of modern plumbing.

Mrs. Ford's feeling for color amounts to genius, and her decorative schemes are as daring and original as they are charming. The first evidence of her skill is seen on entering the quaint Dutch door of the house, drest with a ponderous knocker of pre-Revolutionary make. A scarlet hand-rail on the diminutive white staircase strikes the first note of colors which the festive mass of wild asters in a cream porcelain jug on the gate-legged table seems to accentuate. A single rush-bottomed chair in the foreground, with a goldframed Colonial mirror hanging against the black-and-white "calico" wallpaper, completes a composition that sets at once the decorative key of the house.

It seems eminently fitting that in the living-room the long wall-spaces, broken by the small-paned windows, should be covered with Japanese grass cloth in creamy gray, and that the ceiling and woodwork should be done in Colonial white. Neither is there any seeming inconsistency in the window-length curtains of hand-dyed peacock-green that lend a contrasting note to the room, nor in the deeper-toned velvet filling covering the floor, for they provide a sympathetic setting for the furnishings.

In the dining-room Mrs. Ford has introduced her color sparingly but effectively, not so as to startle the eye but rather to accentuate the beauty of the composition. Not far from the flame-colored chest is the finely designed corner cupboard in which the glass is divided by hand-wrought molding. Splendidly illustrative of the wealth of material in reach of the early settlers is the floor with its twelve-inch boards, now painted a rich oaken brown. No one but Mrs. Ford would have discovered the quaint wallpaper in ivory and blue with its curious design, which at a distance resolves itself into a smoky blue, but at near view becomes a veritable Alice in Wonderland collection of queer folk and odd beasts. With it the Alice blue hand-dipped curtains combine charmingly. Between tall brass candlesticks a Japanned tea-tray, decorated in burnished gold rests atop the linen chest.



It looks like an ordinary Colonial staircase here—but the hand-rail is really scarlet

One of the most delightful of the Ford relics is the old English dresser that stands beside the chimney-piece. On its oaken shelves are ranged the pewter in shining rows which catch and hold the faint reflection of the pink luster tea-set in the china cupboard opposite. Beside it is a rush-bottomed, slat-back chair which is dyed a deep flame-color; near by an ancient brass-bound trunk brilliantly illuminated in Scandinavian design. Old-fashioned, oval, braided rugs in gay tones lie on the floor. Bits of polished brass and the effulgent sheen of a copper preserving kettle, now doing duty as a wood-box, reënforce the decorative values of the larger pieces.

Often the design of such refugeed furniture is fine, while the wood is poor, and so one can forgive the liberties Mrs. Ford takes with her Colonial relics. And when another treasure in the shape of a Gothic bed was unearthed, all worm-eaten and time-worn, her decision was to highten its medieval beauty by a garb of Colonial yellow. With it quaint hook-rugs in which blue, old-rose and pale yellow predominated, with a touch of black, are used on the floor.

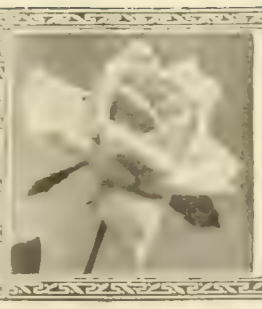
The old-time atmosphere clings to the place, and one never for a moment forgets its ancient origin, despite the fact that on all the furnishings there rests the unmistakable touch of modern art, all of which is a distinct triumph for Mrs. Ford and her love of brave color.



In the grape arbor, in season, the dessert hangs overhead



The piano of russet orange glaze [illegible]



What to Do in November

A GARDEN GUIDE BY HUGH FINDLEY

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURE IN SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE



THE GREENHOUSE

Seed Sow the seed of primrose, foxglove, asters, phlox, etc., and keep the seedlings growing in order to have early bloom.

Bulbs From the middle to the last of this month bring a few of the bulbs which you had planted the latter part of September to the light. Keep them in a low temperature. The soil should be kept moist but never wet. As the foliage shows signs of growth, increase the temperature, light and moisture.

Bulbs, daffodils, etc., started in fiber, should be planted in bowls. Care should be exercized not to break the roots or bruise the leaves which should be two to three inches in length. Artistic designs may be arranged. If the plants are kept growing rapidly they will bloom for Christmas.

Freesias and tuberous root begonias if started now will bloom in February and March. These bulbs do not need to be stored in order to develop a strong root system. The tops and roots grow equally fast in the light.

Stock Plants Keep the stock plants stored under the greenhouse benches free from insects by scattering tobacco stems over them. Never let the soil dry out. Keep it moist, not wet. Stock plants to be kept strong and healthy should not wholly be shut off from light.

Tree Fuchsia If the fuchsia was started in the spring by allowing only one stem to grow until it reached a hight of three feet, and the tip was pinched back and side buds allowed to grow to develop a large head, it should have developed a large tree shaped plant by November. Stop picking off the leaf or flower buds. Feed the plant a little liquid manure. It should be in full bloom by Christmas. A tree fuchsia started in November will bloom in March.

THE VEGETABLES

Seeds and Seedlings Sow the seed of New Zealand spinach in furrows 12-15 inches apart and one inch in depth. Protect the seed by covering it with some form of litter. Remove this in early spring and the seedlings will appear above the ground before the soil is ready to work for other crops.

Risk a sowing of wrinkled peas (Sutton's Excelsior or Thos. Laxton). Have the soil rich and mellow. Sow the seed three inches in depth.

It is not too late to set out multiplier onions. They will make an early start in the spring and follow the sets planted in September.

Plants for Next Spring Cauliflower and cabbage plants should be put in the cold frame or hotbed, protected from the frost, kept alive but not growing. Keep the temperature low, the air pure and the soil moist. Plants held over in this way will reach maturity very early in the spring if set out in a rich, warm garden loam.

Storage Celery may be lifted and stored the last of this month. It may be packed in boxes, providing holes have been made about two inches from the bottom and all around the box in order to admit air. It may also be stored in a cool cellar on the floor.

Cabbage should be pitted out of doors before the hard frosts set in.

Tie the leaves of the cauliflower together near the top, lift the plant root and all and stand them, root down, in a little soil in the root cellar.

Asparagus and Rhubarb This is the month to set out new beds of these perennials. They are both gross feeders. The soil should be made rich. The asparagus should be set in rows three feet apart and the roots planted twelve inches apart in the row. The crown should be five to six inches below the surface. The crown of the rhubarb should be about four inches deep and the plants set three feet apart. Cover these plants with a mulch of manure.

Pests If you plan to start a garden on land that is now in sod, plow it this month so as to destroy the cutworm.

Fall plowing or spading, providing it is from six to eight inches in depth, will destroy the squash-nine borer. The soil should be left in the rough so that the frosts may break up the clods and destroy insect pests that hibernate below the frost line.

Clean Up This is the month to clean out the weeds before the seed drops. Pile these partly dried weeds in your garden and burn them. Do as much cleaning this fall as possible. The spring work will demand your attention and time. Be sure that the tools are clean. Rub a little linseed oil over the metal parts to prevent rust.

Lime Apply a little lime to the soil especially if it is a clay type. Fall spading or plowing is highly recommended.

THE FLOWER GARDEN

Sweet Peas Dig into the soil 1 to 2 inches of well decayed manure. After making a trench 4 to 5 inches in depth sow the seed rather thickly and cover it with garden loam. After the frost has come to stay apply 2 to 4 inches of manure or straw over the rows in order to keep the seed below the frost line. Remove the manure or covering very early in the spring.

Hard Wooded Plants Such plants as lilac, roses, Deutzia, etc., may be lifted and potted in rich soil. The soil should be packed firmly about the roots. Do not apply water after potting. Store in a cool, dark place, under cover to protect the plants from snow and rain. They may be brought under glass later to be forced.

Tender Bulbs Store all tender bulbs such as cannas, gladioli and dahlias in sand. Place the box or barrel in a cool cellar.

Cineraria Repot early in November and keep the plants growing vigorously in order to have Christmas bloom.

Winter Protection Such plants as the Oleander and American Aloe (Century Plant) may be stored in a dry, cool cellar over winter. It should be free from gas and the temperature should always be above freezing.

Protect rhododendrons by placing hemlock or pine boughs around them. Boards may be used providing small air spaces are left.

Compost Don't burn the leaves. Mulch your wild garden with them to a depth of twelve inches. If you have some left, pile them up, throw on a few branches to keep them from scattering and allow them to decay. Leaves left for two or three years and mixt with a little garden loam make a fine compost for potted ferns.

It is late but not too late to start a soil and manure compost heap. Place one foot of soil and sod, six inches of manure, and again one foot of soil and sod. Mix into the soil a little bone meal. After the heap reaches a hight of four feet cover it with inverted sod. Early in the spring turn it over and chop up the sod. The soil, manure and decayed sod should be well mixt before using. This soil will be in fine condition for potting early tomatoes, etc.

Flower Beds Apply a heavy coating of decayed horse or cow manure to the flower beds to be used next spring. After digging in the manure leave the soil in the rough and scatter over it a liberal amount of lime. Soil treated in this way will be sweet, loose and fertile for next spring's planting.

Indoor Gardening Keep a close watch for mealy bugs on coleus. Wash them off by the use of whale oil soap and a small paint brush, also the green aphides. Dust the plants with tobacco dust, allow it to remain on the plant over night. Wash it off with clear but not cold water. Stir the surface soil of your potted plants. On bright days ventilate the room freely but never allow plants to stand in a draft.

FRUITS AND BERRIES

Timely Warnings If the limbs of your low-headed apple trees are heavy and in a possible line of snow drifts, nail two five foot to ten foot strips of wood with a single large spike two feet from the top. Open these strips scissor fashion and brace up these limbs. Guard against the splitting of bad crotches in the same way.

Tent Caterpillars Look especially on the young branches of your three to five year old trees for clusters of tent caterpillar eggs. Pick them off and burn them.

Spring Planting This is the month to dig the holes for next spring's planting of apple trees. Place the sod in one pile, the fine top loam in another, and the subsoil in the third. Fill the hole with manure and allow it to remain over winter. In the spring lift out the manure and place it in a fourth pile, loosen up the soil in the hole, place a little of the fine soil in the bottom and set the tree. The fine soil is then fitted about the roots followed by the partly decayed sod, then the bottom soil, and finally what remains of the manure is scattered on the surface of the soil around the tree.

Cane Fruits Mulch all cane fruits. They have a shallow root system and need winter protection.

Stored Fruit Pick over the fall varieties of apples the last of the month and remove all specked fruit. The late varieties need not be handled until January.

WAR GARDEN BUREAU

The Independent-Countryside War Garden Bureau, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, will answer your garden questions freely and promptly and will give you expert advice about any of your garden problems. The dates given on this page are for the latitude of New York City. For every hundred miles north or south subtract or add from five to eight days.

THE WAR GARDEN CONTEST

LIKE a Liberty Bond a War Garden is at one and the same time a gift to the country and a personal investment, and like a Liberty Bond it is one of those things that everybody ought to have. That was the reason for the institution of The Countryside War Garden Contest. Three prizes of one hundred, fifty, and twenty-five dollars, respectively, were offered for "the best articles recording the writers' actual experiences with home vegetable gardens this year." Efficient use of available land as indicated by judicious planning and effective results were the terms on which the decision was made. Lack of space prevents us from publishing the winning articles in full but the tabular records which each contestant kept tell the story. You will find that they well repay careful study, and the owners of the many, many excellent gardens which were not quite fortunate enough to win prizes or honorable mention do not need to be told that a War Garden is a prize in itself.

The first prize of one hundred dollars was awarded to Mr. Hamilton M. Laing, of Portland, Oregon. From eight hundred and sixty-six square feet, with the weather, soil and enemies to work against, this amateur cleared thirty-one dollars and eighty-eight cents. Here is his story:

THERE were a few things working for and a considerable number of things working against the success of this agricultural essay. To begin with, the spring was cold, wet and backward, one of the worst in years, every Oregon old-timer said; for weeks during April and May rain fell daily and the weather was extremely cold. To offset this condition the soil offered nothing for it was mainly subsoil that had come from the basement at building time. It was heavy, inclining to dry after rains into brick-like hardness; the lot was on the northerly slope of the hill where the earth was predisposed to green mold and coldness, and tho it had been enriched by fertilizer from the hen-house, this had tended to make it sticky and clammy with inclination to mold, rather than mellow and airy and warm. Also neighboring cats insisted on digging up seed and seedlings; the firs on adjoining vacant lots threw a dense shade during part of the day; moles came into the beds and did their worst, and lastly the slugs, abominable wretches! assembled in gormandizing legions seeking to devour. To all which there must be added a most colossal ignorance on the part of the gardener. Against this there was a scanty credit account consisting for the most part of unbounded enthusiasm—backed, of course, by the H. C. L. My garden, in fact, was to be an experiment, a first one. It was to be a war measure; only the staples, the necessaries, were to be grown in it.



The mole might be useful on the West Front, but not in the garden. In an hour this wretch had tunneled forty-six feet thru a bed of carrots

The slugs even climbed the chrysanthemums and gowned the leaves. The day's first and last duty was a slug hunt with the lime can



An hour's work by a lusty mole—forty-six feet. His tunnels were sprinkled with lime in order to show more clearly here

About April 23 I dug the first ground and threw it into beds with liberal ditches between and sowed it in spinach, onions, onion sets and lettuce.

The garden plot was dug by hand, spaded deeply, broken and then torn down and fined with the rake. Some hollows due to the settling of the subsoil were filled in with top soil. There were several weather interruptions during planting time; progress was slow for this soil had to be allowed to dry well. If worked while moist, it dried in hard granules and lumps.

With the first green rows of sprouting things along came the slugs. Green things disappeared before them; their appetites were tremendous. The weather was wet, so lime and slug killer lost their potency almost at once. It was a case for intensive methods and a fight to the finish.

The peas, both dwarf and telephone, were planted in two divisions about ten days apart; the earlier plants were the stronger and bore more heavily. The lazy wife beans, however, all but failed on first trial and so were planted a second time. The third planting of these beans that were placed in a row—the others were placed in thirty-inch circles—reversed the order of things and grew heavier vines and bore more prolifically.

Cultivation of the plots went forward during spare time and with no particular system. Such soil demanded much stirring. Most plots were decidedly under cultivated and some even were neglected. Thru the long season of drought it was found that the best condition of this soil was produced by soaking thoroly with the sprayer.

RECORD OF THE WAR GARDEN THAT WON FIRST PRIZE

				Planting			Methods				Harvesting				Insects, Diseases, etc.
Vegetable	Variety	Amount of seed	Cost of seed	Date	1 Below 2		No. of hills	Space of drills	No. of times cultivated	Date first	Amount	Date final	Total amount	Market value	Control used
Peas	Telephone	2 pkgs.	$0 30	April 23	½ in.	May 3	2 rows 52 sq. ft.	14 in.	2	July 16	1¼ lbs.	Aug. 5	1¼ lbs.	$1.21	Slugs; hand picked; limed.
				May 8	½ in.	May 16			2						
Peas	Duke's Delight	3 pkgs.	.30	April 23	½ in.	May 3	81 sq. ft.	14 in.	2	June 15	3¾ lbs.	June 28	32 lbs.	2.67	Slugs; hand picked; limed
				May 8	½ in.	May 16			2			(No separate account kept.)			
Beans	Black Wax	1 pkg	.10	April 23	½ in.	May 8	25 sq. ft.	14 in.	3	July 5	10 ozs.	July 20	5 lbs.	.38½	
						May 24			3						
Beans	Davis Kidney	1 pkg.	10	April 24	½ in.	May 7	15 sq. ft.	14 in.	3	July 5	11 ozs.	Sept. 2	7 lbs.	.52½	
Beans	Unknown variety		.10	May 21	½ in.	May 31	40 sq. ft.	14 in.	2	(No record kept.)		Sept. 4	10 ozs.	.75	
				June 1	½ in.	June 12									
Beans	Lazy Wife (Pole)	2 pkgs.	.20	May 10	½ in.	May 20	40 sq ft		5	Aug. 28	1 lb.	Sept. 20	14½ lbs.	1.10	
Beans	Lazy Wife (String)	½ pkg.	.05	June 5	½ in.	June 15	5 sq. ft		2			Sept. 20			
Carrots†	(Early Horn)	1 pkg.	.05	April 23	½ in.	May 5	40 sq ft.	12 in.	3	July 12			45 lbs.	1.50	
	[50½ lbs carrots used between July 12 and Sept 25 (Both varieties.)]														
Carrots†	Winter (Chantenay)	6 pkgs.	.30	April 28	½ in.	May 9	250 sq ft.	12 in	3	July 12			391 lbs.	13.03	
Beets‡	Early Blood	4 pkgs.	.20	April 25	½ in.	May 9	70 sq. ft.	14 in	3	July 13	14 ozs		100½ lbs	3.35	
	[24½ lbs. used between July 13 and Sept. 25.]									Best spinach (greens).			9 lbs.	.67	
Parsnips†	(Sweet Marrow)	5 pkgs.	.25	April 28	½ in.	May 12	155 sq. ft.	12 in	3	Sept 20	4½ lbs		157½ lbs.	5 25	
Onions	Australian Brown	1 pkg.	0	April 23	½ in.	May 5	20 sq ft	12 in	5	July 1			6 lbs	.30	
Onions	Red Wetherfield	2 pkgs.	.10	April 23	½ in.	May 5	40 sq ft	12 in	5	July 1			16½ lbs.	.82	
Onions	Yellow Danvers	1 pkg.	.05	April 23	½ in.	May 5	20 sq. ft	12 in.	5	July 1			9 lbs.	.45	
								(Green onions picked in thinning.)					20 doz	1 00	
Onions	Sets	75	0	April 23	½ in.	May 5	15 sq ft	1 in	5	May 25		Sept 1		.60	
Spinach		2 pkgs.	.10	April 23	½ in.	May 1	15 sq ft	12 in	5	June 10	16 ozs.	July 5	8 lbs.	60	
Potatoes	9 Hills	9 sets	0	June 5	2 in.	?	30 sq ft		2			(Not dug Sept. 25.)			
Lettuce	(Head)	1 pkg.	.05	April 23 / June 8 / Aug 1	½ in.	April 29	10 sq ft	10 in	5	June 11	7 ozs.	July 17	12 lbs	1 40	
										Sept. 5	2 ozs.	Sept. 25	2 lbs		
Tomatoes‡	6 plants (Bonny Best)		25	May 25			36 sq ft		5	Aug. 29	1 lb.	Sept. 25	40½ lbs.	1.62	
Cabbage	(Early)	6 plants	.10	May 18			24 sq ft		3	Aug. 1		Sept. 5	12 lbs.		
Kale	(Cow)	1 pkg.	.05	June 2	½ in.	June 8	20 sq. ft	14 in	0	Sept. 1		Grows all winter.			
Totals			$2 65											$37 53	

1 Depth in inches
2 Date of germination

†Estimated Sept 20th. Increase probably 20% before November frosts.
‡100 tomatoes still on vine—average 4 ounces—September 25.

Name, Hamilton M. Laing.
Address, 1277 E 32nd St., North, Portland, Oregon.

Kind of soil, clayey subsoil, from basement
Size of garden, 866 sq. ft., left over space at rear of 50x100 lot.

Amount of fertilizer—
Stable
Commercial
Cost
Droppings from hen-roosts added from time to time during the winter

Returns
Profit

RECORD OF THE WAR GARDEN THAT WON SECOND PRIZE

Vegetable	Variety	Amount of seed	Cost of seed	Planting: Date	Planting: 1 (Below)	Planting: 2	Methods: No. of hills	Methods: Space of drills	Methods: No. of times cultivated	Harvesting: Date first	Harvesting: Amount	Harvesting: Date final	Harvesting: Total amount	Harvesting: Market	Insects, Diseases, etc. Control used
Corn	Early Six Weeks		A gift	May 30	1 in.	June 7	30	6 inches	4	Sept. 12	6 ears	Sept. 27	36 ears	.75	
Lettuce	Brittle Ice	1 pk	$ .05	May 13	¼ in.	May 27	41 ft.		5	July 15	1 head	Sept. 30	24 heads	2.40	
Radishes	White Icicle	1 pk	.10	May 13	¼ in.	May 27	40 ft.		5	July 3	1 doz.	Sept. 29	50 doz.	2.50	
Beets	Burpee's Black Red Ball	1 pk	.05	May 13	1 in.	May 29	40 ft.		5	Aug. 1	½ doz.	Sept. 29	1 pk.	1.00	
Carrots	Coreless	1 pk.	.05	May 13	½ in.	June 5	30 ft.		5	July 25	½ doz.	Sept. 29	1 pk.	.75	
Spinach	Bloomsdale Savoy	1 pk	.10	May 13	½ in.	May 27	50 ft.		5	July 6	3 lbs.	Sept. 29	50 lbs.	2.50	
Beans	Burpee's Brittle Wax	2 pk	.50	June 10	1 in.	June 17	12 sq. yds.		5	Aug. 7	2 lbs.	Sept. 25	62	5.00	
Peas	Laxtentan	½ pt	.25	May 18	1 in.	June 4	11 sq. yds.		8	July 17	1½ lbs.	Sept. 25	30	2.20	Cut worms fork
Peas	Little Marvel	1 pt	.50	May 13	1 in.	May 27	32 sq. yds.		8	July 10	2 lbs.	Sept. 25	45	3.30	Cut worms fork
Salsify	Sandwich Island	1 pk.	.05	May 13	¾ in.	June 1	10 ft.		5	Aug. 1	1 lb.	Sept. 29	15 lbs.	1.12½	
Parsley	Mammoth Curled	1 pk.	.05	May 18	¼ in.	June 8	5 ft.		2	July 18	1 bunch	Sept. 29	75 bunches	1.50	
Cress	Early Curled	1 pk.	.05	May 18	¼ in.	May 27	5 ft.		2	June 29	1 bunch	Aug. 1	20 bunches	1.00	
Turnips	Purple Stone Top	1 pk	.05	May 13	½ in.	May 28	20 ft.		4	Aug. 2	1 lb.	Sept. 29	½ bu.	.50	
Rutabagas	Neeps Rutabaga	1 pk	.05	May 13	½ in.	May 29	10 ft.		2	Aug. 14	1 lb.	Sept. 29	1 pk.	.35	
Cabbages	Unknown	b't at greenhouse	18 plants	.60	May 28			2 ft. apart	8	Sept. 1	3 lbs.	Sept. 29	248 lbs.	9.92	Cut worms fork
Cauliflower	Unknown	b't at greenhouse	18 plants	.60	May 28			2 ft. apart	8	Aug. 22	3 lbs.	Sept. 14	30 lbs.	3.75	Cut worms fork
				$3.05										$38.54½	

1 Depth in inches
2 Date of germination

Name Mabel Louise Anderson
Address Laramie Wyoming

Kind of soil, glacial deposit in sedimentary stage.
Size of garden, 1-9 acre.

Amount of fertilizer: Stable None this year. Commercial Sheep fertilizer Cost last year.

Returns $38.54
Total expenses $6.80
Profit $31.74

and not cultivating until it became rather dry again. When scuffled or hoed too early (moist) it invariably turned hard and lumpy.

It was toward the end of June that the sprouting beds took on the appearance of a real garden; during the last two weeks of this month, growth was tremendous. On June 15 the onions received first thinning, and carrots and beets followed shortly. On June 28 the blossoming tomatoes were pruned and tended according to instructions; the lazy wife beans, twenty inches high and growing two inches a day, were poled. By July 1 the telephone peas were higher than the five-foot fence and eventually they called for an additional support and reached the hight of over seven feet. Second crop spinach at this date was an inch high.

Lettuce was the first usable product; spinach followed shortly and then came green onions (sets) and soon the green seed onions followed. The hens enjoyed the first onion thinnings, the second came to the table. Then followed the carrot thinnings and green peas (Duke's Delight). None of the carrots were wasted. Even the small ones, when cooked in combination with green peas and served with cream sauce, made a garden seem the most desirable thing in the world. Beet thinnings now provided spinach of an unbeatable order and toward mid-July the roots were large enough to be usable. Every dinner now received contributions from one or other of the plots.

The excessively hot weather of late June and early July hurried the peas and early bean crop and several pounds of these were dried and canned and put away for future reference. So went the summer. By the first rain in September (the 6th) parsnip tops on the strongest plants were two and three feet in length; some of the winter carrots weighed eleven ounces and the early, thirteen; the lazy wife beans of late planting were eleven feet high, still growing and apparently bent on making the eaves of the house while they matured a bountiful crop of big green pods. The onions, rather a sad crop, were small, the largest measuring only two inches in diameter; and the tomatoes at this date were showing more tendency to blight than ripen.

But Oregon has a long, if not rapid growing season. Parsnips remain in the ground all winter and grow until November frosts begin to pinch; carrots usually do the same. The weight of the yield of parsnips and carrots and beets was estimated by digging one row, weighing, and multiplying by the number of rows. The onions were harvested September 23. In estimating the value a medium price in all cases was taken and this based on current market prices.

Net profits $31.88 said the record on September 25, and yet still far from complete. There were beans yet to pull, potatoes to dig, a winter's supply of carrots, parsnips and beets still in the ground, canned beans and peas and tomatoes in the basement, over a hundred tomatoes still on the vines and now ripening without blight—the fruits of a war garden now were rather tangible.

But a garden cannot be measured in poundage and dollars and cents; its benefits cannot be summed up in a table any more than a lovely sunset or a lovely view from the window can be so exprest. I had regarded such after-hours occupation as fit only for an old man, and bless you for whole weeks I found it the chief interest of the day. Beyond the mere gastronomical pleasure of contemplating nearly a half-ton of eatables that cost little was that other and higher pleasure of doing. The struggles of germination and growth; Nature's inexorable ways and laws—indeed the whole story of creation was in every ten by five plot. From the slug war and mole hunt, which were sport of a sort and crusade all in one, to the problem of ripening the last of the tomatoes indoors it was all an interesting, profitable, happy experience. Next to a good wife the best thing in the world is a good garden.

The second prize of fifty dollars was given Miss M. L. Anderson, of Laramie, Wyoming, to whom "gardening has always been an instinct, a recreation, an adventure." The practical side of Miss Anderson's work is covered in her tabulated report and these excerpts from her article show its pleasanter phases.

FOLLOWING the instinct of Norse gardeners, we have always hedged our vegetable beds by rows of flaming flowers. This year there were few flowers, for my garden knew that this war was not to be won by sweet-peas and ink-black pansies. So in half of our dear pansy bed this year carrots grew; along the sweet-pea fence climbed corn; our new last season's grassy lawn, that stretched out from the wild currant bushes, was this year upturned for cabbages and cauliflowers. But we have not missed all the beauty of our summer yard. For the carrots waved in the wind like cosmos; the beets were red as foliage plants; the beans bore a dainty purple flower, and the cabbages seemed akin to roses.

But gardening here in our mountains means hard work. It means, four mornings a week, rising to begin irrigation at five o'clock; for the irrigating hours are regulated by law and are short—only from five to eight four mornings a week. Not a moment of that precious time must be lost. Gardening means, too, a ceaseless, weary fight with cut worms. Nothing but eternal vigilance could this year have saved the garden. The chill of spring lasted long into the summer; the old lawn bed where we planted cabbages and cauliflower, was not upturned in the fall, because we did not know of war gardens then, and the cut worms had housed themselves in the turf. Just when the fight against the invading worms was most critical, illness and professional duties made two of us inactive gardeners for six weeks. So from the forty-eight cauliflowers that we set out, only six withstood the worms and the inattention. But these six were fine heads; one weighed eight pounds. The cabbages were more sturdy. From forty-eight, thirty-one developed into perfect heads. The largest weighed twelve pounds.

And we turn to the jars of canned vegetables and we pat them lovingly; we planted and hoed and weeded them. We saved their lives by our two-tined folk. We picked and cleaned and canned them. And in return they gave us health and outdoor sport, adventure and companionship. And greatest of all they gave us the joy of serving our country by work in this mountain garden, 7000 feet above the sea.

The third prize was earned by a seventeen year old boy. Mr. Thomas Murry, of Wellsville, Utah, cleared one hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-five cents from his plot of ground one hundred by sixty feet and put into a small paper so much intelligent gardening and real advice that he easily ranked third.

I obtained my seed from a grocery store but before planting them I made germination tests; finding the seed very satisfactory I planted them at the proper depths and received good results.

I applied about two acre inches of water to crops; this water I measured by means of a "weir," as I wished to determine the amount of water used thruout the season.

To combat the aphids on the cauliflower and cabbage I mixt one pound of arsenic with one pound of flour and placed this in a small cheesecloth sack and dusted upon the plants. I repeated this operation ten days after the first application. In almost every case it was a perfect success and saved my plants from total destruction.

A small black "fly" appeared on my tomato and potato plants about July 15. I mixt two pounds of Paris green with three pounds of flour and dusted this over the plants as with cabbage and cauliflower. This checked the insect's ravages and the plants began to thrive and grow as they should under normal conditions. Other than this I was not troubled with insect pests to any noticeable extent.

I irrigated my entire plot the second time on July 2, as the drouth was doing some injury. I applied three acre inches of water to my plot and followed this by



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another thoro yet shallow cultivation so as not to injure the shallow root systems of any of my plants. Due to the drouth and unfavorable weather conditions some of my plants, such as corn and beans, did not grow very fast.

HONORABLE MENTION

Mrs. Margaret D. Starrett, Chicago; Miss Sara V. Prueser, Defiance, Ohio; Mrs. Irene M. Gould, Crichton, Alabama; H. W. Darr, Minneapolis; Bessie Hixson, Hixson, Tennessee; Charles Houghton, Fayetteville, New York.

The article of Mrs. Margaret D. Starrett is so fresh and contains so many original ideas that we have given part of it.

ALL thru the winter I absorbed the contents of agricultural magazines and drew sketches of a prospective garden. I had a plot of ground about 30 by 50 feet, and I was aching to put into practise all I had read about gardening. I thought that I could at least earn my taxes off my backyard. When war was declared and we women were expected to be the conservators of the food supplies, I determined to do "an extra bit." I had read of humus and fertilizers, and realized that my plot needed both badly. I bought two loads of horse manure and spaded it in. I used twenty pounds of sheep manure in the furrows, mixing it well with the soil; then set my plants, sowed my seed and waited for results, and while waiting put my wits to work. Believe me, that garden needed to be mixt with brains. I conned over in my mind the constituent elements of fertilizers to see if by any possibility I had any lying around loose. "Potash," says I, "now let me see—potash—hardwood ashes—lye—soap." What's the matter with using a tablespoonful of lye in the scrubwater? "The suds will be fine to throw around the roots of my cabbage plants." Done! Every week my prospective "kraut" received its feed of elegant "potashy" suds.

The books told of the value of Canada hardwood ashes, and Scotch coal soot. Why Canada and why Scotch? Does "distance lend enchantment" even to the gardeners? Well. "Absence may make the heart grow fonder" with some folks but not with me. I just took my own good American hardwood ashes, and after cleaning out the chimney flue, dumped my good American soot and ashes on that garden.

As much as was possible to publish of Mr. H. W. Darr's article is found below. It will prove of value to one planning another year's garden.

AN acre in garden will produce enough vegetables to provide more than twenty families with a daily supply of green groceries during the summer, and besides literally make the gardener's cellar bulge with the store of potatoes, onions, squash and canned vegetables he puts away for the long winter. Instead of hinting about what *may* be accomplished, however, let me tell you what I actually did with my garden of a trifle over an acre of ground.

Adjoining our own property are four vacant lots, 80 by 150 feet, that I was fortunate enough to secure the use of for a small outlay of money. Beside these four lots we used our own two, 60 by 150 ones, making about an acre and a half altogether. With eight weeks of summer school during the forenoons, even an acre and a half of garden furnished plenty of entertainment during the rest of the day.

Last year we had a very successful garden, the sales from it amounting to nearly $275. Besides we had our living out of it for a family of seven. So with our previous experience and the standard already attained, combined with the stimulus from all sides to have a war garden, we increased the size of our garden somewhat over last year and went into it full of enthusiasm and hope for at least as good a one as we had in 1916. Our hopes neared a climax yesterday when we started to gather in our squash, which had been planted on May 29 in the potato patch just after the potatoes began to appear above ground. Something in the crisp air and comfortable feeling of plenty compelled the whole family to come out and help bring in the multicolored harvest. When they were all collected we had over a wagon-load—over 200 squash.

The whole garden was planned and cultivated with the idea of making it attractive in the extreme, besides being productive and economical in the handling. During the winter months I made a careful study of my soil, principally as to location and slope. After I had decided on what should be planted and after the lots had been exactly measured a very definite map or planting plan was drawn. Every row was shown and marked to indicate what vegetable was to be planted in it, and the variety and quantity. With this plan worked out it was possible to purchase seeds in just the proper amount and all at once thus securing better prices.

I carried this diagram right out into the garden at planting time and it was a great help at that busy season. With my map before me I lost no time in planning and laying out the ground when I should be planting. I just worked my plan. When each kind of seed was planted there remained only to mark on the chart the date of planting and my record was complete until harvest time. You can imagine how useful it was thru the summer after the plants were growing, and I had forgotten, in many cases, what particular variety of a certain vegetable this row contained, to refer to my map and tell my friends as we walked thru the garden just what we were looking at. Then again, at harvest time, it was a simple matter to indicate on the diagram what varieties are most profitable and to be retained next year if we are to have a garden.

We had a hotbed and raised all our own tomato, cabbage, eggplant, pepper and flower plants. It was not planted until April, and the word hotbed is a misnomer in that case. The manure was poor and never got hot, but the plants grew apace. On the same day our garden was plowed. The first outdoor planting was potatoes, on April 21. By the end of May our tomato and eggplant and peppers were just right to set out.

With the exception of selecting the seeds, plowing is the most important job in my garden. No one but an experienced workman is entrusted with that work, if I can get such a one. In a city a good plowman is hard to find. I selected my seeds early and they were on hand before seeding time. Any good seed-house will furnish reliable seed, but you can get a better selection of varieties, and perhaps save some money, if you do not confine your order to one house. I ordered from eight different houses this year but I think I made a mistake to divide my order among so many. Seeds of supposedly same variety varied greatly and some proved disappointing. The experience, however, enabled me to find out where I can get the purest and best seeds another year.

RECORD OF THE WAR GARDEN THAT WON THIRD PRIZE

Vegetable	Variety	Amount of seed	Cost of seed	Planting: Date 1	Planting: Date 2 (Below)	Methods: No. of 100 ft. rows	Methods: Space of drills	Methods: No. of times cultivated	Harvesting: Date first	Harvesting: Amount	Harvesting: Date final	Harvesting: Total amount	Harvesting: Market value	Insects, Diseases etc.: Control used	Cost
Peas	[illegible] of All	5 oz.	$ .10	May 1		1	1½ ft.	3	July 5-20	10	July 20	17 lbs.	17c. lb.		
Peas	Standard	5 oz.	.10	May 10	May 15	1	1½ ft	3	July 20-30	11	July 30	19 lbs.	16c.		
Peas	[illegible] Special	8 oz.	.15	May 25		1	1½ ft	4	Aug. 5-20	13	Aug. 30	21 lbs.	12c.		
Lettuce	[illegible]	2 oz.	.05	April 25		½	1½ ft.	2	June 10	40 head	June 25	40 head	15c.		
Beets	Early Turnip	3 oz.	.10	April 24		1½	1½ ft.	4	Aug. 5	150 lbs.	Aug. 20		6c. lb.		
Beets	[illegible]	[illegible]	.10	May 3		1	1½ ft.	5	Aug. 10	125 lbs.	Aug. 24		3c.		
Cabbage	[illegible]	1 oz.	.25	May 4		60h	2 ft	5	Sept. 5	54 heads	Sept. 26		30c. each	arsenic	20c.
Cauliflower	White	1 oz.	.25	May 4		60h	2 ft.	5	Sept. 10	56 heads	Sept. 27		20c. each	arsenic	20c.
Parsley	[illegible]	2 oz.	.15	May 4		1	1 ft.	4	Sept. 25	115 lbs.	Sept. 29		2c. lb.		
Carrots	Early Short	1 oz	.10	April 20		1	1 ft.	5	Aug. 10	210 lbs.	Aug 28		3c. lb.		
Carrots	Paramount	1 oz.	.05	April 25		1	1 ft.	5	Aug. 15	175 lbs	Aug 30		4c. lb.		
Onions	Yellow Danvers	1 oz	.10	April 20		2	1 ft.	4	Sept. 20	175 lbs.	Sept 27		6c. lb.	Cut worms	
Onions	Prizetaker Pkg	2 oz.	.10	April 20		1	1 ft.	3	Sept. 25	140 lbs.	Sept. 28		5c. lb.	Bran and arsenic	25c
Beans	Stringless	8 oz.	.15	May 15	May 25	½	1½ ft	3	July 10	22 lbs.	July 24		15c. lb.		
Beans	Wax	1 oz.	.10	May 15	May 28	½	1½ ft.	3	July 15	18 lbs.	Aug. 2		14c. lb.		
Beans	White Navy	1 lb.	.05	May 20		1	1½ ft.	4	Aug 25	15 lbs.	Sept. 8		18c. lb.		
Tomatoes	[illegible]	2 oz	.10	Hotbed Feb 25	May 25	1-3	3 ft	6	Sept. 10	180 lbs.	Sept. 21		3c. lb.	Paris green	15c.
Tomatoes	[illegible]	1 oz	.15	Hotbed Feb 25	May 26	1-3	3 ft.	6	Sept. 15	210 lbs.	Sept. 25		2¼c. lb.		
Tomatoes	Perfection	1		Hotbed Feb. 25		1-3	3 ft.	6	Sept. 20	170 lbs.	Sept. 24		3c. lb.		
Potatoes	Early Eureka	1 bu.	.50	April 25		1	1½ ft.	4	July 5	450 lbs.	July 23		1½c. lb.	Paris green	15c.
Potatoes	Rural	80 lbs.	1.00	May 5		1-3	1½ ft	4	Aug 10	245 lbs.	Aug. 30		2c. lb.		
Corn	Early Sweet	1 oz.	.15	May 10	May 25	1	2 ft.	5	July 20	20 doz. ears	Aug. 4		30c. doz. ears		
Corn	Medium Sweet	1 oz.	.10	May 10		½	2 ft.	5	Aug. 10	21 doz. ears	Aug. 28		25c. doz. ears		
Corn	Tom Thumb	1 oz.	.10	May 10	May 20	15h	2 ft	5	Sept 10	23 doz. ears	Sept. 23		22c. doz. ears		
Eggplant	Purple	1 oz	.15	Hotbed Feb. 25	May 20	½	2 ft.	6	Sept. 10	90	Sept. 23		5c. each		
Eggplant	Largest of All	1 oz	.10	Hotbed Feb 25	May 21	½	2 ft.	6	Sept. 20	94	Sept. 26		4c. each		
Squash	Golden	1 oz	.10			10h	5 ft	6	Oct. 10	---	—			—	
Celery	White Plume	1 oz				25h	8 ins	2	Sept 20	---	—			—	
Cucumbers	Extra Long	2 oz	.10			10h	3 ft	2	June 25	80 lbs.	Sept. 24		1½c. lb.		
Melons	Winter	1 oz	.10			5h	3 ft.	2	Sept. 5	400 lbs.	—		2c. lb.		
Total		—	—	—											

Note—h under 100 foot rows designates number of hills

Name, Thomas B. Murray
Address, Wellsville, Utah.

1 Depth in inches
Date of germination

Kind of soil sandy loam; in places, black clay; [illegible] loam of fine texture
Size of garden, 60x100 ft.

Amount of fertilizer: Stable 3000 lbs. Commercial — Cost —

Returns
Total expenses
Profit



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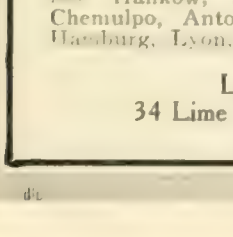
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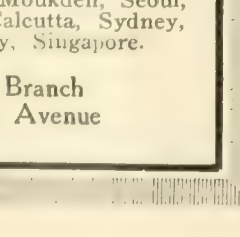
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COLLEGE AS USUAL

American Pluck in Constantinople

BY EVELINE A. THOMSON

IN a remote corner of Europe, so far away that some of us have almost forgotten its importance, is an American college for women, lying where the continents meet in the great city of Constantinople. This college has been there for years, bringing America into close touch with the people of a little known land; but its greatest pride is that during three years of war, of difficulties and hardships and of threatened disbanding, it has stood for American ideals on the Bosphorus and has continued to do its patient, careful educating while all around the nations have been flying at each others' throats.

The college opened as usual on September 18 of this year. The announcement is full of significance. Notwithstanding the enormously high cost of living, notwithstanding the fact that the American Ambassador has returned from Turkey to this country, notwithstanding a diminished faculty and a hard year ahead, Constantinople College opens its doors *as usual*.

During the last few months the burden has fallen most heavily on Dr. Louise B. Wallace, dean of Constantinople College and acting-president since the return to this country of Dr. Mary Mills Patrick in October, 1916. It has been Dean Wallace's task to maintain an optimistic outlook, even after the diplomatic break between Turkey and the United States. She has had to negotiate with officials and keep in touch with the policies of the country. She has had to concentrate on efficiency and a high standard of scholarship and at the same time watch carefully to cultivate relations of understanding and sympathy with those in authority. She has succeeded admirably. The Turkish officials have been most courteous and have shown their friendliness in unmistakable ways. With the departure of Ambassador Elkus, American affairs were taken over by the Swedish Legation at the head of which is M. d'Anckersvaerd, a personal friend of Constantinople College. Dean Wallace reports that the college interests have been well looked after and that the Turkish Government has assured her of their approval.

It is difficult to give an adequate picture of conditions in Constantinople. The interior of Asia Minor is in a restless and chaotic state and many of the American missions have had to be abandoned for the time. The principal American colleges, however, at Smyrna, Beirut and Constantinople have been allowed to continue their good work. It is only thru official channels and by way of a neutral country that the meager news of events can get thru. The life of the city has changed considerably in the last three years; the foreign colonies have almost disappeared and the actual cost of living has increased many times over. There is much poverty and suffering among the great mass of the people and the college has been turned at times into a local relief station for the poor of the neighborhood. A strict censorship hedges both strangers and natives around with a wall of silence and communication with friends and relations afar has had to be given up altogether. Life in Constantinople today has few attractions and yet these splendid American women under Dean Wallace have stuck to their post undismayed, and in the coming college year are prepared to give of their best to the young women who clamor for learning.

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THE POULTRY YARD IN NOVEMBER

BY E. I. FARRINGTON

SOME people seem to think that a hen can be neglected during the molting period, as she is not laying any eggs. This may be true to a certain extent of hens which molt early, for it is good policy to eat them or sell them at once. Early molting hens are not usually good layers. The hens which are molting now, tho, should make the best of winter and spring egg producers, and for that reason should receive particularly good care. Different plans for hastening the molting, one of them being to starve the birds for a short time and then to feed them heavily, are advocated, but they are not to be recommended.

The ordinary ration can be given, but it will be advantageous to add a small amount of oil meal to the mash, or sunflower seeds to the scratch ration. They will help the hen in shedding its feathers and getting a new coat. The important thing is that the hens have dry, comfortable quarters, and that they be fed liberally. The mistake of killing off the late molters should be avoided. If any hens are to be carried over the second year, it should be those which are slow to shed their feathers.

THE feed problem has not yet been solved, for corn continues to be high, as the new crop has not yet been generally distributed. It is probable that the price will drop within a few months. It is not wise, tho, to feed new corn freely until the hens get accustomed to it, and probably the best plan for the average amateur to follow is to continue giving the birds a moist mash in the morning, with a mixt ration feed at night, combining oats, barley, cracked corn, sunflower seeds, Kaffir corn and a little wheat, or such of these grains as may be available. In sections where there are plenty of oats, oats should be used. If barley is grown locally to a large extent, barley should be fed by the poultry keeper.

It is not true that any one kind of grain is necessary. As a matter of fact, it has been found in England, under the stress of war time conditions, that hens can be made to lay well when they receive almost no grain. Over there all sorts of waste vegetables and by-products of different kinds, even to cooked banana skins, are being fed.

It is not very probable that extremes like this will be reached in this country, but much can be done to cut down the feed bill by making liberal use of vegetables during the winter months.

In many sections it is possible to buy mangels, beets, cabbages and other vegetables which are not good enough to market, the price being low. These vegetables can be stored and fed as needed during the winter. The best way to feed mangels raw is to split them and drive a spike thru them into a board, the cut side being out. Cabbages can be hung by a string just within reach of the fowl. Mangels, beets and other root crops can be stored in boxes of sand in the cellar, but the cellar is not a good place for cabbages. The best way to keep them is to bury them in an outside trench.

Probably the most economical way to feed all the vegetables except cabbages is to cook them, for then there is less waste. Poultry keepers who have gardens are likely to find themselves with a stock of very small potatoes at this season. These potatoes are excellent for the chickens, but must invariably be boiled, as they contain too much starch to be fed raw. Vegetable cutters are not expensive, and shred the vegetables in long, worm-like pieces, which seem to have an especial attraction for the hens. There is little waste when the vegetables are used in this way.

In lieu of vegetables, or to supplement them, a green ration of some kind may be fed during the winter months. It will help to keep the hens in condition, besides acting as an appetizer. Most poultrymen seem to agree that the best kind of green food is produced by sprouting oats. This is easily done by soaking the oats over night in warm water and then spreading them about an inch deep in a shallow tray, the tray being kept in a warm room or cellar, and moistened daily. In a short time the oats will throw up fresh green sprouts, of which the hens are very fond. After the sprouts are allowed to grow several inches, they will make considerable green food, but will have taken practically all the sustenance from the oat itself. If the sprouts, tho, are fed when only an inch long, they will supply green food and considerable nourishment will be derived from the grain as well.

It is important to remember that western oats are very likely to have been sulfured to keep out worms. Oats that have been treated in this way will not sprout. It is best to buy oats grown locally when possible for sprouting.

In some sections the grain dealers carry beet pulp, a by-product of the beet sugar factories. This pulp makes a very good green ration when soaked out in hot water. If the hens do not eat it readily at first a little bran may be mixt with it to tempt them.

BACKWARD pullets may often be induced to lay by feeding a wet mash for a few weeks, at least ten per cent of the best beef scraps being included. The same ingredients as those commonly fed in a dry mash may be used, and the mash should be just moist enough so that it will crumble in the hands when it is squeezed. This is assuming that the pullets have been raised on a grain ration, supplemented with a dry mash. If they are accustomed to a moist mash, and still are delayed in laying, it may be well to feed a little ground bone, which is an excellent stimulant. The bone must be fresh, tho, and fed with care. An ounce to a bird three times a week will be sufficient.

It is not advisable as a rule to keep the old hens and pullets in the same pen, as they require somewhat different handling. Old hens are likely to get fat on a ration which will keep pullets in good laying condition.

Old hens that are being kept over are likely to be found with scaly legs. The best treatment for this is to dip the legs into a pan of liquid made by pouring hot water on tobacco leaves of a cheap grade, and allowing it to cool. Two or three treatments may be given if necessary, and the legs afterward rubbed with vaseline.

The more progressive poultrymen are learning the value of fresh air in their poultry houses, and do not close the windows or curtains except in very severe weather. Recent experiments have shown that if the window openings are covered with wire of a close mesh such as is often used on the cellar windows of houses, it will keep out both rain and snow to a very large extent, thus making the closing of the windows unnecessary during rain or snow storms.

Pebbles

"Any truth in the report that Mrs. Gump eloped with a boarder?"

"No, it was only a roomer."—*Postscript.*

Waiter—What will you have, sir?

Diner—Oh, bring me an assortment of proteins, fats and carbohydrates—I leave it to you, Henry—say about eight hundred calories.—*Boston Transcript.*

"An' so you're goin' to teach French at the school, Mr. Canewell?" said the grocer's wife. "Well, it's as well that some folk can teach people, for I often think it must be shockin' difficult for furriners who come here. For instance, take the word 'air' for example. There's the 'air on our 'eads, the hair of the hatmosphere, the 'are they 'unts, and air you quite well? Yes, it must be awful confusin'."—*Exchange.*

Aunt Elvira rushed into the house, hysterical.

"I've lost my hearing!" she shouted.

"You have?" her frightened sister shouted back. "How do you know?"

"See that man out there playing that hand organ? Well, I can't hear a single note!" and Aunt Elvira wept afresh.

"That's a moving picture photographer at work!" snapped her sister.—*Daily Press.*

She was pretty and he was handsome and they were very devoted to each other as they sat and held hands and watched the Reds play at the Cincinnati ball park.

"There's Hal Chase on first," observed the youth. "He's a bird. And there's Toney, the pitcher. He'll be our best man before long—"

The sweet young thing gasped. "We-ell, I guess he'll be all right—but, Arthur, this is so sudden!"—*Everybody's.*

A hungry traveler put his head out of a car-window as his train pulled up at a small station, and said to a boy:

"Here, boy, take this dime and get me a sandwich, will you? And, by the way, here's another dime. Get a sandwich for yourself, too."

The boy darted away and returned, munching a sandwich, just as the train was starting off. He ran to the traveler, handed him a dime, and said:

"Here's yer dime back, boss. They only had one sandwich left."—*Washington Star.*

"Ah," sighed the convalescent soldier at a base hospital, "what wouldn't I give for one breath of my native air!"

"Where d' you come from?" asked an ambulance driver.

"Frae Aberdeen."

"Aberdeen, eh? I came down from there before crossing. Wait half a jiff, and I'll see what I can do for you."

A little later there was a noise of throbbing engines, and a powerful motor car drew up before the veranda where the soldiers were sitting.

"Now, then," said the obliging driver, "bend down to this wheel, while I unscrew the valve of this back tire. I pumped it up in Aberdeen before I left. Put your mouth right over it and take a good sup when I let her go."—*New York Globe.*

The story of the rival boot-makers, which appeared recently, is matched by a correspondent of an English paper with another story, equally old but equally worth repeating. It concerns two rival sausage-makers. Again, they lived on opposite sides of a certain street, and, one day, one of them placed over his shop the legend:

"We sell sausages to the gentry and nobility of the county."

The next day, over the way, appeared the sign:

"We sell sausages to the gentry and nobility of the whole country."

Not to be outdone, the rival put up what he evidently regarded as a final statement, namely:

"We sell sausages to the King."

Next day there appeared over the door of the first sausage-maker the simple expression of loyalty:

"God save the King."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Salt Mackerel

Direct from the Fishing Boats to You



Old Gloucester



Your pail is ready—fat, meaty, juicy mackerel —send no money—try the fish first.

Frank E. Davis PRESIDENT

It's thirty-three years, come next September, since I began supplying the choicest of Gloucester's famous mackerel direct to the homes of families throughout the country.

Our Own Home Kind

People here in Gloucester, the leading fish port of America, laughed at me when I began to sell mackerel by mail. They didn't realize how hard it is for other people to get good fish. But I did. So I decided to make it easy for everybody, everywhere, to have full-flavored, wholesome fish, the kind we pick for our own eating here at Gloucester. 65,000 families are buying from us today.

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You see, I *know* fish. My folks, 'way back, have always been fishmen. They helped found Gloucester in 1623. My boyhood days were spent aboard fishing boats. Catching fish, knowing the choicest and picking 'em out, cleaning and curing them the *right* way, has been my life's job.

Such a *Good* Breakfast!

A fat, tender, juicy Davis' Mackerel broiled to a sizzling brown; some butter, a sprinkling of pepper, a touch of lemon, if you wish—how good it smells, how tempting it looks, how it tickles the palate, and, oh, how it satisfies!—the favorite breakfast dish of thousands.

Thirty Years' Development

Today our business is housed in a modern, four-story, concrete building, with 20,000 square feet of floor space; fitted with the most improved and sanitary equipment for cleaning and packing fish. Standing at the water's edge, the fishermen's catches are brought right into the building. They go to your table with "the tang of the sea" in them.



Fall Mackerel, Fat and Tender

Most of the fish your dealer can buy are Spring fish, thin, dry, and tasteless. What I've selected for you are Fall fish, juicy and fat with the true salty-sea mackerel flavor. We clean and wash them before weighing. You pay *only* for *net* weight. *No heads and no tails.* Just the white, thick, meaty portions—the parts that make the most delicious meal imaginable. You probably have never tasted salt mackerel as good as mine.

Send No Cash— Try the Mackerel First

I want you to know before you pay that my fish will please you. If there is any possibility of a risk, I want it to be at my expense. Just mail the coupon today, and I'll ship at once a pail of my mackerel containing fish, each fish sufficient for 3 or 4 people, *all charges prepaid,* so that your family can have a real Gloucester treat Sunday morning.

Then—if my mackerel are not better than any you have ever tasted, send back the rest at my expense.

If you *are* pleased with them—and I'm sure you will be—send me $3.90, and at the same time ask for "Descriptive List of Davis' Fish," sold only direct, never to dealers.

Remember: Meat, flour, potatoes, *everything* has gone 'way up in price. In comparison, Davis' mackerel is low. An economical food—so good to eat, so nutritious! The "Sea Food Cook Book" that goes with the fish will tell you just how to prepare them.

Mail the coupon now with your business card, letter-head or reference.

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Gloucester, Mass

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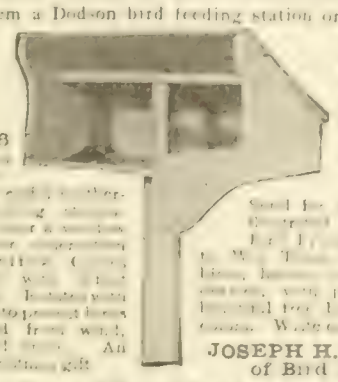
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PLANTS THAT LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES

(*Continued from page 227*)

sary walls are built to a hight of about twelve feet above grade in front and about four feet in back; wooden sills are bolted or anchored to the foundation; then the rafters are cut and nailed in place; then the crosspieces are fitted, such as the ridge to which the vent-sash is attached and the vent-purlin which holds the upper side of the sash-bars in place and supports them; then the sash-bar can be placed and the pit is ready for glazing. Inside there are usually two side benches and a center walk. The details depend of course upon the width of the house, but a good layout is to make the inside measurement seven feet, eight inches, with two three-feet benches and a two-foot center walk. A pit can be built for about $1 per square foot, figuring the cost of the materials only. If labor is added to this, the cost would probably come to about $1.50 per square foot; on this basis a house forty feet by ten feet would cost about $600.

The lean-to greenhouse is next in order. When one has a building or garden wall which can be utilized as the rear wall, the lean-to will be found both economical to build and satisfactory to operate. It is practically an even-span greenhouse cut in two, lengthwise, and of course it needs a southern exposure. I would not advise any one to build a wall especially to accommodate a greenhouse of this type; it is only to be recommended for attaching to walls, stables, garages, etc., already in place. In fact the placing of small lean-to houses against the garage, using the same heating unit for both, is a common practise.

When building a lean-to make it as wide as possible, remembering, however, that the width is governed by the hight of the eave on the building to which it is to be attached, for in order to assure a good tight roof on the greenhouse it should have a pitch of at least six and one-half inches to the foot—seven and one-half inches is better still. The advantage of the wide house is that a small narrow lean-to has such a great proportion of its surface exposed to outside conditions that it is considerably influenced by sunshine or extreme cold, and it is difficult to maintain a steady temperature, while the wider house, having a much larger volume of air inside, is not so quickly affected and the temperature is therefore not so likely to fluctuate.

The lean-to is, naturally, less expensive than the even-span house, but in figuring the cost of greenhouses there is not so much difference in the types as there is in the materials used. Usually the pit is constructed entirely of wood, which keeps the cost down. An all-wood frame house is the cheapest type of construction; then come the various types of iron supported houses, from the pipe frame to the modern rafter type; and an all-steel house is the most expensive. In every case you get value; the question is merely how much one wishes to spend. The lean-to can be constructed from $2 to $5 per square foot of area covered, according to the materials selected.

The even-span greenhouse is the accepted type today. In very exceptional cases, such as on sharp southerly slopes, a three-quarter-span house might be used to advantage, but generally speaking the even-span house excels. It can be given any exposure—a distinctive advantage in the laying out of grounds and in the placing of a greenhouse on grounds already developed.

The curved-eave type seems to be the last word in construction. It has many advantages over the angle-eave type; it does

away with numerous shading members, and thus secures the full benefit of the sun's rays; and it gives a clear roof surface with no obstruction at the eave-line, which prevents the snow from piling up on the roof and causing shade and glass breakage; but above all the curved-eave house is much better in appearance. It makes the greenhouse an appropriate feature of the beautiful place. Expert mechanics are needed to erect the curved-eave, even-span house. It cannot be built properly by the layman. This type of house usually has an equipment that corresponds with the construction, such as galvanized iron bench supports with tile bottoms and slate sides, three and one-half inch heating pipes, "A" quality glass, etc. It can be constructed for from $5 to $7 per square foot of area covered.

To assure wholesome growing conditions in the greenhouse, little or big, avoid low, poorly drained locations, and keep it a proper distance from buildings, trees (particularly evergreens) or other obstructions to the south. The sun being at an angle of 22 degrees at noon on the shortest day of the year, it is easy to determine the distance from the obstruction where the house must be put to avoid shade.

The greenhouse which one expects to operate for himself should be near the house; in fact it may well be attached to the house and heated from the same furnace that heats the dwelling.

The heating of the greenhouse is the most vital part of the entire plant. One may have a greenhouse poorly constructed in other ways and get results, but a faulty heating system means failure. There are three distinct types of pipe used in greenhouse heating—steel, wrought iron and cast iron. Steel pipe comes in various sizes but the one most commonly found in greenhouse heating is two feet. This is a threaded pipe with couplings and is easily installed, but the constant expansion and contraction, the effect of certain waters, and the abnormal conditions in the greenhouse soon cause corrosion and the pipe is short-lived—from six to eight years. The wrought-iron pipe also comes in threaded lengths and will be found much more satisfactory than the steel pipe. Of course it is a little more expensive. Cast-iron pipe is undoubtedly the best; it will last a lifetime, it is not affected by unusual conditions, and as it is nearly always made in large sizes (about three and one-half inches in diameter for greenhouse heating) it is advisable because the large volume of water it carries is not influenced by outside conditions. This pipe does not come threaded; it has hubs and needs a competent heating-man to make up the joints. It is the most expensive heating system to instal, but is the cheapest in the long run. And, by the way, never paint the pipes whatever the material, as the tidy-souled amateur likes to do.

For small greenhouses, hot water is the best heating medium. Steam is possible only where a large range of greenhouses is contemplated and a night fireman is employed. It fluctuates considerably and, being quick in generation, is, of course, quick in cooling, so that it requires constant attention.

The water can be heated by various means. The best outfit is a boiler equipt to burn anthracite coal. Cheaper grades of coal should be used only where the greenhouse can be visited during the night, for they require closer boiler attention. In natural-gas districts, boilers equipt to burn gas are more commonly used. Gas is a very good heating medium where it can be had at reasonable rates, but it has

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May be done in the North if the plants are rightly cared for. This refers to hardy perennials and bulbs. Deciduous shrubs and trees, if backed, may be planted until winter. When perennials are set late they should be in well-drained soil and protected the first winter. Tulips, narcissus, crocuses, when set late in the North should be covered enough to keep them from frost the first third of the winter, so that the new roots may form. This covering should be removed early in spring.

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one drawback. Usually the gas is left regulated for the night, but about the time that offices and factories close, the gas-pressure is considerably increased and often a rise in the temperature results. A thermostatic heat-regulator relieves this trouble. Oil-burners are being perfected and no doubt will be more common in the near future. At the present time the large oil-heaters are very good but the smaller type, such as might be used in a small greenhouse, is not very satisfactory. The boiler, no matter what fuel used, should be of ample size to insure easy control. The boiler-cellar should be of such depth that it is possible to keep all mains below the floor-level of the greenhouse.

It is a hard matter to give any idea of the operating cost of a greenhouse. It depends largely on the degree of perfection one desires. For instance, one of the large chrysanthemum plants shown at an exhibition costs many hundreds of dollars to grow, but a small one for the house might cost only a few cents. Disregarding the two extremes, and assuming that the crops grown are of an ordinary nature, a greenhouse eighteen by twenty-five feet should not require more than three hours' work per day. On that basis one man should take care of three houses of this size. I know a number of gardeners who are producing excellent results and have more glass than this to care for, but it is worth considering that work in the greenhouse is of an exacting nature; it cannot be put off until a more convenient time. You cannot do a week's work in one day; you must do a little every day. The work in the greenhouse also varies according to the season of the year. Spring is the busy time and close application is necessary then. During midsummer and winter the work is comparatively easy; in fall a considerable amount of attention is again required getting ready for the winter.

If your greenhouses are tight and properly constructed they do not consume nearly as much coal as some people imagine. I know one case where a gardener operates a greenhouse eighteen by thirty-three feet on six tons of coal for the season, but as every one knows, the quantity of coal consumed depends upon the skill of the one who tends the furnace. A great deal of good heat is ofttimes wasted by needless firing. The best system for operating the boiler is to start the fire in the afternoon about three or four o'clock (according to the season of the year) and get the return pipe warm before sundown; if this is done it is an easy matter to retain the heat thru the night. In the morning the fire is shut off, usually banked with ashes, so that the sun is used to manufacture heat during the day. No coal should ever be used on bright days. Sun heat is better for the plants than artificial heat, not to mention the saving of coal.

So much for the structural requirements. But doesn't just the thought of the greenhouse "sunshine shop," with its moist, warm fragrance and its riot of green and color the year round fascinate that corner of your imagination that belongs to the garden?

"Here, boy, take these flowers to Miss Fannie Honeysome, room 8."

"My, sir, you're the fifth gentleman wot's sent her flowers today."

"What's that, you grinning dub? What's that you say? W-who sent the others?"

"Oh, they didn't send any names. They all said: 'She'll know where they came from.'"

"Well, here, take my card and tell her these are from the same one who sent the other four boxes."—*Press.*

MY FIRST SIX WEEKS WITH THE COLORS

(*Continued from page 217*)

had scarcely begun. We were to study first the artillery drill regulations of the United States Army; then we were to take up the European fighting methods practised today. Before the training period has ended, the infantry will have had experience in bomb-throwing, bomb-firing, bayonet fencing and trench charging. Trenches are being constructed on the wide target ranges. When we arrive in France, we shall require only a brief course of intensive special training before we are ready for the front.

The strict discipline has brought many excellent results. Men who knew little or nothing about sanitation, have learned to guard their health properly. Lazy men have acquired the habit of working ambitiously with regained self-respect. Drinking men have ceased to drink. There are very few who are not striving with body and soul to perfect a powerful military machine that will crush the menace of Germany for all time.

We have not learned when our training in the United States will end. Even the officers do not know this.

As the day for my wife to arrive drew near, I became almost sick. I dreaded being humiliated before her, for my letters frankly described me as a most promising soldier.

A few moments before the train came in, the lieutenant with the small mustache sent for me. In the orderly room he eyed me sternly.

"I've been watching you for some time," he began bluntly. "You have interested me, I confess. You certainly have worked hard enough, and there is no doubt of your good intentions.

"But you have made many mistakes—a great many, in fact, haven't you?"

I nodded, my mouth dry. Some new blunder, I guessed. I resolved again to get even when the war ended.

"I have had you promoted to be a corporal. The Army likes men with your ambition and energy; the Army also believes in a square deal. There may be a sergeant's place open soon. I advise you to keep working hard."

I must have almost fainted. Instead I ran with a bounding heart to the train to meet my wife. I was a corporal! And before long I might be a sergeant!

I shall never forget my wife's surprize when she saw me.

"Fred," she cried, after I had kissed her. "You look magnificent! All your fleshiness is gone. You're so tall and straight and brown. Your eyes are so clear and bright. Your arm is as hard as steel. You *are* a soldier, aren't you?"

"I am a corporal," I replied.

A bellhop passed thru the hall of the St. Francis Hotel, whistling loudly.

"Young man," said Manager Woods, sternly, "you should know that it is against the rules of this hotel for an employee to whistle while on duty."

"I am not whistling, sir," replied the boy. "I'm paging Mrs. Jones's Dog."—*Argonaut.*

The new waiter (strictly unfit) was being installed into the mysteries of his calling by the buxom and businesslike manageress.

"Now, suppose a lady came into the restaurant an' ordered peaches, what would you give her?"

"A finger bowl," said the waiter.

"That's right. An' suppose she ordered watermelon?"

"A bath tub."—*Exchange.*

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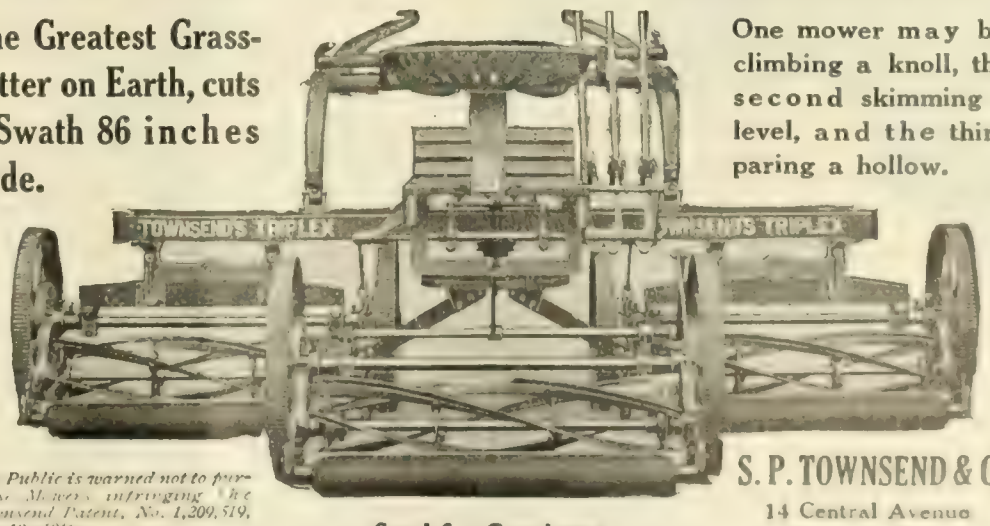
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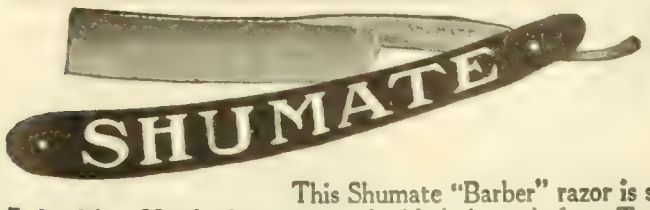


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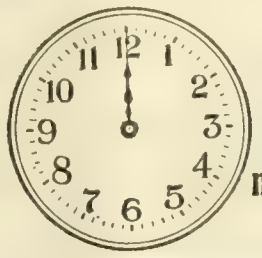
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WHAT AMERICAN GIRLS ARE DOING IN FRANCE

These incidents of what American relief work is accomplishing in France are quoted from the monthly report of the American Fund for French Wounded.—THE EDITOR.

"EASE it a little, now, up-p!"

A fifty-pound crate slid easily into a Ford truck, and two girls, flushed with exertion, took a little breathing spell before proceeding to hoist the next case. The scene was a famous Paris open-air theater, the auditorium of which was filled to overflowing with packing-cases containing luxuries and necessaries—mostly necessaries—for the wounded French *poilus*.

The toilers were two neatly uniformed, well-bred looking girls and they were engaged in adding their quota to that incalculable mass of voluntary effort whereby America is showing its sympathy with the Allied cause.

One by one they trundled the crates and cases on a baggage truck to their automobiles, up-ended them, and with vigorous ease lifted them into the car until the limit of its carrying capacity was reached.

All this constituted wholehearted, cheerful work little looked for from the hands of American girls whose physical effort in the normal course of things is generally limited to the wielding of tennis rackets and golf clubs. It meant grease-stained hands, chipped and battered fingers, sometimes protected by grimy rag bandages; it also meant an amount of physical stress and strain which none but the most robust and healthy girls could dare to undertake. Yet it was no more than a tithe of the manual labor which these two girls, and many others like them, are undertaking for the sons of the land of Lafayette and Rochambeau.

Had I arrived half an hour earlier I should have seen a bevy of girls attired in long blue overalls, overhauling their cars, and removing from the chassis the accumulation of mud picked up in the previous day's drive of a hundred miles.

The loading terminated, a businesslike girl appeared on the scene bearing a sheaf of papers, one of which she handed to the chauffeuse.

"All right; to Auxiliary Hospital No. 999 at Fontainebleau."

And briskly cranking up whilst her companion took her place, the driver sped off swiftly down the Champs-Elysées on a hundred-mile errand of mercy on behalf of France's stricken braves.

The theater was the Alcazar d'Eté. In peace time, with its fashionable restaurant, it is a gathering-place for gaiety and pleasure; now, whilst the guns are thundering ceaselessly not 80 miles away and an unending stream of wounded flows to the rear. it is a center of beneficent war work, where American women are striving night and day to alleviate the sufferings and supply the most pressing needs of the French *blesses*.

TRANSPORT SERVICE

To be more explicit, the theater is the headquarters of the American Fund for French Wounded, which has been instrumental in improving the lot of tens of thousands of stricken men. The phase of its activities which I was privileged to witness was the transport service, handled from beginning to end by girl volunteers. The transport staff of the A. F. F. W. have daily to overcome seemingly insurmountable difficulties and solve the most elusive problems.

Merely as preliminaries to the work which they are carrying out, they have to

attend to the maintenance, upkeep and cleaning of their cars; repairs, the supply of spare parts, garaging, insurance, etc. Many of these multifarious duties are attended to before breakfast, and then the chauffeuse has to pack and load her own car with special articles for which a pressing need had been declared at some hospital in Paris or within a fifty-mile radius of the capital. Next comes the long journey in all winds and weathers, then the unloading at the hospital, which again is often, owing to the lack of other labor, performed by the girls themselves. The crates, cases and bales contain bandages, clothing of all descriptions, medical appliances and an indescribable variety of supplies sent from sympathetic America.

Distributing centers are established in various parts of France, notably at Nice, Pau, Chambéry and in Brittany, so that the far remote departments are covered as well as the Paris district.

The girls who have sole charge of the motor service come from all parts of the United States. Very fascinating they look in their dark blue uniforms, consisting of short skirt and military jacket, fastened with Red Cross buttons. Round the waist is worn a black leather belt, and an additional military touch is imparted by blue cloth epaulets bearing the letters A. F. F. W.

OUR FLAG AT THE FRONT

He came into the Paris depot of the American Fund for French Wounded to see his *marraine*. She had adopted him when she heard that he was from the devastated district and that his eighteen-year-old daughter had been taken away by the Germans. He didn't know where his family was.

All thru the winter his *marraine* had sent him cigarets, sweaters, socks, whatever he needed. And now he was on "permission" and had come to thank her.

"And now, what can I give you?" she asked at the end of their talk.

"Nothing, thank you, except," he hesitated, "except, if you can, an American flag."

"But what do you want of an American flag?"

"Well, you see," he explained, "I am in charge of a searchlight car. And those Boches don't know that America is in the war with us."

"But it isn't possible!"

"Quite true, madame. We know from our prisoners. So I want an American flag to put in front of my light. Then I'll call to them 'Mit uns! Mit uns!'"

The American flag is now at the front.

THE REASON

It was in Noyon—the town of sadness. We went into a little place on the corner, that at one time had been a café, in search of a woman who could cook for the three members of the A. F. F. W. who had come there to establish a depot.

We asked a bright-eyed French woman if she had a stove.

"No," she answered.

"If we bring you one you can cook, can't you?"

Not at all in a discouraged manner but with a great curiosity she asked:

"What is there to cook?"

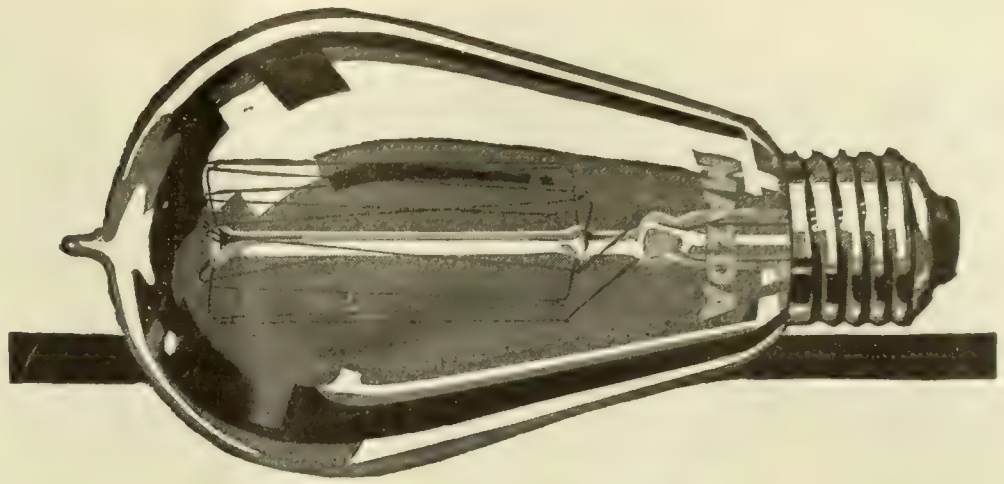
We were very prompt with the answer.

"Vegetables."

"But there aren't any," and she pointed out to the gardens that the Germans had trampled before leaving.

"Eggs, then."

She smiled at our stupidity. In a matter-of-fact tone she said: "There aren't any hens."



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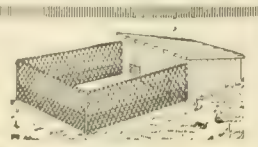
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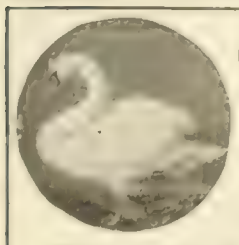
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THE HOUSE LIVABLE

(*Continued from page 225.*)

There is probably no one point about the house, unless it be the painting, which gives more trouble than the plaster. One is forever having plaster crack, sometimes it falls off, and one invariably hears after such an occurrence that the plastering work was poor. This is not by any means invariably the cause. Cracks in plaster arise more commonly from the shrinkage or swelling of the material to which it is applied than from defects in the plaster work itself, and where plaster falls off it is usually because the lath has been spaced either too close or too far apart, altho sometimes a poor grade of plaster may be the cause. It is probably better to use metal lath for plastering than wood lath, altho the metal transmits sound and heat more freely than the wood, and this same point, the tendency of transmission of sound and heat, is perhaps the most important in considering what type of plaster to specify.

Old-fashioned plaster is made of lime, sand and hair. If the lime be properly slaked and of good quality, an excellent result can be obtained, but since the lime is frequently insufficiently slaked and continues to slake after it is put in the walls, causing cracks or pits in the plaster surface and burning out the hair, the patent plasters are the safest.

Patent plasters are of two kinds: the hard plasters and the pulp plasters. The hard plasters are in some ways the most satisfactory, because the plaster work can be executed more quickly, straighter and perhaps with fewer chances for mistakes in workmanship than with the pulp plaster. On the other hand, hard plaster is a wonderful sound distributor and is so brittle that if a nail is driven into it the surrounding wall is broken. Pulp plaster is not quite as good a sound conductor as hard plaster, which means that the house is quieter. Tho harder to work, good mechanics can produce smooth and even walls and ceilings with it, and, after it is finished, one can drive nails into it anywhere without breaking it.

I do not venture to recommend any one of these three types. Tho I commonly use the pulp plaster in my own practise, I go back to the old-fashioned kind if I discover that my clients are nervous about noise, or I use the hard plaster if the pulp plaster cannot readily be obtained or if I am doubtful about the quality of the mechanics who are to apply it.

The materials for roofs remain about what they always have been: shingles, slate and tile, altho with the past few years prest asbestos shingles have been made, of agreeable color and apparently durable. The only fault to be found with the asbestos shingles is its thinness, which tends to give a completed roof the appearance of a sheet of paper upon which lines have been ruled. Shingles, of course, come in a variety of sizes and can be laid in a variety of ways and colored to suit one's wishes. A shingle roof is water-tight, at least for the first ten or fifteen years of its life, but it is not permanent. The old hand-rived white pine shingles were about as durable as slate or tile, but the modern sawn red or white cedar shingles are, after all, more or less temporary, and any one putting on a shingle roof must expect to replace it after fifteen or eighteen years. A shingle roof also is liable to become ignited from a chimney fire or from brands which find lodgment upon it. On the whole, where price will permit, it is probably better to use a slate or a tile roof.

Tiles have been somewhat done to death and, to the writer at least, many of the

forms of the so-called Spanish or Italian tile seem unsuited to American conditions. The shingle tile, so called because its shape is approximately that of a shingle, is much better suited to our American construction and is the shape of tile most commonly used in France and England in old work. Tile comes in a variety of colors, most of which are obtained by applying glazes to the clay. While some of these glazes are durable, others form a very thin shell of hard material over the tile underbody, and if the glaze is chipped or broken the tile goes to pieces, leaving a leaky roof which is hard to repair.

Slate is in many ways the most attractive of all roofing materials, and is no more expensive than cheap tile. It is not used as commonly as shingles or tile, probably because most people when they think of slate roofs have in mind the thin fragile black slate which was so common around 1850 and which, because of its poor quality and because it was too thin, was constantly breaking and blowing off the roof and causing leaks. Its color, too, while perhaps suited to certain color schemes, was by no means the most pleasant for country-house work in general. Now slate can be obtained in a variety of very beautiful shades, and by mixing these shades almost any color of roof is possible. Perhaps the shades most used at present are the so-called sea-green and variegated green and purple. The sea-green is a dull gray-green, and the purple something between terra-cotta-red and purple. Red slate can also be obtained, as well as black, yellowish and blue, and as the colors of slate are of Nature's own devising, they are usually quiet and harmonious, of very different type from the hard, uncompromising reds and greens of new tile.

One question which often comes up in connection with the material of the roof is the material for the gutters, leaders, flashings, etc., for most people will want copper and can afford tin only. Now, as a matter of fact a good tin gutter is about as permanent as copper tho it does require some care. Moreover, where the metal is so fixed that it cannot expand or contract, tin is probably a better material than copper, since it is less liable to split. The great trouble with tin is that, like many other materials, it is made in all grades, from stuff that is not worth the proverbial powder to a really high-grade material. Tin for roofing is not solid tin; it is a plating of tin on a thin charcoal iron or mild steel base plate. There is no doubt but that the charcoal iron base is the better if it can be obtained. Most of the tins readily available, however, are plated on mild steel, but if the steel is soft enough so that it does not split when it is bent and the plating is heavy, the material is perfectly satisfactory. I would recommend that no tin plate with less than thirty-five pound coating per box be used, and I also recommend a very light-weight plate, the trade name of which is I C. It is probably more permanent than the heavier plate, known as I X, because it is less liable to be broken when it is bent to form seams. Galvanized iron is frequently used for gutters and leaders because it is more rigid and substantial, but it has not the permanence of good tin and too much must not be expected from it.

Even the strictest economy in the use of lumber will not make a very tremendous saving in the cost of a house since there are very many parts of the building where no such saving in lumber can be made, but the careful owner and the careful architect can save perhaps five per cent of the total cost by thoughtfulness in these items.

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are the usual lengths which are carried everywhere in stock, and as one has to allow about six inches on each end of the floor-beam to support it on the work below, if one desires to economize in a very sensible way, the stock sizes of beams will naturally be selected. Now these stock sizes were originally determined by what widths could properly be spanned by beams of certain sizes, and it has been found by experiment that beams two inches in width and eight inches deep can be used over a span of thirteen feet, and beams two inches wide by twelve inches deep over a span of seventeen feet, without the floors sagging or feeling shaky. When one lays out rooms which have to be spanned by heavier beams than these the price instantly mounts, and where economy is to be considered, as is almost invariably the case, the careful architect and house builder will begin at this point, since there is not much difference between the comfort of rooms thirteen and fourteen feet in width, and there is a considerable difference in the cost of the framing timber.

Of all the heating systems, hot air is probably the best, altho on this point I do not agree with most of my colleagues. It is perfectly true that hot air will not heat a house of great size properly, nor will it heat a house of any size where extreme temperatures, running from ten to twenty below zero, are to be expected, but the many failures of hot-air furnaces which have prejudiced the building public against them have been due to poorly designed furnaces and poor installation rather than to a basic bad principle. Of late the manufacturers of some of the furnaces have improved their design so that hot air is the most economical and the most efficient system in operation, and the easiest and cheapest to install.

Steam has the great advantage that a house of any size can be heated from a central plant, but it lacks flexibility, and steam-heated rooms are apt to be too hot or too cold, according to whether the apparatus is working well or not.

Hot water is economical to operate and gives a pleasantly tempered heat. Tho its first cost is considerable, it is simple to run and generally desirable.

The vapor system is excellent, comparable only with hot water for its heating qualities and of about the same expense, both to install and operate. It has these advantage over hot water; in case the fire goes out the system is not filled with water which is liable to freeze and burst the piping, and in extreme cold weather the apparatus can be run as a regular steam system.

The reasons for my preference for hot air over steam, vapor or hot water are that, when hot air is used there is a constant renewal of fresh air in the house, and that the unsightly radiators are done away with.

A hot-air installation is a much more delicate operation than either the installation of a steam or hot-water plant, and the principles upon which it runs are less commonly understood by heating contractors, so that it is not uncommon to find good furnaces giving bad results, because of incorrect placing of registers or because of sharp bends in the pipes around which the hot air will not pass. Consequently, one of the other systems is unquestionably the safest to employ, especially where it is desirable to keep a house uniformly heated.

And, finally, I cannot repeat too strongly that no house, of whatever material it be made, should be built without an architect, and that the choice of an architect should be made with the utmost care and discrimination.



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IS ENGLAND GOING TO STARVE?

(*Continued from page 215*)

poured sugar onto it to make the blaze flare riotously: and there are many other stories of a like nature. But who can blame them if their attitude frankly is—"Let us eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow ——?"

It is only the organized waste that fills the heart of the Food Controller and his loyal civilian nation with exasperated despair! The "organized" waste, and that dread creation of a dark period, the Food Profiteer.

Go into any poor district of any of the larger English cities and see the poor women, pale and dreary, standing in long queues outside the grocer's shops, waiting their turn to buy sugar. A policeman keeps them in line. They fight eagerly for their turn. After four hours or more of waiting and standing, in any weather, the tail end of the queue may have to turn away disappointed. "Sold out!" While those who hurry off, rewarded for an incredibly early start, clasping their precious little packets, have paid from 25 to 50 per cent higher for their little scrap of sugar than their richer sisters, because of buying it by the ounce instead of by the pound, and even at that have probably been given underweight. So much for the small profiteer, who wrings his gains by farthings out of the lives of the poor.

And for the large. It was matter of public scandal that the price of meat, which is plentiful, was artificially forced up to its current rate; and that thousands of tons of bacon were allowed to stand idle in the docks in the hot weather, till the fat oozed out thru the casks, waiting, while the poor went hungry, until the market price was sufficiently high to induce the sale of it.

These men, mostly safely over military age, who are making fortunes out of the world's anguish, are a sorry collection. While mothers and wives, at the heart-contracting news of war, were steeling themselves for the great sacrifice; while young men were throwing their all with zest—pleasure, career, life—at the feet of their country; while the nation's leaders were calling the people to a great self-dedication to the vindication—thru tears, thru blood, thru the slavery of the military system—of freedom; even then was the war-profiteer saying in his heart, "I will pull down my barns and build greater!"

Their reward is with them.

Yet if one walks thru the West End of London—in the daytime!—it is hard to believe in the war; unless an air-raid happens to be in progress. The shops are gay as usual with dainty silks and laces, furs and jewelry. Just as many strange new fashions, just as many evening gowns and little odds and ends of accessories to women's clothing—filmy scarfs, embroidered collars, fine lawn handkerchiefs, fantastic little bows and flowers—as appeared there in that dimly remote, almost-forgotten period "before the war"! Prices are higher, but the laws of demand and supply seem to be making "business as usual."

Only here and there the grim specter looms back into view among the crowd; here over the shoulder of a bonny girl-commissionaire at the doorway of a big store; there behind the bright blue or pale-gray flannel uniform which proclaims "wounded" afar. Here in the crippled, blinded form of a man "invalided out," decrepit, prematurely aged, yet somehow bearing unmistakably the stamp of youth. These last are sights to make the heart sob while the eyes are dry, things to dream of



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in heaven itself with passionate pity and pain.

Yet, despite the temptations of the shops, "war economy" is fashionable. People are trying to trim their hats, make their own clothes, dig their own gardens and reduce their domestic staff. Servants, indeed, are at a premium. Munition making or bus conducting or ticket collecting or farming, are all so much more exciting, and freer, and generally better paid. The papers are full of skits and cartoons on maids selecting mistresses at the labor exchanges, asking them for references from their previous maids and making minute enquiries as to their personal character! Household labor is beginning to be elevated in England to much the same honorable level it appears to hold in the United States.

Lecturers on household economy are going up and down the country, giving free, or nominally feed, lectures to all and sundry on the conservation of vegetable peelings, the use of flour substitutes—maize and the like—the making of jam with dates instead of sugar, and many other useful and useless hints ingeniously mingled. Also expert and pseudo-expert articles on new or forgotten forms of cheap food have poured into the papers, and been loyally experimented with by a trustful public. One of these recommended young nettles as a substitute for spinach, which I daresay is all right: another praised common goose-grass, which would seem to boil up into a tender and succulent vegetable: and one, the most dangerous, urged people to try young rhubarb leaves, boiled, instead of cabbage. Of this experiment a number of people nearly died!

At one time there was a great outcry among the virtuous majority upon the non-virtuous minority, who were supposed to be storing food. "Food hoarder" became a term of execration, and each man looked upon his neighbor with suspicion. One old maiden lady was reported by my acquaintances next door to her to have got forty tins of golden syrup concealed in her house. Now what could an aged lady want with golden syrup? And when it came to eighty pounds of it, at least—!? So gossip buzzed busily, and police inspection of houses for hidden food was threatened. Many people, in great fear, hastily turned stealthily saved little "hoards" of sugar into jam. But somebody remembered in time that an Englishman's house is his castle, and the situation was saved. Besides, the police had enough to do, what with the registration of aliens and all, and a depleted force!

The very poor, I have said already, suffer, and suffer bitterly, as they always must, feeling as they do every pinch that comes in the national life, first, and last, and longest. Yet there is arising a kind of fourth class, a kind of "wealthy" poor, who are making big money at munition work, or who are supplementing their separation allowance by some form of newly opened remunerative work. These mainly have no sense of thrift. They do not generally save their money, they spend most of it. They work long hours, and when they are "off" they like to "have their fling." They will buy melons and grapes and pine-apples—expensive things in England; they will buy expensive and fashionable clothes. Margarine has taken the place of butter on most middle class tables in England; but these "wealthy poor" will have none of it. They will have the best butter and use it lavishly. And to them the Food Controller and the economy lecturer may indeed appeal in vain. They turn a deaf ear. Money has come to them in unexpected quantities before their sense of responsibility has been developed. Their education and resources are limited. They do not

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See The Independent dated October 27th, page 197, for a discussion on this subject by R. L. Alsaker, M. D., or send 10c for a copy of the magazine containing the article mentioned.

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know what to spend money on, save food and dress and picture palaces. These last, indeed, in every town, and almost in every village, are doing a roaring trade, what with the munition workers and the drifting population of ennuied Tommies in training. Some distraction, some relaxation they all must have. This is the easy way.

And with it all, drink, waste, profiteering, submarines and lack of organization, is England going to starve? Not while she keeps her soul alive! May England never be a highly organized country if it means the loss of that vitality of spirit which emerges from every failure with the impulse to try again, and with the originality to find a fresh way of trying. She will "muddle thru"—can any one do more?—as one who

"Never turned his back, but marched breast forward—
Never doubted clouds would break!
Never feared, tho right were worsted wrong would triumph.
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better—sleep to wake!"

But England will not only in days to come feel the cruel grip of hunger, but will be herself a barrier to the freedom of the nations for which she is fighting, if the Imperialist party is allowed to blind and coerce the democracy, as there is every danger of their doing. British democracy is sound at heart, but it is easy to distract its attention from the aims of the war to questions of food and home conduct—so interesting and so immediate. It is America's great mission, under her great leader, to link together the democracies of the world in a great struggle for a clear and human issue, out of which will grow that solid League of Nations, with a permanent, democratically elected, International Parliament, which seems to me the best, if not the only hope, of a just and lasting peace.

New York City

Bull—How many cigs d'ye smoke a day?
Durham—Any given number.—*Columbia Jester.*

He—Are you fond of indoor sports?
She—Yes, if they know when to go home.—*Princeton Tiger.*

Recruit (nervously)—Shall I mark time with my feet, sir?
Lieutenant (sarcastically)—My dear fellow, did you ever hear of marking time with the hands?
Recruit—Yes, sir; clocks do it. *Puck.*

"'Please call my husband to -,' she began, but she was interrupted.
"'Your husband ain't here, ma'am,' said the attendant, blandly.
"'My goodness gracious me!' the lady exclaimed. 'You're mighty sure about it, aren't you? And I haven't told you my name yet, either. Look here, mister, how do you know my husband isn't at the club when I haven't told you my name?'
"The attendant answered more blandly than ever:
"'Nobody's husband ain't never at the club, ma'am.'"—*Washington Star.*

The artist was painting—sunset, red, with blue streaks and green dots.
The old rustic, at a respectful distance, was watching.
"Ah," said the artist, looking up suddenly, "perhaps to you, too, nature has opened her sky pictures page by page? Have you seen the lambent flame of dawn leaping across the livid east; the red stained sulfurous islets floating in the lake of fire in the west; the ragged clouds at midnight, black as raven's wing, blotting out the shuddering moon?"
"No," replied the rustic shortly; "not since I signed the pledge."—*New York Globe.*

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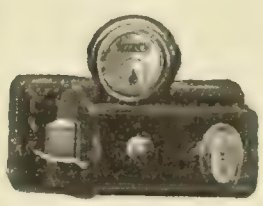
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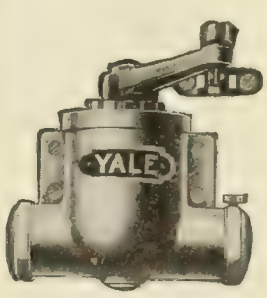
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THE NEW BOOKS

Pan-Americanism

INTER - AMERICAN ACQUAINTANCES, by Charles L. Chandler, of Harvard University, is a very interesting and valuable study of the intimate relations existing between the United States and the countries of Latin America at the time the latter were struggling for their independence. The author, who has studied in South American universities and is thoroly familiar with his material, is able to illustrate his narrative with many quotations from the revolutionary leaders of the South American republics showing how great was their admiration for the founders of the United States and how influential was the example of the successful revolution of the English colonies in arousing the colonies of Spain to a similar struggle for independence.

The North American Idea, by James A. MacDonald, editor of the *Toronto Globe*, is a Canadian message to the United States, urging a permanent policy of alliance and friendship between the English speaking peoples of this continent. He believes that it is the historic mission of Canada to unite the sympathies and purposes of the British Empire and the United States, since Canada is a member of the former political unit and the immediate neighbor of the latter. The volume is based on the author's lectures on the Cole foundation at Vanderbilt University.

Inter-American Acquaintances, by Charles Lyon Chandler. Sewanee, Tennessee, University Press. $1.25. *The North American Idea*, by James A. MacDonald. New York: F. H. Revell. $1.25.

Friendly Latin America

LATIN AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES, a volume containing the addresses of Elihu Root when in 1906 he made his great tour of the Latin republics of the New World, will be invaluable to the future historian who seeks to trace the origins of that fraternal spirit which has brought to our side in the war with Germany the great majority of our southern neighbors. Elihu Root was the ideal man for a mission of courtesy and conciliation, as, indeed, he has once more proved in his recent visit to Russia. Always he knew the right thing to say and the right place to say it. No less dignified, sincere and appropriate are the speeches of welcome of the statesmen and diplomats who offered to Mr. Root the hospitality of their respective countries, but eloquence and courtesy are the birthright of Spanish blood and it is something to find an American who can hold his own in a bout of mutual compliments. Time has shown that Mr. Root's tributes to the friendliness, greatness and idealism of the nations which welcomed him were not formal diplomatic commonplaces but the exact truth. On one occasion, however, Mr. Root overstepped the limits of discretion. Could he have revised his speeches after the Mexican resolution he might have omitted his remark: "It has seemed to me that of all the men now living, Porfirio Diaz, of Mexico, is best worth seeing. . . . If I were a Mexican, I should feel that the steadfast loyalty of a lifetime could not be too much in return for the blessings that he had brought to my country." It is, however, unjust to single out this one unsafe remark from so much that has been verified by the future.

Latin America and the United States, by the Hon. Elihu Root. Collected by Robert Bacon and James Brown Scott. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $2.50.

Our Lady of the Snows

THE NEW ERA IN CANADA, a volume of essays by fifteen prominent Canadian writers, is a contribution of permanent value to the political literature of the great Dominion. Among the subjects treated are conservation of natural resources, woman suffrage, the immigration problem, the conflict of the French and English languages, the question of a closer federation with Great Britain, party government and reconstruction after the war. These essays are of great interest to readers in the United States, for the Dominion is more closely allied by trade and similarity of environment to the United States than it is allied politically to the rest of the British Empire. Some of the contributors to the book are also old friends to readers in this country. Prof. Stephen Leacock's two essays on "Democracy" and "National Organization for the War," will be read for the sake of the writer and also because these problems are as much ours as Canada's.

Canadian Confederation and Its Leaders, by M. O. Hammond, is a volume of biographical sketches of the men whose labors brought about the confederation of the Dominion. The men and the issues discussed are for the most part those of a vanished generation.

The New Era in Canada. Edited by J. O. Miller. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75. *Canadian Confederation and Its Leaders*, by M. O. Hammond. Geo. H. Doran Company. $2.50.

Chesterton as Rebel

GILBERT K. CHESTERTON'S *Utopia of Usurers* will puzzle the average literary critic. He always says that Chesterton is an amusing, entertaining, attractive concocter of paradoxes but that he is not sincere and must not be taken seriously. Chesterton's latest volume is neither amusing nor attractive, it is certainly the least enjoyable book which he has ever written, but it has a savage earnestness that puts the charge of insincerity out of court completely. The average literary critic also insists that Chesterton is a conservative and an upholder of the established order and the ruling classes. But the *Utopia of Usurers* is an attack, an almost frantic attack, upon the rich, written with a brutal directness unmatched since the days of Cobbett. It is about as subtle and paradoxical as a blow on the head from a heavy wooden club. In his own words, Chesterton's thesis is "that men in England are ruled, at this minute by the clock, by brutes who refuse them bread, by liars who refuse them news and by fools who cannot govern, and therefore wish to enslave."

The theory that Chesterton is a conservative seems to be based on the facts that he calls himself a Catholic and that he is opposed to Socialism. But he claims that the Catholic Church is the poor man's champion and that modern State Socialism is only a cloak for "the servile state" in which the capitalists can use the police power to compel working men to labor. This condition of affairs already exists, he declares, in Germany, where Krupp and Kaiser are in a common partnership to make economic and political despotism eternal, while gilding the workers' chains a little with "social legislation." But for the most part Chesterton confines his attention to denouncing conditions in England; he dismisses the case of Germany briefly and, even while condemning the Prussian military-economic machine, finds time to condemn also "the silly boycott of Germans in England, extending even to German music."

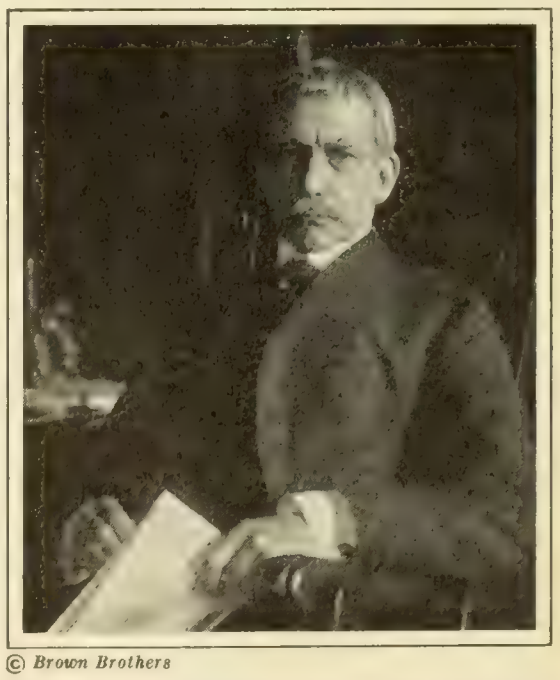
Utopia of Usurers, by G. K. Chesterton. New York: Boni and Liveright. $1.25.

The End of the Trail

THE history of the Middle West has few chapters more important and interesting than the trek of the pioneers just prior to the Civil War. Hamlin Garland in his autobiography, *A Son of the Middle Border*, has rendered a real service to American history, which can only vitalize its statistics of the settlement of the Mississippi Valley and the plains beyond by the memories of those who experienced the adventure. Mr. Garland's father, whom he



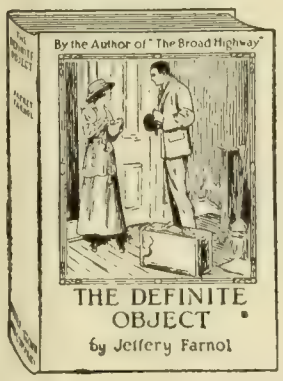
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calls "The Soldier," was a born pioneer with the restless urge which seeks for new horizons; his wife and children shared his wanderings but not his enthusiasm, and the book takes on a dramatic quality from the struggle between the spirit of the father eager for new lands and the homeloving instincts of the son and mother longing to go back to the settled ways. Hamlin Garland was born in Wisconsin:

> I count myself fortunate in the fact that my boyhood was spent in the midst of a charming landscape and during a certain heroic era of western settlement. The men and women of that far time loom large in my thinking, for they possest not only the spirit of adventurers but the courage of warriors. Aside from the natural distortion of a boy's imagination I am quite sure that the pioneers of 1860 still retained something broad and fine in their action, something a boy might honorably imitate.
>
> It all lies in the unchanging realm of the past—this land of my childhood. Its charm, its strange dominion cannot return save in the poet's reminiscent dream. No money, no railroad train can take us back to it. . . . It was a magical world, born of the vibrant union of youth and firelight, of music and the voice of moaning winds—a union which can never come again to you or me, father, uncle, brother, till the coulee meadows bloom again unscarred of spade or plow.

The author shows an abiding love for his state, to which he brought back his pioneer parents after their long struggle on Iowa and Dakota farms, of which the son does not spare us one sordid detail. Indeed he seems to us to exaggerate the bareness and ugliness of a wild prairie claim being subdued into a "broken" farm. The titanic side of the conflict with nature does not escape the man who wrestled with the prairie as a boy, but his heart was never in the adventure as was that of the "Soldier" father and he felt his return to New England as an escape and a deliverance.

> For seventy days I walked behind the plow on the new farm. It was lonely work for a boy of eleven. I disliked cross-cutting for the reason that the unrotted sods would often pile up in front of the coulter and make me a great deal of trouble. There is a certain pathos in the sight of that small boy tugging and kicking at the stubborn turf in the effort to free his plow. . . . It was always hard to go back to the farm after one of these days of leisure—back to greasy overalls and milk-bespattered boots, back to the society of fly-bedevilled cows and steaming, sweaty horses, back to the curry comb and swill bucket. Most authors in writing of "the merry, merry farmer" leave out experiences like these—they omit the dust and the grime, they forget the army worm, the flies, the heat, as well as the smells and drudgery of the barns. Milking is a tedious job. We all hated it. . . . My eyes saw nothing but the loneliness and the lack of beauty in the landscape. . . .
>
> I clearly perceived that our Song of Emigration had been, in effect, the hymn of fugitives. . . . I perceived little that was poetic, little that was idyllic, and nothing that was humorous in the man who with hands like claws was scratching a scanty living from the soil of a rented farm while his wife walked her ceaseless round from tub to churn and from churn to tub. On the contrary, the life of such a family appealed to me as an almost unrelievedly tragic futility. . . . For me the grime and the mud and the sweat and the dust exist. They still form a large part of the life on the farm, and I intend that they shall go into my stories in their proper proportion.

A biography must necessarily be a life seen thru a temperament and experiences that would have been a matter of course or even interesting to a "born farmer," or a biologist revolted the bookish lad whose tastes were cultural and never agricultural. And the man with a real love for the farm does not write books about it.

With this reservation *A Son of the Middle Border* seems to us a great and a true book; a contribution to our annals of the settlement of our country; as well as a story of unusual interest and even fascination. We who make history so fast, need to have these pictures of pioneer life fixt before they fade from the memories of sons of the "Middle Border." America is at the end of the trail that led to unexplored lands and untried adventures—let her pause to look back over the way she has come.

Pioneer days will not return, but she has use for all the courage and endurance that they engendered.

A Son of the Middle Border, by Hamlin Garland. Macmillan. $1.60.

The Second Advent

THE COMING, by J. C. Snaith, author of "The Sailor" and several other successful adventures in fiction, is an ambitious attempt to bring the personality of Jesus into a modern setting. The scene is rural England during the course of the present war. The vicar of Penfold-with-Churley preaches the second coming of Christ in the formal, decorous manner suited to an old and established church. He is much troubled by a young carpenter in the village, frail in body and eccentric in speech and manners, whose apparent indifference to the fortunes of the war affronts his patriotism, whose familiar speech of heavenly things seems to him blasphemy, and whose visions of the supernatural rouses in his mind the suspicion of insanity. So the vicar bestirs himself to get the young man incarcerated in an asylum in spite of the reluctance of some of his friends, who are much imprest by the sweet spirit of the carpenter, to let him act in the case. Even in the insane asylum John Smith, who is poet as well as carpenter, manages to deliver his message to the world, and the vicar discovers at last that he has failed to recognize the Messiah whose advent he had so long awaited.

Mr. Snaith handles his theme delicately, poetically, with a fine and sensitive reverence. One feels, however, that John Smith was rather too weak and sentimental a figure to be a true avatar of the great central character of the New Testament. A number of writers within recent years have undertaken the inspiring, tho difficult, task of rewriting the life of Christ in the terms of our own generation, but practically all of them have failed in the same way. They have omitted the strong and manly qualities so fundamental in the historical Jesus and left only a gentle dreamer, an impractical St. Francis. Mr. Snaith's sincere and interesting novel is somewhat weakened by this serious misconception of the personality of the Messiah.

The Coming, by J. C. Snaith. D. Appleton Company. $1.50.

The Realm of Babel

THERE has been no lack of careful, scholarly studies of the unique political, social and racial problems of the Habsburg Empire and no lack of war propaganda books written to prove that this unwieldy political structure must be kept together or must be taken apart. *Austria-Hungary*, by Wolf von Schierbrand, is a happy mean between the scholarly survey and the journalistic war book. It discusses the problems of the country with unusual completeness of scope and moderation of tone, but there is an attempt to interpret the soul as well as the body, to give the meaning of facts as well as the facts themselves. The author tells us, for example, that underneath the many antagonisms of the polyglot empire, "a certain easy good-nature, a certain leisureliness, a certain trend to hospitality, a certain flabby softness and lack of rugged energy, an unpretentious kindness, a certain freshness of spirit and naïveness appear to mark them all, no matter what their race or creed." This is a fact, but you will not find it in Baedeker or the Britannica.

The author had the advantages of knowledge and sympathy. He traveled in various parts of the Habsburg realm from 1912 to 1916 and his descriptions of the people in

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war time, tho too infrequent, are of great interest. Particularly vivid is his picture of the first days of the Great War:

When the night finally came, the night of July 24th, and the wire flashed the news from Belgrade that Serbia had rejected the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum, the whole town, the whole two millions of Vienna, were strung up for war. The whole town was frantic with joy. Total strangers embraced each other. They wept for joy. The nightmare of humiliation, of disdain gulped down like a nauseous drug for ages, was off their breasts. They felt like freemen, like heroes fit for battle. It was the same in Budapest; it was similar in the provincial capitals. If ever a nation went into war as to a feast, as to a cleansing, strengthening bath, Austria-Hungary surely did on that sultry, nerve-racking night of July 24th, 1914.

The greatest weakness of the Habsburg Empire is its economic backwardness and to this, in the author's opinion, is due its dependence on Germany. Hungary, for instance, with perhaps the best agricultural land in all Europe, produces only 52 per cent as much per acre of cultivated soil as Germany. The nobles hold much of the land in great estates in nearly every part of the Empire and their lands are the least productive; partly because of the space given over to hunting grounds and pleasure parks and partly because of the degraded position of the tenant farmer and agricultural laborer. The author assures us that "the Austrian people, in their vast majority, are now subsisting on about half the amount of food they habitually consumed before the war"; a natural consequence of the neglect of scientific agriculture during the years of peace. In industrial development, most of the Austro-Hungarian nationalities are generations behind the age. The author makes an exception of the Czechs of Bohemia, whom he praises as the most energetic, practical, thrifty and well educated of all the Slavic peoples, and, indeed, the equals of their German neighbors in these respects.

And here is a sketch of the gallant, reckless Magyars of Hungary:

In the course of the war I paid several short visits to Budapest. It was an entirely different atmosphere into which one plunged. Not only because there was neither lack of reliable news from every source nor of palatable meals, but also for the reason that the Hungarians at no time during the fearful struggle . . . lost courage and self-confidence. A more striking contrast those days it was hard to conceive than the timid and nervous people of Vienna and the dare-devil Magyars of Budapest. In the elegant Andrassy street of that gay capital, a sort of Fifth Avenue, plus the buoyant, open-air life of the cafés with their gipsy bands forever tuning up the nerves, no stranger would have for a moment supposed he was in a city but a short distance from where a life-and-death struggle was going on—in those Carpathian passes where hecatombs of war's victims lie still bleaching in the sun. All the reckless life of a pleasure-loving city was rushing on thru it all. There was as much gambling and as much music and as much love-making as ever—at least to all appearances.

Austria-Hungary, the Polyglot Empire, by Wolf von Schierbrand. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $3.

For Ireland

A courageous, romantic, naïve story is that of Margaret Skinnider's part in the Dublin rising. The book is not Irish in phrase, witness its very British title, *Doing My Bit for Ireland,* but it is thoroly Irish in spirit. Youth, devotion, enthusiasm, disappointment, tragedy, these are the notes struck. The touch of comedy is all unconscious as in the explanation of the failure to meet the good ship "Aud" with its load of arms. (The Century Company, $1.)

Those who wish to understand the views of the Irish Nationalists who are supporting *The Irish Home-Rule Convention* should certainly read the little book recently published under this title which contains essays by George Russell (A. E.) and John Quinn as well as an address by Sir Horace Plunkett, who has presided over the sessions of the convention. Every lover of Ireland (and what American is not?) will rejoice that brains so keen and spirits so well disposed and conciliatory are at work on the most difficult problem of the future constitution of the Irish nation. (Macmillan, 50 cents.)

Of course *The Soul of Ulster* is no more dispassionate than any Sinn Feiner argument. But it is well for us interested onlookers to see the other side of the perennial Irish question. Ernest W. Hamilton sets forth with vividness matters seldom stated and makes comprehensible the undying bitterness between north and south Ireland. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.25.)

Half a Dozen Stories

A Maid of Old Manhattan, by Emilie Benson Knipe and Alden Arthur Knipe, is a romantic tale of Indians and Dutch colonists in the days of old New Amsterdam. (Macmillan, $1.25.)

The Village Shield, by Ruth Gaines and Georgia Willis Read, is a story of love and war in Mexico. It is rich in local color and rather too rich in Spanish phrases inserted to enhance that color. (E. P. Dutton, $1.50.)

The Joyful Years, by F. T. Wawn, is the story of Cynthia and Peter who belong to the best English society and must needs love and wed under great difficulties. Then Peter goes to war. Incidentally the book is a mental revel in feminine pulchritude. (E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.)

Marie Grubbe, by J. P. Jacobsen, is an historical novel of the wars between Denmark and Sweden in the seventeenth century. The translation from the Danish was made by Hanna Astrup Larsen. The tale is a gloomy one, and the manner of treatment harshly realistic. (American-Scandinavian Foundation, New York.)

A work of fine scholarship is the edition of Lily's *Anatomy of Wit and Euphues, His England,* by M. W. Croll and Henry Clemons. The essay introducing this forerunner of the popular novel discusses the times, the author and the much disputed origin of the literary form known as Euphueism. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.25.)

A Young Lion of Flanders, by Jo Van Ammers Kueller, translated by C. Thieme, is a story of the German occupation of Belgium and of the suffering of one Belgian family, and of the heroism of one boy, a young despatch rider who lived to serve his country. The story, the author tells us, was written that her own children might learn thru reading it the horror and futility of war. It seems more probable that the prowess of the boy Leon, and his thrilling adventures would appeal to the heart of youth as glorious. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.50.)

Scientific Theories and Facts

An excellent restatement of the evidence for *The Theory of Evolution* is presented in six lectures by Prof. William B. Scott. The book makes an excellent bridge between the Darwinism which is synonymous with evolution for so many of the older readers, and the newer theories growing out of recent experiment and observation. (The Macmillan Company, $1.)

The World's Minerals, by Leonard J. Spencer, is an excellent popular introduction to the subject. It contains descriptions of 116 species of the more common simple minerals, the classification of which is strictly chemical. There are forty colored plates, also an appendix on rare minerals and ores of economic importance. In view of the dearth of good elementary books on this subject, this volume is especially welcome. (F. A. Stokes Company, $2.75.)

Chemical Discovery and Invention in the Twentieth Century, by Sir William Tilden, is a bulky volume giving an account of the momentous conquests of matter by human knowledge in the past quarter of a century. It contains descriptions of laboratory equipment and special apparatus of recent invention, a discussion of modern chemical theories and discoveries, an account of modern applications of chemistry, such as the

processes for obtaining oxygen and nitrogen from the air, and a survey of the progress in organic chemistry, it forms a most valuable summing up of recent progress. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $3.50.)

An example of the way the world is converted from the error of its ways of thinking is given in Dr. Dorothy Stimson's monographs on *The Gradual Acceptance of the Copernican Theory of the Universe.* It contains, among other curious documents, a translation of an argument dated 1619 from that stronghold of conservatism, the University of Louvain, to prove that "the sun do move." (Baker & Taylor Company, $1.25.)

A fourth edition within ten years indicates the character of the late Dr. E. H. Lock's *Recent Progress in the Study of Variation, Heredity and Evolution* which has been revised and brought up to date by Professor Doncaster. The chief additions relate to very recent work on sex determination and on so-called "linkages" or coupling of characters—principally the work of American investigators. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.)

Dr. B. L. Stevenson's *Socio-Anthropometry* is a study of the physical traits of the three chief racial types in Europe and the attempts that have been made to trace their influence on history. The author's conclusion is that: "Changes in anthropologic type are so long delayed and so extended in space that under no consideration can they be made use of to support explanations for the occurrence of political or economic events." (R. G. Badger, Boston, $1.)

Evan McLennan is the author of *Cosmical Evolution*, an attempt to criticize destructively the accepted theories of astronomical and physical science and to replace them with a constructive theory all his own. His criticisms are very ingenious and his work is highly suggestive and worthy of thoughtful consideration despite the fact that scientists do not find his theories acceptable. There is much in the book which the lay reader would find interesting. (Privately printed, Corvallis, Washington.)

History of Several Sorts

The fourth of the nine volumes of *Dio's Roman History*, translated by Earnest Cary; *Galen*, translated by A. J. Brock, and the fourth of the ten volumes of *Plutarch*, translated by Bernadotte Perrin, are late issues of the Loeb Classics. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50 each.)

Anne of Britanny, by Helen J. Sanborn, is a romantic slice of medieval French history and a sympathetic biography of a woman who was twice queen of France. Many illuminating glimpses of the age and the country are given in the course of the narrative. (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, Boston, $2.)

The History of Medieval Europe, by Prof. Lynn Thorndike, of Western Reserve University, is a good text for the backbone of any high school, normal school or college course of medieval history. In the course of 640 pages of reading matter the story of Europe from the fall of Rome to the rise of national monarchies in the sixteenth century is related with exceptional adequacy. (Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, $2.75.)

For years resident in South America, and now one of the staff of the *Pan-American Magazine*, L. E. Elliott has made a very full study of *Brazil Today and Tomorrow*. Chapters on the history and social life fill a third of the book. The rest is devoted to business interests and conditions. The Brazilian point of view is given by much reference to native papers. Maps and excellent illustrations complete a valuable book. (The Macmillan Company, $2.25.)

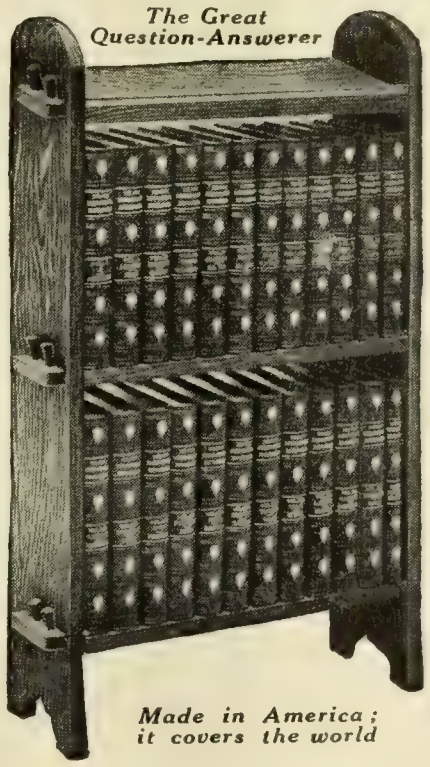
Historic Silver of the Colonies and Its Makers, by Francis Hill Bigelow, is an elaborate survey of the treasures of silverware existing in America from the early settlements of Puritan and Cavalier to the time of the Revolution. The 325 illustrations of pieces of Colonial plate which the

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author has selected as typical or as particularly beautiful will arouse the wondering admiration of those who think of our forefathers only as simple and rather inartistic frontiersmen. It is certain that no multimillionaire of today could boast of owning finer examples of the silversmith's art. (Macmillan, $6.)

The Story of Princeton, by Edwin M. Norris, is the latest of a series of popular histories of leading American colleges and universities. Every reader will read with particular interest and no little amazement the chapters which tell of the turbulent days a hundred years ago when riot and rebellion of the students were common events. (Little, Brown & Co., $2.)

The Single Tax Year Book, edited by Joseph Dana Miller, is an encyclopedia for the propagandist. To it have contributed many of the leading advocates of the theories of Henry George in the United States and foreign countries, and there is also a full account of recent progress toward the single tax in the various states and in the nations to which the doctrine has spread. (Single Tax Review Company, New York, $2.50.)

Out of Their Mouths is a collection of quotations from German statesmen and writers admirably adapted to its purpose of stirring up the war spirit by showing the abhorrent aspect of Prussian imperialism. Such a volume is also a great convenience when one wants to refer to some significant utterance. But we hope no German will take the hint and compile a volume of what our Fourth of July speechers and newspapers have said of America's superiority and manifest destiny. (Appleton, $1.)

Poems of War and Peace

Björnstjerne Björnson's *Arnljot Gelline*, translated from the Norwegian by William Morton Payne, is an epic of the ancient Northland in the days when King Olaf imposed Christianity on his reluctant subjects by force of arms. Even in translation something of Björnson's romantic spirit and high enthusiasm is preserved. (American-Scandinavian Foundation, New York.)

Professor Burton holds his old course thru his latest volume, *Poems of Earth's Meaning*. He is untouched by recent fantasies of verse form, neither is there here any poem born of the war. Sincere work there is with no straining for emotional or linguistic effect. "Here Lies Pierrot" and "Don Quixote" are two lyrics that appeal to the imagination. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $1.25.)

A Treasury of War Poetry, edited by Prof. George Herbert Clarke, of the University of Tennessee, is a collection of the more notable British and American war verses written during the past three years. A large number of poets are represented, but each is given only a little space. On the whole Professor Clarke has been remarkably successful in sifting the grain from the chaff and not permitting the two stacks to get mixt afterwards! (Houghton, Mifflin, $1.25.)

For Philosophers

The Essentials of Philosophy, by R. W. Sellars, of the University of Michigan, is a study of such metaphysical problems as the nature of knowledge, the nature of space and time, and the relation of mind to brain. The book is in a form suitable for classroom use. (Macmillan, $1.60.)

Philosophy and the Social Problem, by Dr. Will Durant, of Columbia University, is a plea for the philosopher-king of Plato's vision, for the domination of all life by intelligence. The author accepts Socrates' identification of intelligence with morality and traces the development of the idea thru later philosophies, dismissing with some impatience those which are exclusively concerned with the abstractions of metaphysics. Dr. Durant has an earnestness of manner, a flowing vigor of expression and a skill in summary which makes his book readable even for the man who has never turned his attention to problems of philosophy. (Macmillan, $1.50.)

REMARKABLE REMARKS

HAMLIN GARLAND—Don't can—dry.

ED HOWE—I need watching; so do you.

IRVIN S. COBB—Let us pray for depraved Chicago.

MRS. W. J. BRYAN—Men are poor judges of women.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—On then upon the enemy with joyful heart.

EZRA POUND—Sir A. Conan Doyle has never stooped to literature.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ—We are now at the fateful hour of our existence.

PASTOR W. LEHMANN—Germany is the center of God's plan for the world.

CHAMP CLARK—The senseless and malicious abuse of Congress should cease.

HENRY MORGENTHAU—President Wilson is the greatest Socialist in the world.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CZERNIN—Complete disarmament is the only issue.

S. VERDAD—The only alternative to a democratic Germany is a European inferno.

W. J. BRYAN—No matter how much and how often we are taxed, it is not for us to complain.

H. L. BRAILSFORD—A question of honor may be defined as one which men will not solve by reason.

EX-AMBASSADOR GERARD—All the German newspapers are subject to control as in no other country.

ARNOLD BENNETT—On the subject of women's fashions, the men still talk a vast amount of nonsense.

BANK PRESIDENT B. F. HARRIS—God pity and forgive the man who forgets the place where he was born.

DR. ROBERT M. MCELROY—Your boy in college is not taught the vital things of the day, as, for instance, graft.

MARIAN HARLAND—Nothing more delicious in the form of pickles ever visits our table than peach mangoes.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL.—I am not sorry, but proud that forty per cent of Harvard University has gone into the war.

"MA" SUNDAY—The average man would rather look at a pretty face than at a tempting platter of ham and eggs.

JOE M. CHAPPLE—Thirty-two out of thirty-four great inventions of the last twenty years are American inventions.

ELIHU ROOT—There are some newspapers printed in New York, the editors of which deserve conviction and execution for treason.

CONGRESSMAN HEFLIN—I could name thirteen or fourteen members of the House who have acted in a very suspicious fashion.

GENERAL VON CLAUSECWITZ—Whoever uses force without any consideration or without sparing blood, must sooner or later vanquish.

WILLIAM H. NICHOLS—I regret to say, politics continues to be spelled with a capital P while patriotism is too frequently spelled without it.

FRANK A. VANDERLIP—The sooner the public gets over the idea that we can have "business as usual" during the Great War, the better for all.

MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG—President Wilson's note was not only an insult to the German people, but was also an insult to the Pope's good-will.

WILLIAM H. TAFT—William McKinley was the man who saw most clearly, when others were blind to it, the real position of the United States in the world.

DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN—I do not think it would be of the slightest advantage to the Allies to lead or compel any of the Scandinavian countries to go into the war.

PROF. J. MCKEEN CATTELL—It seems at times as tho the whole organization at the university is better suited to the courtier, the adventurer or the mediocrity than to the man of genius or of fine temperament.

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Mr. Purinton's War Service Question Box

A Reader from Illinois. "Certain questions are being discussed here, and we want your answers. (a) Can the boys who are drafted choose their branch of the service, according to fitness or preference? (b) There is a settlement in our county of good people religiously opposed to war, some would rather die than volunteer to kill others; will the draft compel these men to violate their conscience by taking up arms? (c) What would be the penalty if they refused? They are splendid American citizens."

(a) Confer with chairman of your local registration board, on all matters pertaining to draft.

(b) These "conscientious objectors" may be exempt if, on being drafted now or later, they apply to local exemption boards for release, and on condition that they were members of a religious sect prior to May 19, 1917, whose creed or principles, announced before that date, required members to abstain from participation in war. But we would urge those friends to follow the example of the Quakers, also against war, who voluntarily came to Government officials and asked to be placed in war duties free of the actual taking of life—such as relief work, farm labor, civilian mobilization of all kinds. You can be a non-slayer without being a slacker.

(c) Probably fine, or imprisonment, or both, to any who refused if exemption claim were not granted. But we think demonstration of honest religious scruples will guarantee release.

Mrs. H. C. P., Maine. "As a firm believer in health foods, I lately combined with several other housewives in sending a large order to a food company advertised extensively. But we found, when we served these hygienic dishes, that the men of our families did not care for them at all, preferring unwholesome beefsteak and fried potatoes. Do you know why men's tastes are so unreasonable, and how they can be changed?"

The average man, mournful to remark, is a dietetic outlaw. He rebels at everything he ought to eat—fresh fruits, vegetables and salads, whole wheat bread, meat substitutes, digestible desserts. The only way to get him to eat health foods is to conceal the horrible fact that they *are* health foods. The majority of men still have the unruly stomachs of boys, they have never learned to apply the laws of intelligence to their gastric department. Your experience is like that of thousands of our modern housewives; we would suggest your problem as a vital theme for discussion at women's clubs and household science meetings.

But remember that so-called "health foods" are *not* health foods unless they *taste* right. The palate must be considered. A man served with chips for food may properly have a chip on his shoulder. Be sanitary, but be sane first. Eat foods—not fads.

Miss B. B., Utah. "Am a school teacher, have excellent health; want to be a nurse but should prefer entering a hospital and training there instead of joining local Red Cross chapter. Are there any hospitals in the Middle West from which I should stand a fair chance of being sent into active service?"

The American Institute of Homeopathy has recently taken part in organizing the first woman's medical base hospital unit for action in France. Apply to any local homeopathic physician for details; or write Dr. Cornelia C. Brent, dean of New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 19 West 101st street, New York. This college would give you splendid training if you can afford to be in New York. If not, ask Editor *Trained Nurse and Hospital Review*, 38 West 32d street, New York, for names of approved hospitals near you.

Miss F. E. N., Pennsylvania. "I have a studio in which I do all manner of decorative art work—now a luxury in these times of economy. How can I turn this accomplishment into something of value to my country, and still use it as a means to provide necessities for my mother and myself? Posters, pen-and-ink drawings, the writing and illustrating of jingles, are some features of my work."

Prepare a four-page leaflet, describing all your service in brief, with samples of best work reproduced, and names of prominent people as patrons or references. If possible, engage an advertising expert on this leaflet.

Find local headquarters of all patriotic societies from your city classified business directory, or society blue book. Write each secretary a one-page letter, typed on your letter-head, offering to donate a good percentage (twenty to thirty) of your fees from the members of that society, to the society, during the war, as a means of doing your bit; and asking that your offer be made known to all members of the society. Enclose leaflet, and state that others may be had for distribution.

Make your letter a winner by studying first a book such as "Letters That Make Good" (price $5 with examination privilege) from American Business Book Company, Causeway street, Boston.

Mr. W. S. M., California. "Is there any branch of your society in California? If so I would like to join it and help to extend your war efficiency work."

The National Institute of Efficiency has headquarters in the Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. Apply there for membership, and nominate your friends. While the Institute, being a national organization, has not specialized in local branches, you could easily form a group of members among your neighbors, and meet regularly to discuss war efficiency problems and take up war efficiency measures. You form the group, and we will suggest ways to make your meetings interesting and profitable.

A suggestion meanwhile. You could order a few extra copies of The Independent, for the next six months, either in your own name for personal distribution to selected friends, or by mail direct from the publishers to the neighbors you want to rouse to coöperation. Many ideas will be given for patriotic endeavors; if you can impress on your acquaintances the importance of keeping up with the War Service Question Box, you will be doing a fine thing for your community and your country.

Prof. S. R. H., South Dakota. "Have been teacher of manual training, specialty woodwork. Should like to find employment so as to aid the Government. Could do carpenter work, and build residences here, but do not feel that would be helping the nation particularly. Have written Department of Labor at Washington, but as yet have no answer. Where could I apply for work?"

Do not expect early answer from any U. S. department on war questions. Departments are overwhelmed with correspondence, and will probably have to send belated reply in a "form" letter that may not fill your personal need. Apply to the special board, committee or association that would handle your problem or service.

Chairman Hurley of General Shipping Bureau Board, Washington, D. C., could tell you where to seek employment in building the new fleet of wooden ships. President Samuel Gompers, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., is helping to mobilize the workers of the nation—write him for instructions. Also request advice of Frank Duffy, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Miss E. C., Tennessee. "Kindly tell me if there is need for a woman photographer in the service of the United States, and if so in what department. How can photography be used in the war? I am doing high class portraiture, and want to turn my professional experience to account."

Every branch of defense or relief work would be made more fruitful by means of photography. When people have before them the actual reproduction of war needs, opportunities and activities, the impulse to coöperate is wonderfully strengthened. Offer to become staff photographer to several patriotic organizations in your city, and confer as to best ways of utilizing war pictures. Also write Editor *Photographic Journal of America*, 122 East 25th street, New York; Editor *Photographic News*, 42 East 23d street, New York; Louis A. Schwarz, Photo Engravers'

Union of North America, 5609 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia, and George Creel, Chairman Bureau of Censorship, Washington, D. C.

A Teacher from New Hampshire. "I am barred from military service by curvature of the spine. Have specialized in chemistry, organic and inorganic. Am now principal of our village school. Would be willing to do anything, if I knew exactly what."

Study up on the chemistry, purity, digestibility of the foods eaten by the families of your village; then teach all your boys and girls how to eat for economy and efficiency. The Hoover propaganda to save meat and wheat for the Allies should start the whole nation on a campaign for efficiency food reform. It isn't enough merely to prevent the billion-dollar annual food waste; we must help all America to learn how to eat for health, productivity, longevity, mentality, morality.

Read modern food books. Write for literature describing work of Prof. L. B. Allyn, Westfield, Massachusetts; of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, care *Good Housekeeping*, 119 West 40th street, New York; of Alfred W. McCann, care *New York Globe*, New York; of Farmers' Bulletins, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington; of Domestic Science Department, your state university.

Mrs. H. S., Michigan. "I am planning this year to can vegetables, soups, fruit, etc., for sale, as a wartime industry. I have for years canned for home use, so it is not new work, but I do not know where or how to market my goods. Please inform me."

Consult the grocer you patronize. If your goods are first-class in all respects, he should be glad to put them in stock. Prepare advertising circular, telling your aim to increase food supply as a means of doing your bit, and offering to devote a small percentage of receipts to defense or relief work. Emphasize purity, quality, cleanness, wholesomeness, toothsomeness, economy, nutrition, of your products (when these facts are open to proof). Leave circulars on grocery counter, mail them to housewives, hand them for personal distribution to officials of women's clubs, domestic science organizations, and patriotic movements. Plan a free demonstration in grocer's window to start campaign; advertise the fact in local papers for several days before. Mark every container with attractive, distinctive label; and guarantee satisfaction or return of price.

Mr. J. C., California. "I have been referred to your Efficiency Service, and should like, if possible, to know the best follow-up sales system suitable for a land subdivision."

Put your question to editors of business journals, such as *Advertising and Selling*, 95 Madison Avenue, New York; *Salesmanship*, Kresge Building, Detroit; *System*, Wabash Avenue and Madison, Chicago; *Business Philosopher*, Area, Illinois. Look in advertising pages of these magazines for advertisements of sales letter writers and publicity experts; negotiate with a few of the best. Write Plan and Purchase Department, Independent, 119 West 40th Street, for list of recent books on salesmanship; buy several and study for solution of your problem. Train yourself, or one of your employees, in the whole science of modern selling by enrolment in a good mail course.

Rev. W. J. P., Minnesota. "Having lost my hearing, I can no longer minister as a pastor, and must seek a new field of work. For years I have contributed to local papers, but without any pay. Could not a newspaper syndicate use my short articles, or put me on book reviews? How can I market my literary product?"

Ask the editors of the local papers you have served without pay to give you addresses of national newspaper syndicates, and also letters of introduction to the respective presidents. Order from a national news company (The American or the Union has a dealer in almost every large town) a complete set of daily papers for a month from big cities like Chicago, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco; find in the papers any articles you think you could equal, write the syndicates controlling the articles, in care of the newspaper.

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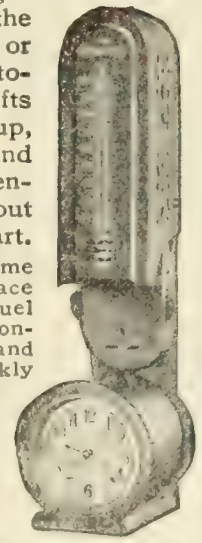
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Market Place Talks

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

AT this writing the successful outcome of the Liberty Loan campaign is an assured fact, with a probability of a very generous oversubscription of the minimum. The success of the loan is attained, fortunately, without the aid of an artificially rising stock market which the general public had been led to believe would be so necessary to the successful flotation of the bonds. Bull markets may be an effective aid with respect to the placing of large amounts of corporation securities, but the present case was one where patriotism played an important part along with other considerations.

Government finance is sure to have the attention of the country—business, finance and industry—for the period of the war. That much is certain. With the Government continuing to compete with private corporations for capital, there should be no doubt in the minds of the people as to which competitor will win out. For the man who has never invested, the Government bond at 4 per cent is far more attractive than the corporation security at 6 per cent. As such people have been in the majority, the Government has the advantage of a vast amount of latent capital, heretofore unavailable for corporate financing except thru the savings bank. However, as the savings bank is essentially a purchaser of seasoned securities, its deposits contribute little to new enterprises, and to the general prosperity only in a roundabout way.

Under the present form of government bond flotation in a month's time, there is a period of tensity in the financial markets, which puts a most effective damper on security prices but encourages liquidation which is not checked by buying orders. Hence the trend of the security markets has been downward, in spite of the tendency toward inflation into which we have been drifting. If some method were inaugurated whereby there would be a continuous sale of Government bonds or war savings certificates, the trend of security prices would be given no artificial check which has been so disconcerting and unprofitable to many investors.

Taxation and the uncertainties in connection therewith are the dominant factors still, because of the fact that while the tax laws have gone into effect, their official interpretation will be a thing of the future. And this interpretation may be just as disappointing to corporations as were the varied interpretations of the original income tax law of 1913. Corporation officials have been busily engaged in computing the effect of the new laws upon their earnings and the effect they will have upon their future dividend policy, but the solution is still a matter to be decided sometime in the future.

Until some of the large speculators have definitely discovered the effect of taxation upon corporations, the market should continue to be purely a professional, see-saw affair. When the speculators decide that this or that stock is cheap and begin a buying movement, the attention of the small buyer will be focussed by the press, as usual, upon the merits of industrials which appear to be purchases. In order to encourage a large buying movement, easy money rates should be in order.

Now all of this seems to be very simple, and it is likely that a bull market could be artificially created on this basis. But, again, let us not forget that we have the omnipresent Government demands to contend with. Wars bring about high prices for commodities, wages and money. With the Administration absolutely committed against excessive speculation in foodstuffs and necessities, it is not at all improbable that it will also become committed against excessive speculation in stocks, and marginal trading, for valid reasons. A wild and booming securities market would result in demand for money in large amounts. Thus the stock speculators would come into competition at once with the Government for capital.

Were there no necessity for further loans, it might be the psychological moment for the beginning of a real upward trend. But it appears that just as soon as fundamental conditions are rosiest, along comes another Government demand for five billions in bonds and two billions in taxes to defray expenses of the war. The war will continue for some time yet; tho it would be foolish to hazard a guess as to the end, certainly the end is not in sight.

The duration of the war will be a governing factor with respect to interest rates. Easy money will not necessarily appear with peace negotiations in sight because the end of the war would not lessen the demand for capital. Billions will be required to rehabilitate the devastated territories, for rebuilding old railroads, constructing new ones, remodeling cities, etc.

High prices and high interest rates are apt to have the same result in the United States as in Europe—inflation and over extension of credit. Issuance of Federal Reserve Notes to an overwhelmingly large degree may also be in evidence. Gold is being gathered into the vaults of the Federal Reserve Banks in vast amounts and the purchasing power of the dollar keeps on decreasing. Trust companies are getting in under cover, under the protecting wing of the Federal Reserve System. There is only a step to the issuance of fiat money, tho some writers are inclined to believe that we are reaching that state faster than is good for our financial health.

Aside from all of these considerations, the man with money to invest should not allow it to lie in a bank drawing 4 per cent interest, or less. It is far better for it to be employed in United States Government bonds at 4 per cent or standard corporation securities at a return of from 5 to 7 per cent. The matter of uncertainty with respect to private investment lies entirely in the point of view from which the question is approached. If the buyer is in the market for a quick turn, let him beware, for the turn may be sharp and either up—or down. If he buys for an income with a possible enchancement over a period of years. I have known of no better time for the purchase of *standard* securities than right now.

THE FOOD FIGHT

Under this head, every week, The Independent will print some vital part of the information which is being circulated by the Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture to aid American housekeepers in their patriotic and intensely necessary work of conserving food.

FEWER fats! That is one of the Food Administration's most urgent pleas. Reduce the use of fats and limit butter to the table; don't cook with it. How can it be done? There are any number of ways.

In breads fats may be omitted entirely. Use clarified pork or beef fat, oleomargarine, hardened vegetable fats or fat compounds.

For hot breads, such as biscuits, muffins or pancakes, use clarified pork, or beef fat, oleomargarine, hardened vegetable fats, fat compounds or sour cream.

In making cup cake, chocolate cake, spice cake, ginger cake or cookies use clarified fat, chicken fat, pork fat, hardened vegetable fats, oleomargarine, fat compounds, sour cream or grated chocolate.

Clarified beef fat, chicken fat, oleomargarine, sour cream or chopped suet may be used for puddings.

If you must have pastry, let it be plain, not rich, and use hardened vegetable fats, oleomargarine or fat compounds.

For sautéing use vegetable oils, clarified beef fat, pork fat, especially bacon fat, chicken fat or savory fats. For deep frying, oils, fat compounds, clarified beef fat, pork fat or mutton fat combined with other fats; but save fats by doing as little frying as possible.

To clarify fats heat any sweet drippings from beef, pork or mutton with boiling water, stirring constantly. When the fat and water has boiled freely, set the dish aside to cool. Remove the cold fat and heat it again to drive out all the water. Keep it in a crock.

Any fat warmed with a leaf of summer savory and a clove of garlic may be used in sautéing potatoes, hominy and rice.

Fats which can no longer be used for deep frying and left-over fats which are not quite sweet, may be put in a crock to save for fall soap-making for home cleaning. Dissolve one can of lye in one quart of cool water. Stir until it is white. Add six pounds of fat, melted but not hot. Pour it into a pan and cut it into squares as it hardens. Let it dry thoroly before using it. If the soap is to be white the fat must be clarified

---

Mother—Joan, dear, have you been doing anything to this ink?

Joan—Yes, Mummy, I put some water in it to make it write weak. I've been writing a letter to Daddy—and I wanted to whisper something to him!—*Passing Show.*

"What are oxen?" asked the teacher.

The little foreigner looked blank.

"Does any one know what a cow is?" she asked hopefully. A dingy hand waved wildly at the back of the room.

"I know, I know, teacher. A cow, she lays milk!"—*Public Ledger.*

The fussy old gentleman asked the chance traveling companion: "Have you any children, sir?"

"Yes, sir; a son."

"Does he smoke?"

"Ah, sir, he never so much as touched a cigaret."

"So much the better, sir; the use of tobacco is a poisonous habit. Does he frequent clubs?"

"He has never put his foot in one."

"Allow me to congratulate you. Does he ever come home late?"

"Never. He goes to bed directly after dinner."

"A model young man, sir; a model young man. How old is he?"

"Just six months."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Bonds That Are Always Worth 100 Cents on the Dollar

THE war is now in its fourth year. The United States has been involved in the great conflict for more than six months. Practically all standard securities listed in the Stock Exchange have suffered losses in value, many of them heavy. Tens of thousands of investors have seen their holdings shrink in value.

As a result, the American people are turning in great numbers to those securities that do not depreciate in value in times like this—such as first mortgage serial bonds, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*.

THESE bonds, by their very nature, are non-fluctuating investments. They are always worth par and accrued interest, 100 cents on the dollar, in any and all conditions. They are safe, they yield 6%, and they are issued in $100 and $500 amounts. They are the logical investment today.

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STATEMENT—At the Close of Business on the 8th day of September, 1917.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate	$2,238,995.69	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	3,388,137.73	Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits (Market Value)	3,472,296.31
Loans on Collaterals	1,968,211.81	Deposits in Trust	32,050,204.47
Bills Receivable	11,085,333.53	Life Insurance Fund	360,996.42
Cash in Company's Vaults	2,500,050.00	Annuity Fund	2,345,393.71
Cash on Deposit	1,060,570.57	Interest Due Depositors, Taxes, &c.	916,569.46
Accrued Int., Rents, Suspense Acc't, &c.	676,764.20		
Bonds and Stocks (Market Value)	17,227,396.84		
	$40,145,460.37		$40,145,460.37

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KEEPING CARBURETORS THRIFTY

BY CLARKSON LLOYD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR SERVICE

ADJUSTING a carburetor for high speed running, or making the high speed adjustment, as it is called, is rather more difficult than making the low speed adjustment.

Not all carburetors have a high speed adjustment. A common example of this kind is the instrument used on the Ford car, which has a dash attachment by means of which you can regulate the gasoline needle valve opening, but which has only one air inlet.

In a previous article (see The Independent for September 1, 1917) I described briefly the operation and function of the auxiliary air inlet valve, as follows:

"Another early discovery was that a fixt air opening, while satisfactory at slow speeds or with stationary engines working at constant speeds, was unsatisfactory when used with a variable speed machine. This is because an engine running fast needs less gasoline and more air than when running slowly. The difficulty was overcome by setting in the side of the mixing tube a spring valve. The increased suction of the cylinders as the engine was speeded up opened this valve automatically and admitted more air. As the speed decreased the suction also decreased and the valve, operated by its spring, gradually admitted less air, until, at a certain point, it admitted none at all.

"In this we have what is today known as the auxiliary air valve. And today it is still further improved by a screw which controls the tension of the spring."

Now the purpose of this series is to tell you how to use the least possible amount of fuel in the operation of your car. And the auxiliary air adjustment plays its part in this wise:

At low speeds the fuel mixture should be richer than at high. At low speeds the cooling areas rob the cylinders of more heat, compression is more apt to be lost, thru leakage, and combustion should be slower in order to sustain the pressure. But at high speeds compression is considerably higher, because there is less leakage and less loss of heat. A lean mixture burns faster and gives a higher pressure and therefore makes for greater economy than a rich mixture.

To quote one well known authority on the subject: "The quantity of mixture an engine will take varies greatly with the speed. At slow speeds the volume of carburetor pressure is equal to the cubic content of the cylinders multiplied by the number of power strokes. At high speeds of one thousand revolutions or over the quantity may drop to less than one-half the amount, depending on the design of the valves, inlet piping and passages. This reacts on the compression and hence on the mixture desired for best results.

"The design of the engine has a bearing on the carburetor design which explains the well known, but seemingly mysterious, fact that a carburetor giving good results on one engine sometimes fails to maintain its reputation when applied to one of different design. The system of ignition used has also a marked influence on the proper working of an engine."

The auxiliary air valve, opening wider and admitting more air as the engine speed is increased, promotes perfect combustion. And, as I have said before, perfect combustion alone gives economy of operation. It is essential, therefore, that this valve be so adjusted that it opens just enough to admit the required extra air ration at the right speeds.

Whether it does this or not depends on two things, first, the strength of the spring and second, the compression of the spring by the adjusting nut or screw. The spring should be of such length and of such gage (thickness of wire) diameter and number of convolutions as to provide the requisite progressively increasing resistance to opening. At the same time it must exert little or no pressure upon the valve when it is against its seat.

When your carburetor has been adjusted for slow speed running and you have set the needle valve in a position which supplies the least fuel capable of running smoothly turn your attention from the needle valve adjustment to the auxiliary air valve. With the engine running at a good speed slowly cover the air inlet with your hand in order to prevent any air being drawn into it. If the engine slows down when you do this, the spring should be weakened, or the tension lessened, since not enough air is getting to the mixing tube. Next try opening the air valve slowly by pushing it off its seat with your finger or with a pencil. If the engine speeds up it is another clear indication that the spring should be weakened. But if it slows down then you may know that the spring tension is correct and that the mixture is just right. Of course, an overlean mixture will slow an engine down, and if when you open the air inlet the engine slows down even tho the throttle is set for a fair speed you should tighten the spring adjustment, thus admitting less air.

THESE adjustments should first be made with the engine running at about the rate which would produce a car speed of twenty miles an hour on high gear. After you have made them at this engine speed, make the tests given above with the throttle open twice as wide. All adjusting, let me repeat, is more satisfactory if it be done while the car itself is in motion.

This can be done if all the carburetor requires is the turning of the auxiliary air valve spring-tension nut. It is quite possible, however that you find the spring valve too weak or too strong in spite of all your efforts with the adjusting nut. In this case it will be necessary for you to remove the spring and either substitute a new one or alter the one you have.

Ask the Director anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give in this department an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is always ready to give full and impartial information about any individual product.

With the engine running slowly so that the air valve is held firmly against its seat, back off the spring adjusting nut until the slightest further increase in throttle opening causes the valve to leave its seat. From this point on the only proper adjustment for the air valve becomes a series of tests for spring strength without alteration of its normal length. That is, with the adjustment backed off to the extent described above, if the spring tension with increased throttle openings is too light, parts of or whole convolutions of it should be cut off and spring stretched to the right length to hold the valve upon the seat until the correct spring (not spring tension) is obtained.

If the spring you have seems too strong even after this has been done, you can unwind it slightly, to increase its diameter, which will also weaken it.

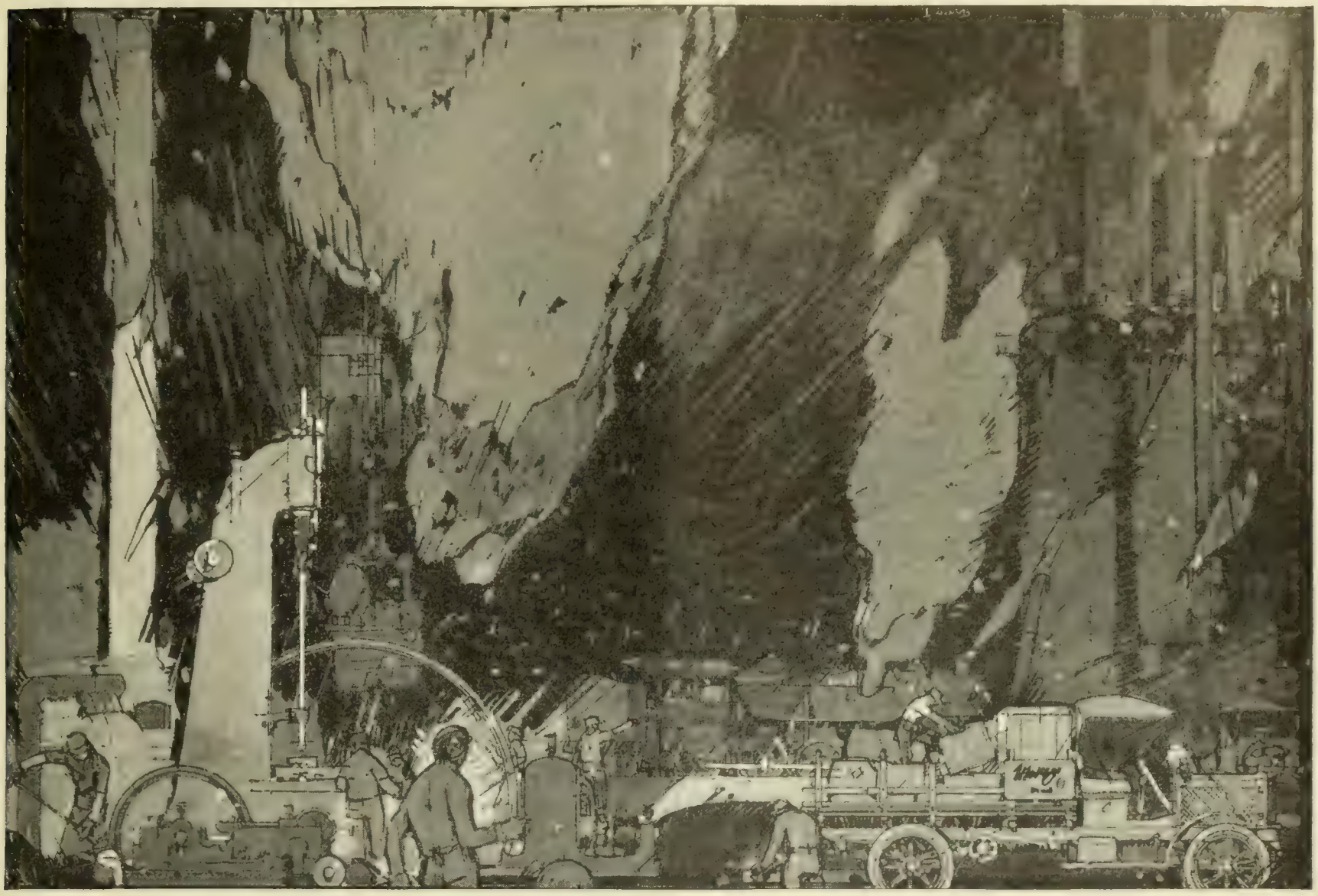
If the spring has too strong a tension it will not allow its valve to open sufficiently to admit enough air and the mixture will be needlessly rich—and wasteful—for high speed running. If the spring tension is too weak, it will let the valve admit air at low speeds, when it is not needed.

I would suggest that if you find it necessary to make alterations in the strength of the spring itself, you turn the job over to an expert carburetor man, or drive to the nearest service station maintained by the manufacturer of your carburetor.

WITH the appearance of cold weather you have probably found that the engine which has served you satisfactorily all summer is beginning to get balky. It is likely, in fact, almost certain, that you are beginning to have unusual difficulty in starting early in the morning, or even during the daytime, after your car has been standing for an hour or so. Cold weather makes starting difficult because overnight the engine gets so cold that the gasoline does not readily vaporize until the carburetor and the intake manifold are warmed up.

Many motorists, ignoring the fact that when the engine is cold it must be fed a very rich mixture—even raw gasoline at times—in order to make it start, make the costly mistake of keeping their feet on the starting button for minutes at a time. This lengthy spinning does no good. On the contrary, it does considerable harm. It brings a severe drain on the storage battery. And storage batteries, in cold weather, are strangely enough, less able to withstand such drains than they are in summer. Instead of spinning the engine in the hope that something will happen, it is far better to assume that it will not start and right at the outset to apply first aid measures.

In cold weather first step on the starter once, to turn the engine over and break the engine loose. The oil in the cylinders may have congealed and glued the pistons to the cylinder walls during the night. Then pour raw gasoline thru the pet cocks. And cut off the carburetor main air supply. When you have done this the engine will probably start readily. Once it is started gradually increase the air supply until the carburetor is getting the normal amount. But give the engine plenty of time to get warm. Five or ten minutes is frequently necessary.



HAVING THE STAMINA FOR WAR

AMERICAN machinery, American railroads, American trucks will be put to as drastic a test as the man power of the nation. Their ability to accomplish and to endure will be a factor in winning the war. Production will rise to unheard-of levels—and men will be scarce. The war will absorb them. If more work is to be done, with fewer hands, *machinery will have to do it.*

In transportation, motor trucks will displace horse draft, to save drivers. For the same reason, larger, better, more efficient trucks will take the place of lighter and cheaper ones. Heavier loads, faster time, uninterrupted service will demand it.

Every operation must be adjusted to save men. They will be scarce and expensive. The truck which can do the most work and keep at it the longest is the best investment. The essential thing is performance—doing the work—handling the volume—at low cost.

Every experienced truck user knows what a mechanical strain truck service imposes under ordinary conditions. Rough going, heavy loading, overspeeding, careless driving—all have their effect. Only the best mechanism survives.

Under war conditions high pressure work will intensify the strain. Only the highest grade trucks will be able to work uninterruptedly.

Never before have the manufacturing standards always so rigidly maintained in building White Trucks appeared so vital. In normal service it takes time to demonstrate the low operating cost and high performance of a White Truck. Under the stress of wartime traffic they show up quickly. It takes White stamina to perform and endure.

THE WHITE COMPANY, *Cleveland*

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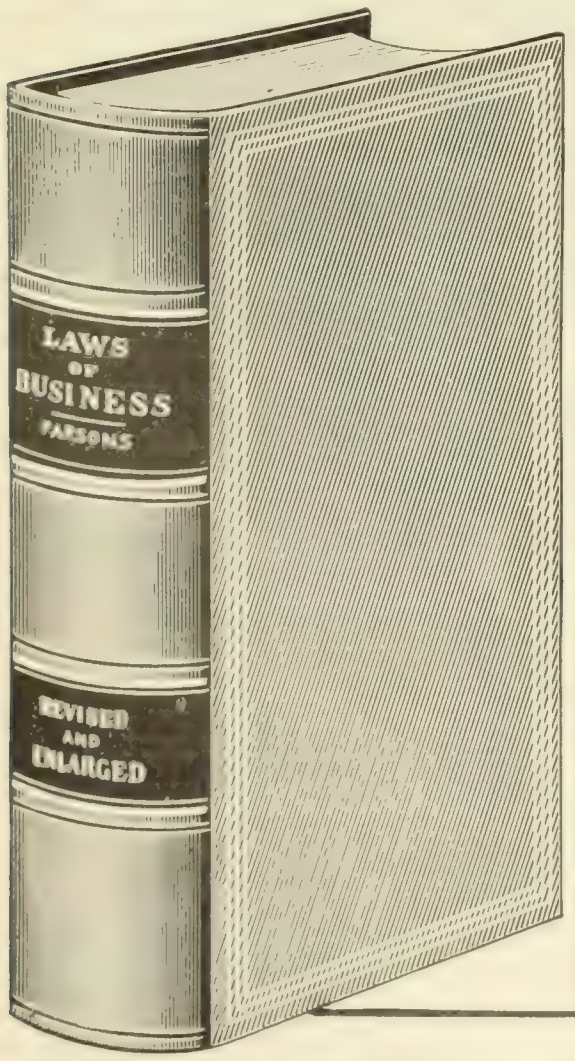
Many a will is contested and upset
Many a deed or lease contains a clause that he doesn't KNOW about
Many a note proves worthless
Many a contract contains a qualifying or nullifying provision
Many a man suffers financial loss or has the expense of a lawsuit, because he did not KNOW, or provide against the invasion of, his RIGHTS

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Are you a Banker?
Is your life Insured?
Are you a Partner?
Are you an Employer?
Are you an Agent?
Do you hold a Note?
Have you given a Note?
Is your house or other property Insured?
Are you an Author?
Are you a Manufacturer?
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THE COUNTRYSIDE
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Founded 1904

Incorporated with The Independent August 4, 1917

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THE NEW PLAYS

The Rescuing Angel, by Clare Kummer, affords slight opportunity for Billy Burke to do more than show off her type of prettiness. Thin comedy unredeemed. (Hudson Theater.)

Eve's Daughter, by Alicia Ramsey, is the season's first offering of Grace George and her highly competent "Playhouse Company." Exaggerated character delineation in spots, but a very strong and worth while play for adults. (The Playhouse.)

HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. COMPOSITION.

The Story of the Week.

1. The class will select four students to speak respectively on the four topics that follow. When all the explanations have been presented the class will decide which student has won the honors of the day. (a) A clear explanation of the five recommendations for price control. (b) The control of the bituminous coal industry. (c) How the new war taxes will affect the individual. (d) Reasons for granting or refusing the demands of the Switchmen's Union.
2. The teacher will appoint four students to answer, in turn, all questions that the class may ask on the following topics. The two who show the best information, and who use the best English, will be declared victors. (a) What the British navy has accomplished in the war. (b) The political crisis in Germany. (c) Internal affairs in Italy. (d) The present condition of Russia. (e) Recent fighting in Flanders.
3. Write a sincere expression of your opinion on every one of the following topics: (a) The Norwegian protest. (b) The Luxburg revelations. (c) The Sinn Fein conference.
4. Write short newspaper items on the following topics: (a) What the war is costing Great Britain. (b) How the copper strike was settled. (c) The League of Small and Subject Nationalities.
5. Write a short composition in which you show what an ordinary person can do to help conserve the nation's food supply.
6. Show, with the aid of a map, how the present war is related to the events of Bible times.

Editorial Articles.

1. Write a short summary of "The Shifting War Map."
2. Prepare a speech in which you ask for money to aid the army work of the Young Men's Christian Association.
3. You hear a friend speak in an angry way concerning "Free Speech." Explain to him exactly what is meant, and what is not meant, by the term.
4. You hear a friend laugh at a farmer. Show him exactly what the work of the farmer means to the nation.

Creative Chemistry. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. Point out examples of the following: point of contact; use of the familiar; humor; climax; allusion; metaphor; use of detail; personification; epigram; emphasis.
2. Write a brief of the entire article.
3. By what means has Dr. Slosson gained clearness?
4. Write a somewhat similar article concerning some subject with which you are familiar, but which most people know little about.

Making Sailors without Ships. By Willard Connely.

1. Imagine you are in training at the Dunwoody Industrial Institute. Write a letter about your life there.

Socialists: the Kaiser-Party. By William English Walling.

1. Summarize the indictments that the writer, who is an advocate of Socialism, makes against the present Socialist party. How does he support his contentions?

The Cinderella of the Arts. By Mary Perry King.

1. In a single paragraph explain the type of dancing in which the writer expresses the greatest interest.

SECTION II. LITERATURE.

The Red Flower. By Henry Van Dyke.

1. Explain the following words: Pentecost, angler, hodden, devil's paint brush, field-gray.
2. Explain the meaning and the effect of the following expressions: "With bullet heads"; "Their iron way"; "The devil's hour"; "Crimson mud"; "The will to power."
3. What was the occasion of the poem? What contrast does it suggest? What emotion does it present? How does it affect the reader?
4. Tell something concerning the literary work of Henry Van Dyke. What great international services has he rendered? Why do we regard his poem with especial interest?

SECTION III. WORD STUDY.

1. Give the meaning and the derivation of every one of the following words prominent in the news of the week: referendum, commodities, bituminous, casualty, chancellor, conservative, Reichstag, compromise, morale, Bolsheviki, comprehensive, exchequer, Flanders.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

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I. Financing the War—"Here Come the Taxes!" "Britain's Big Bill."

1. Keep a record during the next few weeks of the evidences which you see of the "host of war revenue taxes, designed to bring home to the people the urgency of the national crisis."
2. "Greatest popular interest attaches to the new postal rates." What are these rates? Why are people so much interested in them?
3. Compile, as far as you can, the statistics of expenditures for war made by the various European nations during the past three years. Why is the United States at the present moment spending so much more than any other country?
4. Can you explain the last sentence in the New Item, "Britain's Big Bill"?

II. Progress of the War—"The Shifting War Map," "Italy frim Within," "Kerensky Speaks His Mind," "The Flanders Push."

1. ". . . the Austro-German invasion of Italy is a peace drive," etc. Explain the invasion upon this assumption.
2. "Her [Austria's] territorial ambitions . . . point toward the Balkan rather than the Italian peninsula." When and why did Austria change her point of view in this matter?
3. Why are the Allies determined to win the war on the western front while the Germans "prefer to knock out their weakest enemies"?
4. Prove to yourself by means of a map that the conquest of Poland, Rumania and Venetia shortens the German line.
5. Germany seems to have abandoned her Russian campaign for the present. Why?
6. Why are the operations in Flanders referred to as a "push" rather than as a "drive"?

III. The Gateway to Asia—"In the Path of the Crusaders."

1. Why, in all ages, have most of the great struggles between Europeans and Asiatics been fought in Syria and Asia Minor? Illustrate your answer by reference to one or more of the struggles in antiquity or in modern times.
2. At the present time there is active rivalry for the control of western Asia between Russia, Great Britain and Germany. What purpose had each of the three in mind? What has each done in the last generation to gain this control?

IV. The German Government and the War—"Germany Drops the Pilot."

1. What relation does the Imperial Chancellor bear to (a) the Emperor, (b) the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, (c) the Prussian Diet, (d) the rulers of the federated states of the empire?
2. What is the attitude of von Hertling toward the war? How is he regarded by each of the parties in Germany?

V. Modern Industrial Problems—"What Comes from Coal Tar."

1. The dyestuff industry is an example of the development of an industry based upon the utilization of by-products. Sketch briefly how this development has taken place.
2. Contrast the attitude of the English and American governments and manufacturers toward the dyestuff industry with that of the German Government and the German manufacturers.
3. "The manufacture of dyes is not a big business, but it is a strategic business." Upon what facts is this statement based?

VI. Socialism and the War—"Socialists: The Kaiser-Party."

1. From an examination of the stated principles of socialism in your text book make a brief summary of the ideals of the party previous to the outbreak of the war.
2. In view of Mr. Walling's past sympathies, how do you account for his present attitude?
3. According to Mr. Walling, what are the factors which are contributing toward the growth of so-called Socialist sentiment in the United States? Are these factors permanent forces or forces which will be at work only "as long as the war endures"?
4. "Probably a majority of the urban masses still believe that this is a capitalists' war.' How do you account for this belief?
5. "It [the Socialist organization] is now not only un-American but it is anti-American." Do you agree with this?

VII. The Laboring Man and the War—"Will the Switchmen Strike?" "Copper Strike Settled," "Soft Coal Prices Raised."

1. In normal times, what are the chief influences which regulate the relations between capital and labor? How have these been modified by the war?



Pach Photo News

"BEYOND THE ALPS LIES ITALY!"

The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

HARPER'S WEEKLY

MORALE AND MORALITY

THERE is a dazzling superman sort of assurance in the calm way in which the Young Men's Christian Association assumes that if a thing is worth doing, the money will of course be furnished for it by those who have seen Association programs meet and fill opportunities heretofore. American business men obviously like that kind of bold philanthropic engineering—calculating the need irrespective of the charges and then going smartly about the matter of meeting the need without even stopping to ask whether the thing is possible.

The need, opportunity and duty which compel the Association's military effort nobody doubts who has made even a half hour's exploration of the case. Army officers, who know most about the soldier's efficiency conditions, are most emphatic in insisting on something requisite which must be added beyond complete equipment and perfect drill to keep a fighting man keyed up to modern battle strain—*morale*, military parlance names it. That signifies something stout enough to offset homesickness, potent enough to dissipate cowardice, idealistic enough to electrify patriotism, conscience-stirring enough to nullify temptation, thrilling enough to evoke high purpose, manly honor and gallant conduct. And leaders, military and civilian, who see life steadily and whole, know that this kind of thing is not accomplished in men except by forging character in the heat of some kind of religious conviction.

That makes a gnarled problem for twentieth century governments, timid as they all are about getting involved (during war time at all events) in the animosities born of sectarian jealousy. And it is certainly a godsend to them all that the Young Men's Christian Association has reached a stage of development in which it is able, as a score of practical illustrations prove, to project among men of many classes and all sorts of names a religious stimulus that has power and reality in it and yet does not set fire to any theological or ecclesiastical controversies. That is just the thing that nations require more than anything else to give to their armies substance that will stand wear. All civilization is stronger for the demonstration that there can be put to use in such times of stress as the present a really nonsectarian religion which lacks neither spinal stiffness nor heart-beating vitality. Precisely this is what the North American Young Men's Christian Association has ready in supply for the soldiery of the United States and the soldiery of its allies—an experienced religion consisting of shoulder-to-shoulder brotherhood among conscientious comrades in arms and an ever-present conviction that God made men to be righteous and will hold them to account if they neglect his purpose. Also it includes a strenuous faith that "God is able to make a man stand" if the man really wants to stand, and that when a man stands by God, God is bound to stand by him—in life and in death—and after that in life again.

Commending that kind of faith in the name of Jesus Christ as greatest of all who have dwelt by the side of the road and been friends to man, cannot possibly do offense to bishop or presbyter, pastor or priest, pope or patriarch. It is no wonder then that in the army camps priests celebrate mass and ministers preach sermons in the same Y. M. C. A. huts.

No wonder either—tho at the first hearing of it, it seems a present-day miracle—that orthodox Russia and papal Italy and also France (not yet certain of just what its religion is) want this very same thing in their armies just as much as the United States wants it. And when one hears thus how much the Young Men's Christian Association service is appreciated and how widely, marvel ceases that in order to answer all demands $35,000,000 should be called for by General Secretary John R. Mott and his associates in the National War Work Council. An Association building for each five thousand men in every American camp, at home and overseas alike, with five hearty, friendly, helpful men attached to each building—that with all the incidentals will cost something like $25,000,000 till the middle of next year. And after spending that much on our own men, $10,000,000 more for missionary extension of the same thing to our allies is not to be begrudged. Still less is there reason to begrudge the modicum of the fund that will go to comfort men in prison camps on both sides of the fighting line. In an hour when Americans are fully set on paying the whole price of quick victory, they will assuredly not refuse or scale down this investment in morale—and morality.

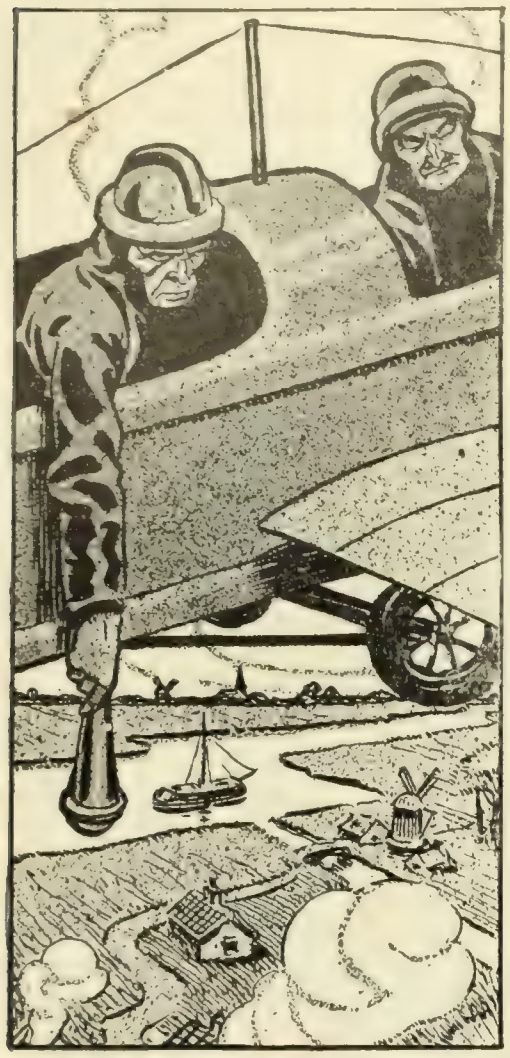
FREE SPEECH

THE right of free speech is a much mishandled conception. It implies the right of the individual to speak his mind without interference, *unless* his mind contains what is indecent or seditious or treasonable or libelous. He may speak freely, but he may not lie to the detriment of his neighbor, or debauch the morals of the community, or incite to rebellion against the state, or give aid or comfort to the nation's enemies. He may not use tongue or pen to the detriment of the public safety.

This is in time of peace. In time of war the restrictions, in the very nature of the case, become more rigorous, tho the underlying principle of the preservation of the public safety remains the same. But the safety of the state becomes the supreme consideration. Then the would-be critic of the acts of the majority must be held to a higher, a more rigid responsibility. Then the boundary line between treason and loyalty, with its perplexing twilight zone, shifts bodily. Then simple disloyalty may become as dangerous as sedition,

CARTOON COMMENT

AIR RAIDS AND REPRISALS



A NEUTRAL'S RIGHTS

"De Notenkraker," Amsterdam, presents this cartoon of a somewhat ignored point of view on air raids. "Drop them here," say the aviators, "these are only the neutrals"

THE BOOMERANG

Germany's increasingly successful Zeppelin attacks on London have roused the British people to a vigorous demand for reprisals. General Smuts, South African statesman and member of the British War Cabinet, struck the note of popular feeling in a recent speech: "We are dealing with an enemy whose culture has not carried him beyond the rudiments of the Mosaic law, to whom you can only apply the maxim of 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.'" Roy, of the London "Evening News," has sketched below his interpretation of Germany's reactions





IMMUNE?

"Well, it's been a wonderful protection —so far!" comments the foxy Kaiser under the umbrella of "British Forbearance" in this cartoon by Williams, published in "London Opinion"



JOHN BULL: "AFTER 'EM! THEY'VE ASKED FOR IT, AND WHAT THEY GET THEY'LL WELL DESERVE"

sedition may shade over into treason. Then the people, whose agent the government is, have the right to demand, with an insistence that in time of peace would be oppressive, of the individual who would oppose the people's decision, that he guard his tongue and curb his pen.

This is not a denial of free speech; it is a modification of it to fit abnormal conditions. It is no more tyranny for the Federal Government, in time of war, to repress with a firm hand the utterances of dangerous men than it is for the policeman in time of peace to prevent a careless or recalcitrant citizen from maintaining a nuisance in his backyard or driving recklessly in the street or telling lies about his neighbor.

It is all a matter of degree. The Government must enforce what is for the good of all. What is best for all in time of peace may be far from that in time of war. The obligation to decide rests upon the Government, subject to the fundamental responsibility to public opinion and the popular will.

Which brings us to the real touchstone of the whole matter. Our judgment of the right and wrong of any particular case of repression of speech must depend on our judgment of the speech itself. And yet the question is not whether the speech is sound or unsound. The abridgment of the freedom of speech should only arise when the speech is inimical to the public safety. When we have answered to our own satisfaction this question we are ready to make our decision on the question between the repressor and the repressed.

It is the function and the duty of a government in time of war to restrain any acts or utterances which will militate against the success of the nation in its prosecution of the war. It is the function and the duty of the people to decide whether any such act of restraint is necessary and reasonable. If the decision is in the negative, the verdict should be not that the government has no right to restrain speech, but that it has erred in exercizing that right.

Free speech is a precious possession. Any abridgment of it for whatever purpose must be entered upon with reluctance and regret. But when the purpose is the preservation of our liberties, our sovereign rights or the welfare of humanity, there can be but one choice. The safety of the people is the supreme law.

LOGIC

THE United States Government is taking elaborate and wise precautions to keep the soldiers it is making away from drink. It knows that drink does nothing but harm to a soldier.

If a soldier, why not a munition maker? Or any other kind of a worker? Or anybody?

FARM PURCHASING POWER

THERE is something almost beyond belief in the colossal totals of crop values in this season's results of farming. It would seem that, after twenty years' rise of purchasing power on the part of the farmer, the tendency had at least reached a climax. Some preliminary estimates place the aggregate worth of crops and animal products at the unprecedented sum of $18,000,000,000 as the American farmers' addition to the national wealth at current prices for the year 1917. Last year it was placed at between thirteen and fourteen billion dollars. But both prices and yields have, as a rule, vastly increased for the current year. At the October 1 price wheat had a record value of $1,324,000,000, or $452,000,000 more than the crop of 1916. Oats were worth $427,000,000 more than that of a year ago. And corn at $1.75 a bushel, had a farm value of $5,620,000,000, or the snug little sum of three billion, four hundred and ninety-one million dollars more than the crop of 1916. This year's yield of 3,211,000,000 bushels of corn is worth almost as much as the three crops of corn for the years of 1914, 1915 and 1916 combined (December 1 prices).

These three cereals, the mainstay of cereal foods for man and the domestic animals, total 5,450,000,000 bushels and their farm value amounts to $7,925,000,000 in round numbers. If the farmer sells only half of this he will pour a leaven of $3,963,000,000 into the commercial lump and set millions of men at work in factory and workshop.

How this vast purchasing power will react on the life and labors of the farming world itself remains to be seen. If much of it goes into unproductive expenditure, it may do more harm than good. If it helps to wean away the youth from the farm, by the glitter of overmuch fondness for the city and less love for the free citizenry of the land, it must be a curse. But if it goes for enriching the spiritual life of the farm family and community, if it is used to relieve rural womanhood of the drudgery and strain that sends too many to the insane asylum, if it is employed in improving the farmer's mastery over the real factors of his calling, then the prosperity of big crops and adequate prices must bring, thru the farms of the country, an unmixt blessing to the entire nation.

THREE OF A KIND

The soldier who refuses to fight.
The rich man who refuses to buy bonds.
The citizen who refuses to vote.

THE MOB

THE dastardly act of a band of masked men who kidnapped the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, pastor of the People's Church of Cincinnati, a week ago Sunday night, took him to a lonely spot in the Kentucky woods and horsewhipt him, is more than a national humiliation. Do these self-styled loyalists and patriots realize that they have done a thousandfold more harm to the American cause than any utterances of a pacifist preacher could possibly do?

When the mob at Memphis the other day burned a negro at the stake and cut off his head for a Roman holiday, the gruesome details were immediately published thruout Germany as a typical example of the civilization they could expect to have imposed upon them if America won the war.

In times like these, we cannot expect entirely to avoid outbursts of mob madness, but the American people must sternly repress and punish them whenever they arise; for those who tolerate the mob shall perish by the mob.

THE SHIFTING WAR MAP

ACCORDING to the German Socialist daily, *Vorwärts*, the Austro-German invasion of Italy is a peace drive; its object is not to win more territory, but to win more favorable peace terms. *Vorwärts* cannot be called a Government organ, but in this case we may well accept this view of the motive of the new movement. Austria felt badly in 1866 when, under pressure of the iron heel of Prussia, she was forced to cede Venetia to the Italians, but it is hardly probable that she hopes to regain the province or even to hold that part of it she has now taken. Her territorial ambitions, if she still retains any, doubtless point toward the Balkan rather than the Italian peninsula.

Nor is it likely that Mackensen imagines that he can sweep clear across Italy and attack France in the rear. The attack from the east across the Isonzo River has been supplemented by an attack from the north across the Carnic Alps, and, if this is followed by an attack from the Trentino on the west, the Venetian province may possibly be lost, but any further advance could undoubtedly be checked by running in troops from France. This would of course mean that for the winter at least the pressure upon the German lines in France and Belgium would be relaxed

and that the Germans had again succeeded, by means of an offensive, in shifting the battle from a field chosen by their enemies to one preferred by themselves.

It is a commonplace of strategical science that the belligerent which enjoys the advantage of superior numbers and position can choose the time and place for attack, so it is curious to see that in the present war the Allies, altho they vastly outnumber the Central Powers and surround them on every side, have left it largely to the latter to take the initiative. On sea and on land and in the air Germany has repeatedly assumed the offensive and kept the Allies on the jump to meet her new weapons and new points of attack. The only European campaigns initiated by the Allies were the attack on Gallipoli by the British and the invasion of Transylvania by the Rumanians, and both of these were disastrous failures.

It has been the fundamental principle of the Allied strategy that the war must be won on the western front and that it did not matter much what happened elsewhere. The Allied press has always argued that, since Germany is the strongest of our foes and the France section is the strongest of the German lines, a knock-out blow delivered here would bring victory at once. Quite true, but the French and British have been pounding away on this line for three years and the knock-out blow has not yet been delivered. It may come at any time—Germany, for all we know, or don't know, may be on the verge of internal collapse—but we may be sure that so long as the Germans have men enough they will hold the western front. And so long as they have men enough to fill the trenches and ammunition enough to keep their guns going they may continue to hold this front indefinitely, with such slight setbacks as they have already suffered. It is like Horatius at the bridge:

> In yon strait path a thousand
> May well be stopped by three.
> Now who will stand on either hand
> And keep the bridge with me?

The line between Switzerland and the sea is no "strait path," but in trench warfare numbers do not count beyond the necessary minimum to man the front and provide for reserves. The British despatches speak much of the declining *morale* of the German troops. The prisoners taken are mostly old men and boys, ill trained, incompetent and dispirited. That we have heard the same sort of reports from this same source for the last two years should not make us incredulous now. The man power of the German empire is of course greatly weakened. Herr Ledebour, speaking recently in the Reichstag, said that the German losses amounted to six million, of whom 1,500,000 were dead, 500,000 crippled for life, 2,000,000 permanently invalided and 2,000,000 wounded. Part of the wounded will return to the ranks, but there are some 700,000 Germans held prisoners by the Allies. Ledebour, as a Socialist trying to stop the war, would not minimize the losses, but he would hardly have dared to exaggerate them in a Reichstag speech. So we must assume that Germany has lost about half of her able-bodied men.

But the poor quality of the soldiers recently captured in France and Belgium need not mean a serious weakening on that front. In view of the new movement it may be susceptible of a different interpretation, for as we now know one or two hundred thousand of the best German troops were sent to aid the Austrians in their invasion of Italy. It is no compliment to Haig and Pétain that the enemy should have entrusted the line in front of them to "old men and boys" while the best troops are despatched to start a fresh offensive in another quarter. If many of the Allied troops have to be sent to Italy the odds against the Germans in France and Belgium will be correspondingly reduced. But the change of venue effected by Germany's new maneuver may turn out to the advantage of the Allies if they shake off their fixed idea that a decision can only be reached on the western front.

The policy of the Germans has been the opposite of that of the Allies. Instead of trying to deliver a knock-out blow to their strongest enemy they have preferred to knock out their weakest enemy. Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, Rumania, Russia; these have been attacked and defeated, and now the Teutonic arms are turned toward the next weakest enemy. Siam and Portugal being out of reach, Italy is the victim.

At the time each of these advances was undertaken those who write on military strategy without looking at a map exprest great solicitude lest the Germans should weaken her front by lengthening her lines. But those who could afford a ten cent map and knew enough to lay a string on it knew better. The conquest of Poland shortened the line. The conquest of Rumania shortened the line. The conquest of Venetia would shorten the line. The original Italian-Austrian frontier was about 250 miles long. If the Austrians could establish a new front between Venice and Lago di Garda it would be only sixty miles long. They would no longer have the advantage of the mountain wall, but entrenchments on the open plain may stand as long as any. Neither the Germans nor the British have been able to break thru those on the flats of Flanders in three years of incessant fighting. What is worse, the Teutonic line on the eastern side may be regarded as virtually shortened by a thousand miles so long as Russia remains incapacitated by nervous prostration. The Austrians are said to have transferred forty divisions from the Russian front to the Italian.

Cadorna's first despatch from the front ascribed the wholesale surrenders on the Isonzo to the "cowardice" of the Italian troops. This phrase excited such indignation among the Socialists that it was withdrawn. But we hope it was true. For cowardice can be cured, but if the weakness manifested in this section means disaffection on the part of the Italian people it may not be so easily checked. The Austrians gave way ignominiously before the Serbs, Rumanians and Russians, but when they were stiffened up by a few German officers and troops they entered upon a campaign of conquest. The Allies have been much disappointed in Italy. They have supplied her with money and munitions, with coal and food, but her three million soldiers have penetrated but a few miles into the enemy's territory and have not been able to hold their own whenever the enemy assumed the offensive. But individually the Italians are brave fighters. We have seen them in the movies climbing mountain peaks and scaling precipices. Under new management and with stiff reinforcements of British, French and Americans the Italian army may turn tables upon the invaders and on this historic Venetian field another of the world's decisive battles may be fought.

VOICED VERSE

IS poetry a vocal or a visual art? Is it typography or elocution that gives it expression? Did poetry decline in popularity because the custom of reading aloud went out of fashion? And will the poet regain his prestige when the people relearn the art of listening? These questions seem likely soon to be answered, for there are various movements in vogue for a revival of the practise of reading verse aloud. Poetry societies are now thriving in many of our cities. Some of our poets are beginning to read their own works in public and with a little more practise they may read them well. And lastly, a Poetry Theater League has been formed in New York City "to present poets whom publishers are too timid to introduce" and to help along "the American Poetic Renaissance." The prospectus of the League asks "How many of us realize that more true poetry has been written within the last decade than in any other period of American literature?" We cannot answer this because the figures do not seem to be in the *World Almanac*, but we believe the League is right in trying to switch poetry from the page-eye route to the lip-ear route.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

October 29—Eighteen British ships sunk during previous week. Italians retreat to Udine. Germans abandon Verder Peninsula.

October 30—Hertling succeeds Michaelis as German Chancellor. Germans take Udine. British advance to Passchendaele.

October 31—German invasion approaches the Tagliamento River. United States diverts coal and shipping tonnage to Italy.

November 1—Italians retreat across the Tagliamento. British occupy Beersheba in Palestine.

November 2—Germans retreat north of the Aisne. Pro-German riots in Southern Brazil.

Mackensen Crushes Cadorna's Army

The best that can be said for the Italian campaign is that General Cadorna withdrew his army in time to save it from being cut in two and annihilated in detail. The Italian retreat was ably managed, but it was so rapid that by the time the Italians had fallen back to the Tagliamento Valley they had permitted the enemy to take 180,000 prisoners and 1500 cannon. The large cannon loaned to Italy by England, however, are said to have been withdrawn in security. More than a thousand square miles of territory were covered by the great Italian retreat.

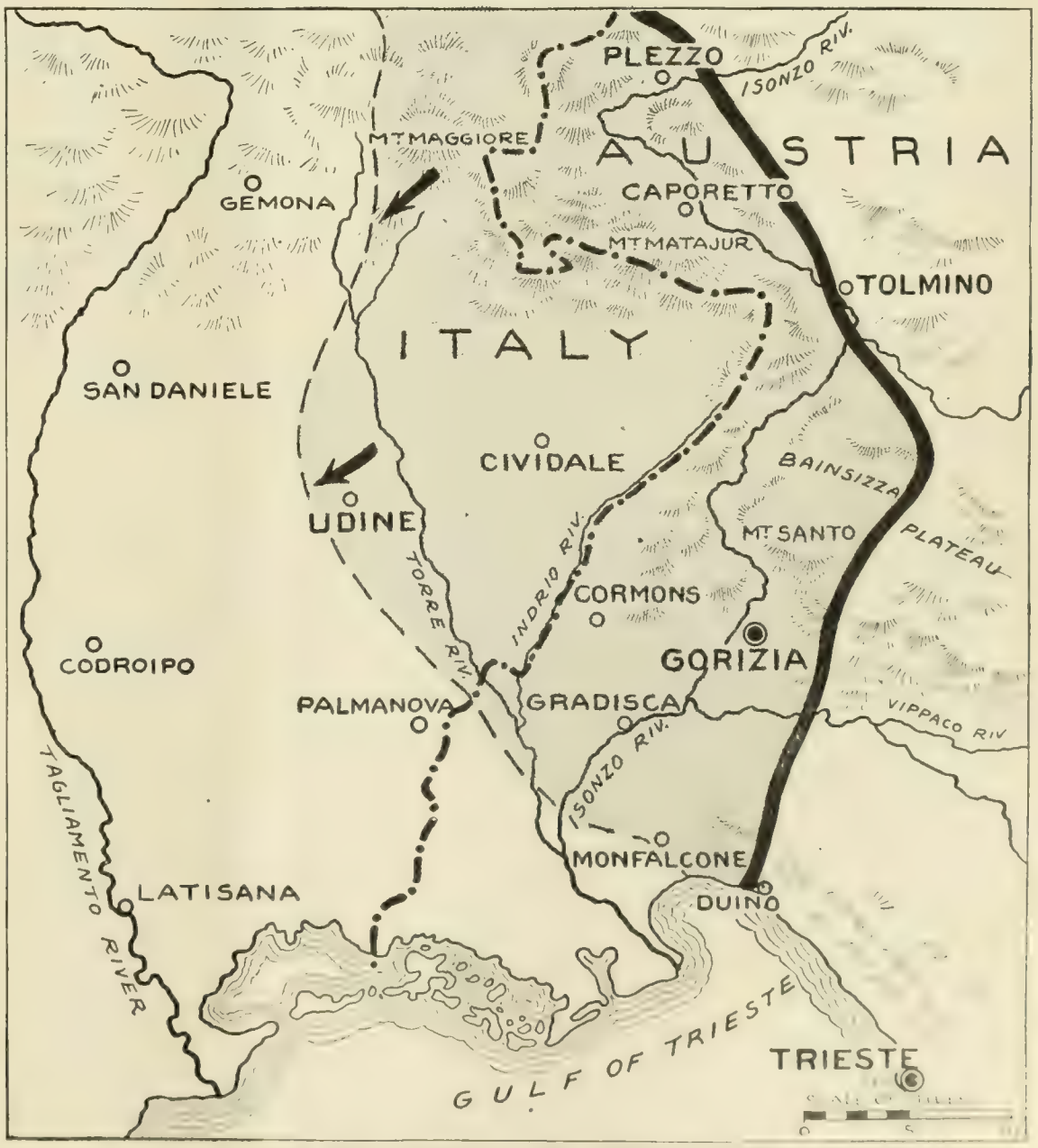
While the Italian army as a whole is probably very much larger than the Austro-German forces on the Italian front, the Germans under Field Marshal von Mackensen secured a great local superiority in men, artillery and munitions along the Isonzo between Plezzo and Tolmino, which completely demoralized that portion of the Italian line. In a retreat that was almost a rout the Italians abandoned their hold on the Julian Alps and retreated southwest to the lowlands around the towns of Udine and Cividale. This bent back the Italian line at such a dangerous angle that any attempt to hold Gorizia and the lower Isonzo Valley might well have resulted in the piercing of the Italian defense and the consequent isolation and capture of that part of the army which remained on Austrian soil. The retreat in the north was, therefore, swiftly followed by a more orderly retreat in the south, and Gorizia was abandoned. The troops on the Carso resisted every Austrian assault until the order for a general retirement left to the Austrians the positions which they had failed to capture.

The Italians made no serious attempt to hold Udine or Cividale, but continued their retreat to the line of the Tagliamento River. Here they turned on their pursuers for the first time and endeavored to withstand any further advance. A new Austrian army then advanced south from the Carnic Alps, which adjoin the Julian Alps but lie farther to the west, and struck at the extreme left of the retreating Italian army. This combined blow from the front and on the left flank forced General Cadorna to withdraw still more of his army beyond the Tagliamento. If the Italians cannot hold the Tagliamento line they may be forced to abandon even Venice and go into winter quarters south of the Adige or the Po.

Italy from Within

The German military authorities did not aim their crushing blow at Italy without reason or simply because Austria was in dire need of help. They knew that Italy was insufficiently provided with food, coal and munitions of war; that for weeks the Italian Government had been frantically begging Great Britain, France and the United States for the war supplies which would make possible a renewal of General Cadorna's brilliant summer offensive; that the bread shortage in the city of Turin had led to bloody riots which were comparable to the New York draft riots during our Civil War and were almost as destructive as the Sinn Fein outbreak in Dublin, and that pacifist propaganda (of which Germany was not ignorant nor yet innocent) had greatly affected the morale of the army. The German Socialists announced that the invasion of Italy was no war of conquest, but a "peace drive" to bring the war to a speedy end. The Pope's peace appeal had also, no doubt, its influence on the more devout Italians.

It would be a great error to say that the majority of Italians are weary of the war and willing to conclude an immediate peace without victory. A proof of this is the constitution of the new cabinet, chosen to office after the beginning of the Italian retreat. Vittorio Orlando, who was Minister of the Interior in the previous cabinet, is now Premier, and Baron Sonnino retains



THE FIRST WEEK OF THE GERMAN DRIVE

The heavy black line indicates the Italian position before General von Mackensen brought the German army to the aid of the hard prest Austrians. The shaded area shows the territory abandoned by the Italians to the enemy. The main attack came between Plezzo and Tolmino and passed thru Cividale and Udine, but the Germans also assaulted the Italians from the northeast in an attempt to turn the left flank of their army. The two arrows indicate the general direction of these movements. The bulk of Cadorna's army has been forced to retire behind the Tagliamento River



Pictorial Press

BRAZIL LOSES NO TIME

The declaration of war with Germany by the Government of Brazil finds a commission from her army already in France on a tour of inspection behind the western front

his post as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Both men are ardent supporters of the war and so are most of their colleagues in the new ministry. There is, however, a pacifist group which has its influence in Italian politics; or, rather, there are two groups, the extreme Socialists, who oppose all war, and the followers of ex-Premier Giolitti, who are more or less friendly to Germany. Open pacifist propaganda has been sternly suppressed by the Italian Government since the nation entered the war, but a good deal has gone on under cover until the whole country was awakened to the danger by observing the readiness of some regiments to retreat or surrender while their comrades attempted to stand firm.

The United States came to the rescue of Italy at once. Of course, it was impossible to send an army in time to give effective aid to the hard-pressed soldiers of Cadorna, but Italy is in far greater need of supplies than of men. The American Government extended to Italy the generous sum of $230,000,000 war credit to facilitate the purchase of needed commodities; transferred to Italian use 100,000 tons of shipping; granted an order for 2,000,000 tons of coal, and suspended all export restrictions which impeded the immediate shipment of goods to Italy. France and Great Britain arranged to send to Italy a large supply of munitions and also a small contingent of men, less to swell the numbers of the Italians than to give them encouragement and visible assurance that Italy's interests would not be sacrificed for the sake of victories on other battle fronts.

In the Path of the Crusaders The British campaign in Asiatic Turkey is progressing in a very favorable manner. On the last day of October a British army under General Allenby attacked the city of Beersheba and occupied it during the following night. As Beersheba is in southern Palestine, the British are now emulating the achievement of the children of Israel, who entered the Holy Land from Egypt and conquered it from the Canaanites. Substituting "Turks" for "Canaanites" the Old Testament is a very good guide to the strategy of the present British campaign, as the British also marched thru the desert from Egypt to the southern boundary of Palestine. Palestine is also historic ground in later wars, for King Richard of the Lion's Heart attempted in vain the conquest which his fellow-Englishmen of the present century have undertaken. The capture of Beersheba had, however, more than a sentimental importance. The Turks were compelled not only to abandon the city but also to surrender 1800 soldiers and nine cannon. In Mesopotamia the British have made progress, compelling the Turks to abandon some of their positions between Bagdad and the Persian frontier.

The Flanders Push The Franco-Belgian-British line continues to creep forward slowly across the shell-torn swamp north and northeast of Ypres. On October 27 the French advanced on a two and a half mile front directly north of Ypres and west of the Houthulst forest, occupying several fortified villages and farms. The Belgians took part in the advance, and, literally, swam to victory. The new line faces to the north a flooded region along the Yser Canal. The British entered the suburbs of Passchendaele on October 30, stopping just short of the town limits and occupying many spurs and ridges of high ground in the vicinity. The German report says that the British actually entered Passchendaele and were driven out again, but there is no mention of this in the British account. Practically the entire strip of high ground east of Ypres is now in the hands of the Allies.

The French have consolidated and extended their recent gains north of the Aisne. This sudden, dramatic blow is more striking, if not more important, than the slow and steady gains on the Flanders front. By a single stroke France regained no less than twenty-five square miles of her soil, which is said to be a record for trench warfare. Of course, Germany has made much greater gains in attacks against Russia, Serbia and Italy, but never across closely locked entrenchments. Another such blow on the same part of the western front would drive the Germans back to Laon and perhaps even compel a general retreat to a line of defense close to the French frontier.

Kerensky Speaks His Mind Premier Kerensky has appealed to the allies of Russia to bring speedy aid to the troubled republic. He declared that Russia had been carrying the burden of the war from the beginning and was now so worn by the strain that others must bear a larger share hereafter. "Russia," he said, "began the war for the Allies. While she was already fighting England was only preparing and America was only observing." He scouted the idea that Russia had any intention of concluding a separate peace and denied that the present anarchical conditions proved that the revolution had been a failure. "The Russian revolution," he pointed out, "is only seven months old. No one has the right to feel disillusioned about it. It will take years to develop. In France, which is only as large as three Russian departments, it took five years for their revolution to develop fully." Kerensky was asked if an American army would be of use on the eastern front. He replied that the difficulties of transportation put that out of the question, but that very important aid could be extended by shipping supplies to Russia and by granting loans to her. He said that the Russian people were dissatisfied because Great Britain, with the largest navy in the world, had done nothing to help Russia in the Baltic.

In the debates of the provisional Parliament the line has become more and more sharply drawn between the pacifist Bolsheviki and the rest of the delegates. Some of the Bolsheviki are threatening civil war to depose Kerensky and conclude an immediate peace. On the other hand, Professor Milukoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, declared that the peace program put forth by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council was dictated in the interest of Germany. Premier Kerensky is using his best endeavors to reawaken a spirit of patriotism among the people and especially in the army and navy, and he appears to be hopeful that when the Constituent Assembly is chosen it will give the republic a measure of stability lacking at the present time when authority is more or less divided between the provisional Parliament, the ministry, and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council.

Germany seems to have abandoned her Russian campaign for the present in order to concentrate her forces on the crushing of Italy. The army in northern Russia has been withdrawn

almost to Riga and the Germans have made no attempt to follow up the capture of the Baltic Islands by any sustained invasion of the mainland. It is, perhaps, already too late in the year to undertake a march on Petrograd. The temporary relief granted to Russia by the approaching winter and the urgent necessity for transferring troops to the Italian front comes at an opportune moment, for mutinies continue to occur in the army and navy and Finland is on the verge of open rebellion. It is possible, indeed, that a German army landing in Finland would find there as many friends as foes, for to political discontent has been added a serious food shortage which threatens Finland with a hungry winter.

The Vikings Condemn The Pirates

The recent destruction of Scandinavian merchant ships by German cruisers in the North Sea has called forth a note of protest from the Norwegian Government. After reciting the facts of the massacre of October 17, the note declared:

> The Norwegian Government bears in mind that in the memorandum addrest to the German Government on October 20, 1916, occasioned by the sinking of Norwegian ships in the ice-cold sea by German submarines, it called attention to the fact that the Norwegian nation considered in the light of a violation of the laws of humanity the last fresh case in which the death of Norwegian sailors was caused. . . .
>
> It has made a profound impression on the Norwegian people that not only have German submarines continued to sink peaceful neutral merchant ships, paying no attention to the fate of their crews, but that even German warships adopted the same tactics. The Norwegian Government decided to send this note in order to bring to the attention of the German Government the impression these acts have made upon the Norwegian people.

The newspapers in Norway express indignation at the reports of contemplated exports of nickel to Germany. They point out that this metal is used in the manufacture of torpedo tubes and that the Government, by permitting the sale, is giving the Germans the means for renewed murders of Norwegian seamen.

The Little Folk Speak Up

An interesting conference of the League of Small and Subject Nationalities was held in New York recently. Spokesmen for more than a score of the nations whose political independence is either not now recognized or is threatened by the predominant power of mightier neighbors presented the claims and hopes of their respective peoples, and there were also addresses on the general question of the principle of nationality by American speakers of note. Among the many nationalities represented were Denmark, Belgium, Ireland, Finland, Assyria, Korea, India, Lithuania, Scotland, Albania and the "Zionist" Jews. Dr. Frederick C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York, acted as president of the conference. The object of the League of Small and Subject Nationalities is to secure the backing of American public sentiment for the consideration of their national interests at the coming peace congress which will end the Great War. Senator La Fontaine, of Belgium, presented resolutions of appreciation for President Wilson's championship of the cause of the small nations.

A number of persons announced to speak before the conference refused to appear on the ground that the League was pro-German in tendency. This idea seems to have been based partly on a printer's error which made it appear that one of the Alsace-Lorraine representatives was to speak on the "independence" of Alsace-Lorraine instead of the reunion of the lost provinces with France, and partly upon the fact that the representatives of India, Korea, Finland and Ireland presented claims for complete national independence which the Entente Allies are by no means disposed to grant. The Alsace-Lorraine delegation withdrew from the conference, and so did representatives of Bohemia, Greece, Armenia and some other nations. The organizers of the League deny any sympathy whatever with the cause of the Central Powers, and, indeed, the presence of spokesmen for Belgium, Slesvig and other countries opprest by Germany, Austria and Turkey should have dissipated any idea that the conference was held in the interest of Germany.

Sinn Fein Again

The Sinn Fein conference opened its sessions in Dublin on October 25, intending, apparently, to rival the Irish constitutional conference which is also in session. The latter organization is official, with the backing of the British Government and the Irish Nationalist Party, and its conclusions will in all probability form the basis for a Home Rule bill which will be the future constitution of Ireland. The Sinn Fein conference, on the other hand, is a rebel organization with no other authority than the military power of its backers can give it. Professor De Valera was chosen president of the organization, which claims the support of 250,000 organized Irishmen.

The constitution of the Sinn Fein, as submitted to the approval of the conference, provides that:

> Sinn Fein aims at securing international recognition of Ireland as an independent Irish Republic. Having achieved that status, the Irish people may by referendum freely choose their own form of government.
>
> This object shall be attained thru the Sinn Fein organization which shall in the name of the sovereign Irish people (a) deny the right and oppose the will of the British Parliament and the British Crown or any other foreign government to legislate for Ireland, (b) make use of any and every means available to render impotent the power of England to hold Ireland in subjection by military force or otherwise.

A constituent assembly of the Irish people was recommended to consider a comprehensive system of national reconstruction. This program included: the establishment of councils and local administrative bodies; the creation of an Irish consular service; the "re-establishment of an Irish merchant marine"; a survey of the natural resources of the country; the organization of a national civil service system; the establishment of a national stock exchange and of courts of arbitration for the adjustment of labor disputes; "the reform of education to render its basis national and industrial by the compulsory teaching of Irish language, Irish history and Irish agriculture and manufacturing potentialities in a primary system"; the substitution of outdoor relief and government employment for the present poor law system; the assurance of a living wage to workers, and the equality of men and women.

The Bulldogs of the Sea

Premier Lloyd George in a recent address to Parliament recited the achievements of the British navy in furthering the work of the war. He declared that 13,000,000 men, 2,000,000



French official from International Film

GETTING READY FOR THE TRENCHES

American soldiers have already come safely thru a charge from the first-line trenches and have been relieved by fresh troops, shown here cleaning and packing up their guns preparatory to moving forward



International Film

A NEW GERMAN SPHINX

The resignation of the stop-gap Chancellor Michaelis leaves that important office open for a statesman of greater force and ability. Count Georg von Hertling, who has been asked to take it, is Prime Minister of Bavaria

horses, 25,000,000 tons of war munitions and 51,000,000 tons of coal and oil have been transported from port to port in safety since the opening of the Great War and that only 3500 British soldiers had lost their lives while on transports. The British expeditionary force, he said, now consisted of more than 3,000,000 men. Seventy-five per cent of this mighty army came from England. The British self-governing Dominions, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland, had contributed voluntarily nearly 800,000 soldiers. Scotland, Ireland and Wales had sent large contingents also, but the Premier made no definite statement of the number.

For the week ending October 28, the British lost fourteen merchant ships of more than 1600 tons each and four of smaller tonnage. This was a decided improvement over the record for the previous week, when twenty-five vessels were sunk by the enemy.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons of the progress of the war against the U-boat. He asserted that from forty to fifty per cent of the German submarines have been sunk, and that more were destroyed in the last three months than during the whole of 1916. He announced that the total net reduction in British tonnage since the beginning of the Great War was less than 2,500,000 tons, or about fourteen per cent of the merchant marine of the empire. During the period of the war the navy had increased its tonnage by seventy-one per cent. He paid a tribute to the American destroyers for the good work which they had done. He regretted that, owing to the extensive mine fields at the entrance to the Baltic it had been impossible to extend aid there to Russia.

Germany Drops the Pilot

Chancellor Michaelis, the successor of von Bethmann-Hollweg as head of the German Imperial Ministry, has placed his resignation in the hands of his royal master and Count Georg von Hertling, Prime Minister of Bavaria, has been asked to take office as his successor. The resignation of Michaelis was generally expected and was, indeed, demanded by nearly every party and faction in the Reichstag. Michaelis was a colorless Prussian official who was put into the Chancellorship to tide Germany over the political crisis of the summer and give the Kaiser and his circle of advisers time to select a suitable man for the post.

The conservative parties of the empire clamored for the appointment of Prince von Bülow, who had been Chancellor before von Bethmann-Hollweg. Prince von Bülow is a pronounced reactionary on nearly all questions of foreign and domestic politics, but he is also one of the ablest men in German political life and no Chancellor since Bismarck has come so near to being a real power on his own account aside from his authority as agent of the Kaiser's will. The open opposition of the Socialists, however, made the appointment out of the question. Several other prominent men were proposed for the Chancellorship, but the Reichstag refrained from insisting upon any particular individual. Germany is as far today as in any previous hour of her national history from enjoying "parliamentary" government; as the selection of the Imperial Ministry is in fact as well as in name the exclusive prerogative of the Kaiser.

Count Georg von Hertling is a popular statesman of exceptional ability. Unlike Michaelis, he has been active in party politics and parliamentary life. In some degree, he represents "the scholar in politics," for at one time he was a professor of philosophy at Bonn University and he is the author of several books on philosophy and theology. He has served in the Reichstag, altho in recent years he has been active rather in Bavarian than in national politics. Since 1912 he has been Bavarian Premier. Count von Hertling is associated with the Catholic "Center" Party, which usually takes an intermediate stand between the reactionary Conservatives and National Liberals of Prussia and the radicalism of the Social Democrats. It is not known what attitude he will take toward the foreign and domestic problems which confront the German nation. He has voiced the general sentiment of Bavaria for an early peace on a basis of compromise; but, on the other hand, he has hitherto opposed every attempt to democratize Germany and he is said to have advocated the reactionary policy of dividing Alsace-Lorraine between Prussia and Bavaria instead of erecting it into a self-governing state of the empire.

Fresh Luxburg Revelations

Secretary of State Lansing has disclosed some more of the cablegrams which passed from the German legation in Argentina to Berlin by way of the Swedish legation. On July 7, 1917, Count Luxburg advised his Government to adopt a policy of frightfulness toward Brazil. His cablegram was worded as follows:

> Our attitude toward Brazil has created the impression here that our easygoing good nature can be counted on. This is dangerous in South America, where the people under thin veneer are Indians. A submarine squadron with full powers to me might possibly still save the situation. I request instructions as to whether after a rupture of relations legation is to start for home or to remove to Paraguay or possibly Chile. The naval attaché will doubtless go to Santiago de Chile.

Count Luxburg, the very undiplomatic diplomat who spoke of the South American people as Indians "under thin veneer," is the same man who called the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs "a notorious ass" and urged that Argentine merchant vessels should be "sunk without a trace."



International Film

SCHOOL CHILDREN IN LONDON

Zeppelin drill is a daily exercize in the East End public schools, and the children are taught in case of an air raid to lie flat on the floor

Another cablegram, dated August 4, 1917, has possibly even greater interest, since it refers to German ambitions in Brazil:

I am convinced that we shall be able to carry thru our principal political aims in South America, the maintenance of open market in Argentina and the reorganization of south Brazil equally well whether with or against Argentina. Please cultivate friendship with Chile. The announcement of a visit of a submarine squadron to salute the President would even now exercize decisive influence on the situation in South America. Prospect excellent for wheat harvest in December.

What Count Luxburg meant by the "reorganization of south Brazil" is not made clear, but it is at least interesting to Brazilians that for the first time an official representative of the German Government has admitted that Germany desired to interfere with the political status of the southern provinces of the republic where German settlers are fairly numerous. Chile will also, no doubt, be interested in the projected "visit of a submarine squadron" to cultivate "friendship" with a race of "Indians under thin veneer."



© Committee on Public Safety, by International Film

MOVING BOATS BY HALVES

Some of the boats from the Lakes, sent east to supplement our coast shipping, were too big to go thru the canals. So they were cut in two, made water-tight, and sent along, a half at a time

Britain's Big Bill Chancellor of the Exchequer Andrew Bonar Law, in an address delivered on October 30 to the House of Commons, recounted the financial cost to Great Britain of carrying on the Great War. The average daily expenditure from July 22 to September 22 of this year was £6,414,000, or about $32,000,000. For continuing the war to the end of the present year he asked Parliament to vote a credit of £400,000,000 ($2,000,000,000). The total loans since the beginning of the Great War amount to £5,692,000,000 ($28,460,000,000). The British national debt now stands at more than $25,000,000,000; but a large part of this is covered by loans to the allies of Great Britain or to the dominions of the Empire, which will in all probability be repaid. Chancellor Bonar Law explained that the increasing daily cost of carrying on the war was due in part to an increase in the army maintained in France, in part to the increased pay of the soldiers and sailors, in part to the rise in the price of bread and other commodities, and in part to the more open character of the fighting, which has necessitated expenditure for bridges, motor transport and temporary railways in Flanders. He asserted that Germany was spending more in the war than Great Britain and from a smaller reserve of financial resources.

He paid a tribute to the generosity of the United States. "It is an open secret," he said, "that until America came into the war the method of financing our purchases there and the question of exchange were not only serious problems, but, in my opinion, insoluble problems."

Wilson Tells Us to Save Food On "War Sunday," October 28, President Wilson appealed to the American people to conserve the food supply of the nation for the benefit of the army and navy, for the sake of the Allied nations not so blest as we with agricultural resources and for the common cause which brought us into the Great War. He promised that:

If our people will economize in their use of food, providently confining themselves to the quantities required for the maintenance of health and strength; if they will eliminate waste; and if they will make use of those commodities of which we have a surplus, and thus free for export a larger proportion of those required by the world now dependent upon us, we shall not only be able to accomplish our obligations to them, but we shall obtain and establish reasonable prices at home.

The Food Administration is now working out a system of indirect retail price control. One of the methods which will be employed is the limitation to a fixed number of days of the time permitted for storing food. Licensed warehousemen and storage concerns will, subject to certain exceptions, be forbidden to keep on hand any quantity of food in excess of "reasonable requirements" for a sixty day period and will be forbidden also to sell to any person a supply "in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of sixty days next succeeding such sale or delivery." Cold storage goods will not be allowed to sell as "fresh" and the date of their consignment to storage must be recorded. All warehouses must file rate schedules with the Food Administration.



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SCHOOL CHILDREN IN NEW YORK

These lusty young ones decided to imitate their elders recently and went on strike from school work. The police had to break up their street meeting riots

Here Come the Taxes! On November first a host of war revenue taxes, designed to bring home to the people the urgency of the national crisis, became effective. Beginning with midnight, October 31, there came into operation the ten per cent levy on amusement admissions, the three per cent tax on freight transportation, the eight per cent addition on passenger fares, the ten per cent tax on Pullman accommodations, the five per cent tax on oil pipe line transportation, the five per cent tax on express packages, the five cents due on telegraph and telephone messages costing fifteen cents or more, the extra ten per cent on club dues, the eight cents levy on each $100 of new life insurance and the penny a

dollar due on fire, marine and casualty insurance premiums. On the following Friday several new and increased taxes on tobacco and its products, enacted during the recent session of Congress, were automatically imposed.

Greatest popular interest attaches to the new postal rates. Postcards are, from November 2, carried for two cents instead of one; letters to places in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Great Britain, and various parts of the West Indies will require fifty per cent more postage than hitherto, beginning with a minimum of three cents; "drop" letters will require two cents instead of one. Other stamp taxes, including those on parcel post packages, will not go into effect until the first of December, however, and the increased mail rates on periodicals not until next July. The report of the Post Office Department, showing a surplus for the year of $9,000,000, may cause Congress to modify some of the new postal rates during its winter session. Only on twelve previous occasions in the history of the country has the Post Office Department turned any surplus into the Treasury, and never before so large a one. Usually, the postal services of the nation have been run at a marked financial loss, and this fact has been the basis of an agitation for increased rates.

Business Men for Price Control The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has ratified, thru the medium of a referendum of the business organizations which are affiliated with it, the declaration at the war conference recently held at Atlantic City, approving Federal regulation of prices during the war. The recommendations approved by referendum favor: additional legislation increasing the power of the national Government to fix prices; the extension of price regulation to all articles having importance in basic industries as well as those directly utilized in carrying on the war; the fixing of prices to the general public as well as to the Government; the administration of price control by a small executive board selected by the President; distribution of essential commodities, with preference "to those purchasers whose needs are most directly related to the public welfare," by a Federal agency, and the establishment of committees for each leading industry and trade to represent it in conferences and to tender advice to Federal agencies that control prices and distribution. These resolutions were all approved by heavy majorities, varying from six and a half to one to more than ten to one.

Soft Coal Price Raised In order to permit an increase in wages to the miners and to prevent any renewal of strikes in the bituminous coal mines, President Wilson has authorized an increase in price of forty-five cents a ton. This increase applies to the price at the mine and only indirectly affects retail costs. On the average, the price of coal to the wholesaler is increased by the new order from $2.75 to $3.20. The wages agreement already reached by conference between the operators and the miners of the Central Field allows an advance of ten cents a ton to miners, advances ranging from seventy-five cents to $1.40 a day to laborers and an advance of fifteen per cent for yardage and dead work. The mine operators complained that it was impossible to meet the new wages schedules unless they were permitted to increase prices, and the Fuel Administration granted their request upon investigation. The new rates went into effect on October 29. As a means for the conservation of the nation's fuel supply, which is at present less than adequate, the Fuel Administration is



Cesare in New York Evening Post

SAVE HIM FOR ME!

Whichever way he looks Mr. Everyman sees trouble: the keen thrust of winter's hardships on the one hand and the crushing blow of war taxes on the other

considering a plan for "rationing" industries not engaged in essentially useful work. It is proposed, for example, to reduce the amount of coal used in maintaining electrical advertisements and display signs in the large cities. It is estimated that in the course of a year no less than 8,000,000 tons of coal are consumed in the generation of electricity for this purpose.

Copper Strike Settled The mines of the Arizona, Detroit and Shannon copper companies, all of them located in Arizona, have resumed work. Since July the six thousand workmen employed in this copper mining district have been out on strike, and the mines were kept idle until the President's Labor Commission intervened and proposed an agreement which was accepted by both sides. It was determined that in any case of dispute hereafter the decision should rest with an impartial Federal administrator, unless the matter could be settled by mutual agreement. The commission refused to consider the question of revising the wage schedules on the ground that it would require a long investigation to determine the merits of the case, but proposed that the whole matter be left to the Federal administrator with the promise that the new wage scale shall count from the first day that the miners returned to work. Should it be discovered that the copper companies could not afford to pay the wages established by the administrator, the commission would take the responsibility of recommending to the President an increased selling price which would yield a fair profit to the operators. The resumption of work in these mines increases the copper output of the nation by about 10,000,000 pounds a month.

Will the Switchmen Strike? The Switchmen's Union of North America has demanded a fifty per cent increase in wages to meet the general increase in prices which has taken place during the last few months. The special committee which formulated this demand at a Chicago conference included representatives from nearly every railroad system on which the switchmen are members of the union. The union demands not only a fifty per cent increase in the wages of switchmen, switch tenders and carmen but the payment of "time and a half" for labor exacted in excess of eight hours in any twenty-four. If the proposals of the union are rejected by the railroads, or not conceded within the next thirty days, the union will put the question of calling a strike up to its members for a referendum vote. The membership of the union is approximately 20,000.

The railway conductors and trainmen are considering concerted action with the switchmen. The eight-hour law enacted by Congress last year amounted in fact to an increase of wages, since the same rate of pay was given under the new schedule for eight hours' work as had previously been granted for ten, but there is much truth in the contention of the unions that prices have risen more rapidly than wages and that the men are relatively in a worse position today than they were before the passing of the Adamson law.

If wages are again increased, it is probable that freight rates will have to be raised also. The railroads of the eastern states have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for opportunity to present their claims for rate increases and the commission has authorized the railroad operators to present their case in a series of hearings beginning November 5. The high cost of railway fuel, as well as the possibility of wage increases to switchmen and other employees, is an argument for the requested increase.

Statistics prepared by President Warfield of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities show a net income loss of $37,000,000 as compared with the revenues of American railroads in 1916. The amount spent in maintenance, apart from the increased cost of labor and materials, was less than during the year before; showing that railroad properties could not be kept in good condition. Nineteen railroad companies lost $1,000,000 in stock values during the year and bonds had greatly depreciated.



Electricians in the making. The blackboard group is studying radio switches and circuits. The other men are having machine practise

MAKING SAILORS WITHOUT SHIPS

BY WILLARD CONNELY

CHIEF YEOMAN, U. S. N. R. F.

OUT Minneapolis way they are making sailors without ships. A vocational school is turning out by the hundreds craftsmen-bluejackets who win their ratings before ever they see a ship. Precedent, not reason, makes this seem odd. Twentieth century sailors need no ocean until they sail.

Dunwoody Industrial Institute in Minneapolis is not too far west to have intimate relations with the squadrons of the United States Navy now operating somewhere off the Atlantic seaboard. Since its designation in the summer as a naval training school Dunwoody has already sent several companies of skilled men to the fleets, men who had partly served their apprenticeship before arrival in Minneapolis. In December, the first general exodus will be under way, nearly seven hundred expert artizans off to the receiving ships, and their places filling daily with untutored recruits enrolled from all quarters of the land.

No metamorphosis in the regimen of Dunwoody was demanded when the sailors came. The school authorities had begun, months previously, pointing their students and alumni for the army, so military discipline and order were fairly well established in the Institute. There was no limitation to combat, for the multiform departments at Dunwoody—the day classes, evening classes and extension courses—presented an elastic reach, quickly adjustable to a sudden increment.

The principal need was to supplement the civilian schedule with prescribed naval distinctiveness. To the machinist's mates' school and gas engine laboratories at Charleston Navy Yard was sent a chief instructor in those branches at Dunwoody, while his colleague went to the electrical school at New York Navy Yard. The commissary school at San Francisco furnished specifications for the training of ship's cooks, bakers and commissary stewards. The course in blacksmithing, new at Dunwoody with the advent of the bluejackets, was worked out on lines suggested by assistant instructors, seasoned ironmongers formerly with the navy or on merchant ships. Sheet-metal methods and carpentry called for small variation.

The steady success of this remote naval detachment, under the command of Ensign Colby Dodge, led the Bureau of Navigation to favor two extra branches of activity in Minneapolis. A navy aviation unit has been organized, groundwork has begun, and flying with seaplanes and torpedoplanes starts in the spring over Lake Minnetonka. The course of study parallels that given at the navy aviation school in Pensacola. A hospital corps of one hundred men has commenced training, too, with work in pharmacy, first aid, nursing, minor surgery, along the lines practised at the naval hospital training school at Newport.

Four months ago Dunwoody naval





Photographs by Camera Craft, Minneapolis

Apple-pie day at Dunwoody. The bakers at the left can make a thousand loaves of bread a day with their bread making machine in the background. At the right are apprentice cooks dishing up the noon mess. The bluejacket in charge has had eleven years' sea service





Carpenters and shipwrights who couldn't plane a plank four months ago are building motor boats now. The radio operators and electricians on the right are studying related work in electricity, with storage batteries, dynamometers and power circuits

apprentices in carpentry could scarcely plane a plank smooth. Today they are building motorboats. To the radio students the sound of the letters in the international code was no more intelligible than the tapping of a woodpecker. In a month they sent or received ten to fifteen words a minute. Coppersmiths who could barely distinguish tin from galvanized iron at present make stovepipe, ventilators, lockers in series, bunker lamps. Gas engineers could run an auto truck, some of them, but they paled at the thought of repairing one. Now they can take down, adjust and reassemble a machine "without having any pieces left over." The acquaintance of blacksmiths with a forge had stopt in watching horses shod. These men now weld with the oxy-acetylene flame, they make shop tools, chains, andirons, oarlocks. Likewise the electricians have learned marine signaling, circuits, dynamos, the machinists to make parts, the cooks and bakers to make food as well as to eat it.

On the eve of the withdrawal of the first battalion for active sea duty, the first quota of men who came to Dunwoody as raw novices, it is possible to obtain some perspective on the means of handling the new winter detachment, both as to its training and as to its relations with the great body of Middle West civilians, so avid for the society, the novelty, of such extremely dry-land bluejackets.

Commanding Officer Dodge has determined that the melting-pot principle need not apply in war time to Dunwoody naval apprentices. To continue the metaphor, if certain jackies arrive for training already halfway "melted" into their trade by virtue of previous experience, the word from Washington to hasten makes advisable the despatch of these men to sea long before their mates who are beginners. A trade in the navy is not so variant from its standards in civil routine as to warrant teaching a semi-practised hand all over again from the start.

At the outset the general period for training in all classes was set at four months. But it was not foreseen how many of the jackies knew their trades before enlisting, how many needed only a few weeks' drill in naval tactics to give them a first-class rating, how many had joined the navy largely for the chance to continue their craft. Nor was it calculated at first that good machinists' mates who in times of peace are trained for sixteen months, could be turned out even under compress instruction in no less than half that time. Again, not a few apprentices are unfit, in any class, to pass an examination for their rating after four months' study. So under the sliding scale now adopted at Dunwoody a squad or a company of men can go to sea, rated, only so soon as they qualify. This competitive basis Ensign Dodge and Assistant Director Kavel of the Institute believe to be stimulating, wholesome, inspiriting to the men.

It has developed that for the best interests of naval discipline, always harder to instil ashore than at sea, the bluejackets be given no liberty, except the traditional Saturday afternoon and Sunday. After the evening mess they report to the chief petty officer in charge at their hotel lodgings, and remain on the hotel premises. Taps sounds at ten p. m. [*Continued on page 299*

THE RED FLOWER

JUNE, 1914

BY HENRY VAN DYKE

In the pleasant time of Pentecost,
By the little river Kyll,
I followed the angler's winding path
Or waded the stream at will,
And the friendly fertile German land
Lay round me green and still.

But all day long on the eastern bank
Of the river cool and clear,
Where the curving track of the double rails
Was hardly seen tho near,
The endless trains of German troops
Went rolling down to Trier.

They packed the windows with bullet heads
And caps of hodden gray;
They laughed and sang and shouted loud
When the train was brought to a stay;
They waved their hands and sang again
As they went on their iron way.

No shadow fell on the smiling land,
No cloud arose in the sky;
I could hear the river's quiet tune
When the train had rattled by;
But my heart sank low with a heavy sense
Of trouble—I knew not why.

Then came I into a certain field
Where the devil's paint-brush spread
'Mid the gray and green of the rolling hills
A flaring splotch of red—
An evil omen, a bloody sign,
And a mark of many dead.

I saw in a vision the field-gray horde
Break forth at the devil's hour,
And trample the earth into crimson mud
In the rage of the Will to Power—
All this I dreamed in the valley of Kyll,
At the sign of the blood-red flower.

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL





CAN ITALY COME BACK?

The terrific onslaught of German and Austrian forces against the Italian army regained within a few days territory that it had cost Italy a summer of hard fighting to win. the victorious leader is General von Mackensen (at the left), one of Germany's greatest generals. At the right the Italian commander, General Cadorna

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Bain

THE VALLEY OF DEFEAT

A strategic point in the flight of Italian troops before the victorious Austrians. It is north of Udine, near the Italian-Austrian border



Central News

THE ARABIAN REVOLUTION

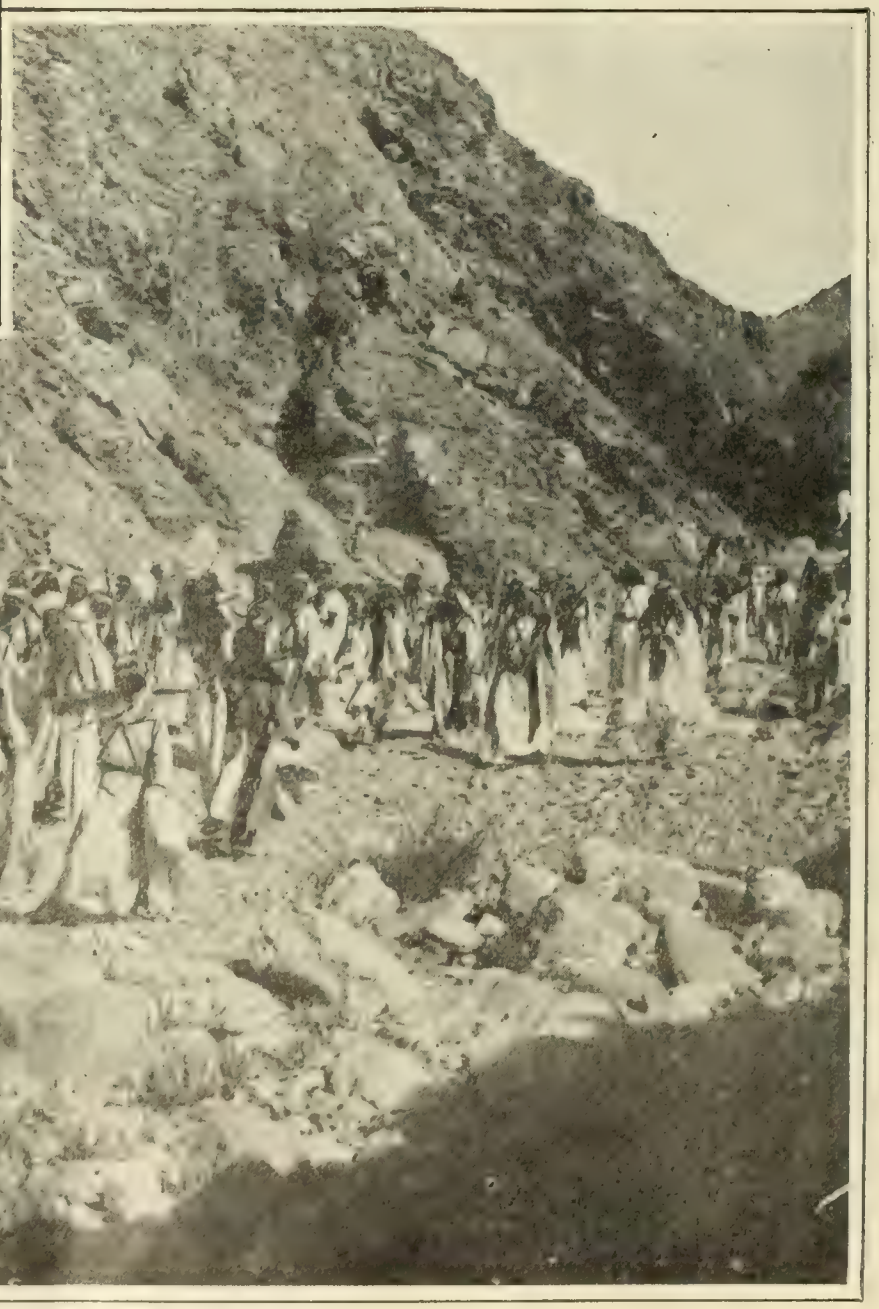
One of the most important results, as yet, of the war in the East, has been the Arabians' revolt against Turkey and the establishment of an independent kingdom in the province of Hejaz in Arabia. The photograph below is the first to reach this country of the flag of new Arabia, carried by a group of soldiers who took part in the insurrection. Above, a British pack train bringing supplies and munitions to the insurgents



A TRIUMPH OF ALLIED STRATEGY

British officers conferring with the Arabian chief for the extension of British influence among the followers of Mohammed





Pictorial Press

REMOVING THE KEYSTONE OF THE RAMSHACKLE TURKISH EMPIRE

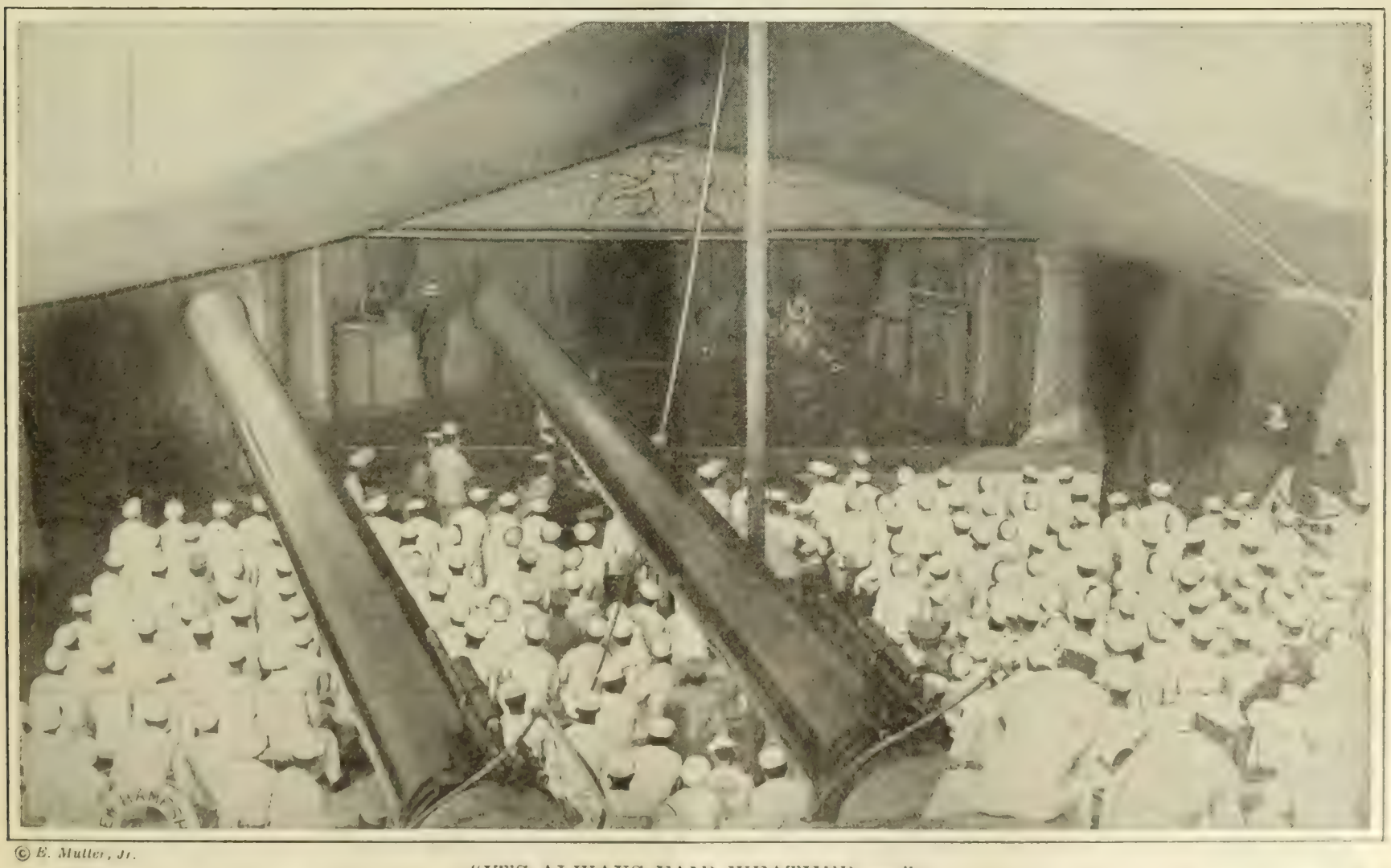
An Arabian tribe going forward against their hated Turkish rulers who governed by "brutal oppression, thieving and murder"



© *Committee on Public Information from International Film*

BUCKING THE SEA

The breaking waves dashed high—over the deck of this United States destroyer, making for port thru a heavy storm



© *E. Muller, Jr.*

"IT'S ALWAYS FAIR WEATHER——"

The navy takes care lest all work and no play make Jack a dull boy: here's an amateur show, for instance, given on deck

THE CINDERELLA OF THE ARTS

BY MARY PERRY KING

FOUNDER OF THE SCHOOL OF PERSONAL HARMONIZING, INTERPRETATIVE MOTION AND SPEECH

THE history of modern dancing within our own time is not only the record of the growth and development of a craft; it is the history of the reformation and restoration in public esteem of an art that was deteriorating. From being a discredited and all but useless pseudo-art, modern dancing has become at its best a humanizing and cultural fine art, and taken its rightful place again in our education and social life. The Cinderella of the arts has been restored to her birth-right with her rhythmic sisters, Music and Poetry.

Twenty years ago, dancing, as an art, was at its lowest ebb. Social dancing was stereotyped and conventional, with little of the dignity of the old and formal courtly dances, and with none of the grace and freedom which belong by right to every really living form of human expression. Its spirit and naturalness and spontaneous joy had been lost in artificiality. Ballet dancing, almost the only kind of artistic dancing then in vogue, was in no better case—given over to meaningless intricacies of foot-technique and either vapid or vulgar display.

Since that time, dancing has undergone great changes and made great advances. It has become now an interesting and delightful art, like music or literature or painting, serving our social needs with ecstasy and charm and satisfying amusement, and giving another vent for the human spirit, which is always seeking avenues of expression



© Johnston-Hewitt Studio

A dance of the Sun and Wind

for itself in forms of beauty. With this new lead and trend, the career of modern dancing seems boundless.

The first great revolt of over-represt nature, from the dreary and stiff monotony of old-fashioned ballroom dancing to the turkey-trot and Maxixe and Apache imitations, was nothing short of a riotous explosion. After one or two seasons this first rebellion subsided into a seething tumult of tangoes and fox-trots, frenzied with the novelty of its own freedom and sensational innovations. This very natural riot of the art in its new found liberty gradually wore out its excitement; and its devotees began to long for real interest, meaning, significance, to restore relish to their pursuit.

Parallel with this spontaneous upheaval in social dancing, "natural dancing" began to be heard of. People who loved great music, and whose activity longed to respond to it as they felt it, found gratifying leadership in Miss Duncan's splendid vindication of natural tendency and the beauty of natural freedom.

In the wake of her initiative came many followers. Miss St. Denis produced some famous pictorial dances, Oriental in subject and setting; and the distinguished Russian Ballet departed from traditional ballet work, to add classic and story dancing to their repertoire, with a considerable amount of folk dancing.

Of all the dancers of this generation there has been none to compare in charm and range of skill with Anna Pavlowa. She and her first partner, Mordkin, did the most effective duet work that has been seen in this country.

From the heralding of the celebrated Diaghileff Ballet, with its great artists and its fabulous settings, we eagerly expected it to fulfil our fondest dreams of poesie thru dance. And when it came, without its great artists, but with



Photograph by Wescott

These girls go camping in the Rocky Mountains to dance with all outdoors for a setting

settings as fabulous as promised, and with performances as busy and startling as could be asked, we were disappointed. It was surprizing, it was wonderful, but it was not wholly delightful. So unlovely were its subjects, that the more forcefully they were presented, the less chance was left for enchantment. I have seen American amateurs with no helpful settings produce infinitely more ecstasy.

The "natural dance" movement as distinguished from the old artificial forms opened the door in this country for another riot of over-represt and untrained natural impulse, and led to ridiculous extremes of mere personal exhibition. Misguided young women, without even the rudiments of an education in the exacting art, and without the least aptitude for it, imagined themselves fitted to be dancers. One manageress went so far as to engage a large company of well-looking, well-bred European girls, assuring them that they need know nothing of dancing, and that if they only appeared upon a stage with the least possible costume and with their hair effectively worn, and just "let go' in whatever free, unconstrained movement they might choose, any audience would be enthralled by the beauty of the performance. Of course, results were dire, and left an aftermath of weak, tho more or less pleasing, nothings and anythings that were offered to the public to musical accompaniment. At last these dancers, too, began to feel the staleness of dissipation in their work and to crave sound interest again.

At this wholesome stage of development of the art, there comes to ballroom dancing the demand for better music, for a variety of easy, unexacting rhythmical dances, suited to good music and to ballroom dress and conditions; and a demand for "style" of performance which exacts decorous formal positions and subtle grace of bearing from head to foot. Now this is social art—a basis for pleasurable, profitable ballroom dancing. There still remain to be "created" some interesting figure and group dances, for groups large and small, for social use—dances of more free and modern interest and procedure than the old minuet, less bourgeois than lancers and quadrilles, and more distinguished than folk dances.

To "natural dancers," already sick of the name, and having long wearied of "classic" dancing and "esthetic" dancing, came brief trials of "dramatic" dancing, "oriental" dancing, and "improvisations"; and now comes "interpretative" dancing—a name *made* to fit, and to cover a multitude of efforts, in the interpretation of everything from Beethoven to a bumble-bee.

Very recently the terms "poem dance" and "rhythmic pantomine" have been widely borrowed from my use of them in connection with my work in "Personal Harmonizing," and have proved so "taking" as to have become the popular "last word" in dance parlance.

When Mr. Winthrop Ames brought Rheinhardt's "Sumurun" to America, it was far too big and too new to us generally to be at once fully appreciated. It was manna in the wilderness, none the less, to those who wanted it and needed it—who had learned to know the subtle elemental significance of human motion, and to realize the comparatively unworked field of its great power, and the desirability of educating it.



"You have caught the turn of the melody clear, And you give it again"

THE Orientals in their ancient wisdom have far outrun us in their knowledge and consideration of human motion. They realize that in our habits of motion lie the closest, truest revelations of what we really are—not what we wish to seem, but just, willy-nilly, what we are. It is by this indisputable betrayal of the inner self that Orientals read humanity. Words are but weapons, veils, or torches to be used as one will, to further what seemings one may choose. Habits of motion and gesture are unconscious and eloquent revelations of the real personality, telling the truth in spite of ourselves. Orientals never even listen to words that are at variance with a person's unconscious habitual motion. They read the mute involuntary expression of what that person actually is, or is thinking and feeling, regardless of the impression he may be trying to convey thru speech.

It is this fact that makes human motion a field to be cultivated; that we may reap the good that is in it, and that we may eliminate the ills that lie in wait there, to over-run and trip us.

That the leaders in these keenest and most comprehensive of arts should be foreigners is only because foreigners know the value of time and industry, and the full importance of all the factors that are needed for proficiency. For this reason a foreign artist who wishes to present a poem dance or a rimic pantomime, before daring even to mention such a wish, has spent literally years in studying poetry's significances, rhythms and accents; in studying music's significances, rhythms and accents; besides devoting much time thru those years to technical study for the mechanical frecing of the body, in order to make it ready to respond to the thought and feeling of a subject.

When a dancer undertakes to interpret great music, it is not enough for her to express simply the physical emotion with which she responds to its sensuous appeal. There is thought and spirit, poesie and drama, in fine music, and any interpretation that fails to express these finest and strongest elements, is entirely inadequate and unsatisfying. The best preparation for a dancer for the appreciation and interpretation of music, with all its poesie, lies thru practise in expressing the poesie that is more definitely given us in the form of poetry. For such practise I have long found poem dances and rhythmic pantomime to be the most beguiling and successful mediums. Training of this kind, in expressing the best thought and feeling of humanity (which is to be found in the best poetry), develops in the student a true appreciation of these things and a plastic facility for expressing them, not only in art but in every-day life. Thru such cultural service, dancing and pantomime attain their legitimate dignity.

New Canaan, Connecticut

SOCIALISTS: THE KAISER-PARTY

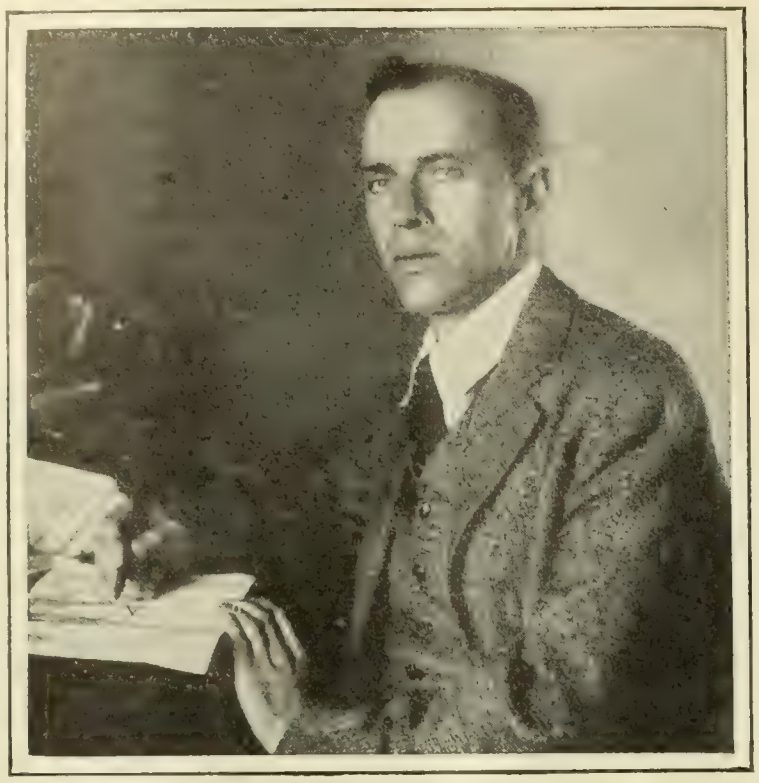
BY WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING

WHEN a political party becomes a vote-getting machine its future is hard to predict. It will follow the passions and prejudices as well as the momentary interests of the masses of the localities where it happens to be strong. The so-called American Socialist Party is growing by leaps and bounds in all the foreign colonies of our cities where it has hitherto developed. But it is growing exclusively because of momentary interests and racial passions due to the war. It has fallen heir to the fruits of the vast underground German propaganda conducted for nearly three years without let or hindrance by Bernstorff and the other agents of the Kaiser.

It is safe to say that seventy-five per cent of the dispatches and editorials reaching the masses of our cities and industrial centers before America's entrance into the war were either wholly or largely pro-German. Moreover, they had the advantage of being inspired from a common center. A lie repeated a thousand times or more, from sources apparently widely separated, a lie taking many forms but always without any obvious contradictions, ends by becoming a self-evident truth in the minds of most newspaper readers. It becomes a fact that "everybody knows."

The opponents of Kaiserism have been most ineffectual in combating this propaganda—for the reason that public opinion in a democracy cannot be mobilized. We oppose Kaiserism from many angles, and there is no unity in our attack. Now that we are in the war pro-German dispatches and editorials are gradually becoming less frequent. But the Bernstorff propaganda had continued so long and has become so deeply rooted and so solid among certain elements of foreign descent and affiliations which compose the majority of our urban population that a very little additional material is now sufficient to keep it alive and this little is supplied every day, either from the Vatican, from Russia, from Germany, from "neutral" countries or from some local election or labor trouble in the United States.

If the genuine Americans and internationalists in this country could wage a campaign comparable in magnitude and efficiency to that waged by Bernstorff, the German propaganda might be counteracted. But this would require (1) that the campaign should be unified as to all the main questions of the war, and (2) that it should have the support of the overwhelming majority of the newspapers reaching our urban masses. If the campaign should not gain the adhesion of existing foreign-language and popular newspapers (such as the Hearst organs) other similar papers would have to take their place. And, finally, a considerable period of time would be required, as Bernstorff had a free hand for almost three years. Moreover, the German "facts" and logic reached the working class public first. And it is infinitely harder to dislodge prejudices of long standing than it is to reach a public while it is still unprejudiced.



Press Illustrating

His own prominence as an advocate of Socialism gives particular emphasis to Mr. Walling's indictment here of the present Socialist party. He is thoroly conversant with the international aspects of socialism and has written several books on the subject; such as "Russia's Message," "Socialism as It Is," "The Larger Aspects of Socialism"

NO doubt an expenditure of one one-hundredth of one per cent of our daily war cost would cure our urban "proletariat" within a few months of the frightful mental disease with which the Kaiser has inoculated it. This would be a trifling cost at which to secure the actively loyal support of our cities for the war.

But there is no reason to suppose that any such campaign will be organized. A year and a half ago I called the attention of a number of influential persons to the fact that the Kaiser was everywhere capturing the masses of our cities by underground methods. It was known that certain sections of the West were pro-German, but this was due to the actual presence of Germans and not to the far more dangerous fact of a successful foreign propaganda in nearly every important city and industrial center in the country. I showed that the streets, public places and saloons showed an overwhelmingly pro-German drift. For example, it is only recently that the sign "No War Talk" has appeared in the saloons. The saloons are now "neutral." Before our entrance into the war they were not even that. There was no danger in war talk then. It was almost all one way—anti-British and pro-German. Now we all know the power of the saloon in politics. My assertions as to facts were not denied, and have since been proved correct by events. But as always in our individualistic *laissez-faire* democracies all the advantage of organization, of intelligent foresight, of the intellectual offensive were left to the Germans. Nothing was done and now it may be too late.

Thus at the present moment the Socialist Party has several million German-drilled voters to draw upon—except in such localities as Chicago and New York, where both Democratic and Republican machines are competing with it for these votes. But it has also made preparations to harvest votes from all the individual sufferings, the political complications and economic troubles that result from the war. Here its method is simple. It predicts every imaginable evil. The mere fact that ninety per cent of its predictions prove untrue and expose it as a false leader causes no serious difficulty. The party has no responsibility; its false predictions are forgotten, while it keeps before us those of its forebodings that have come true. Now economic troubles affecting the masses are certain to result, in spite of all efforts to avoid them. Thus the Socialist Party will represent the immediate interests of its constituents, on the supposition that the conquest of half the earth by Kaiserism is no concern of theirs—and certainly not worth any considerable sacrifice. Indeed, there are plausible grounds for alleging that the capitalists and other social classes should pay all the cost of the war. Probably a majority of the urban masses still believe that this is a capitalists' war.

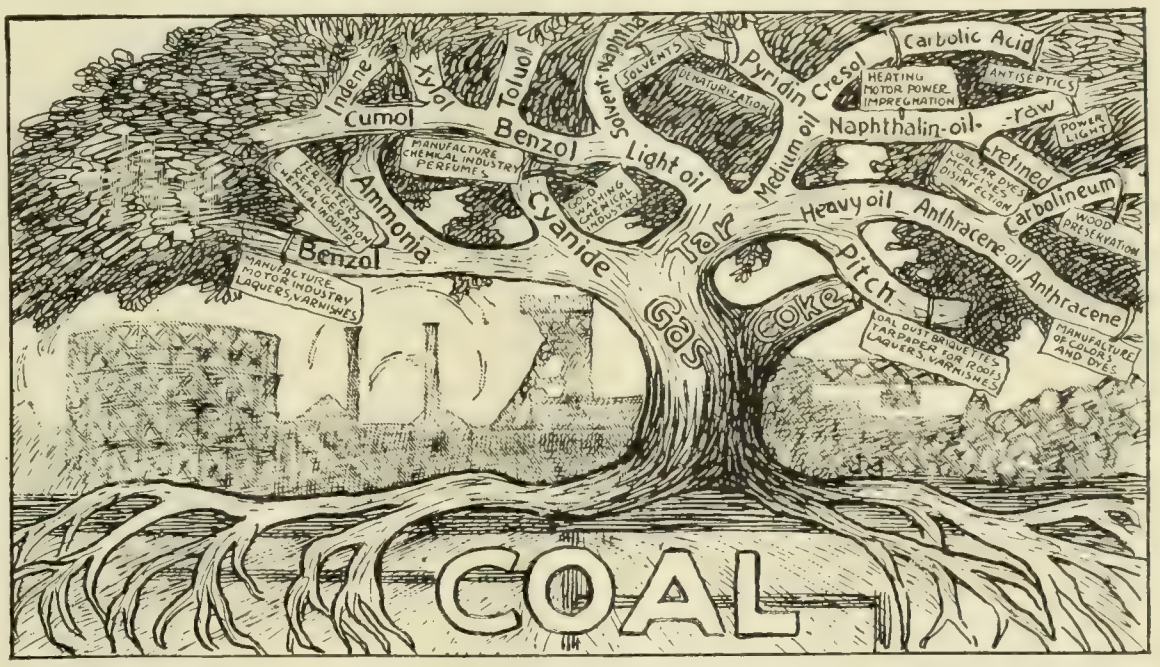
BUT even if it is not, the legitimate argument that those better able to pay should stand the larger part of the war cost is easily stretched to the impractical proposition that they should pay it all—and that the masses should pay nothing. Of course it is true that the submerged tenth is physically unable to pay anything—also that another two-tenths, perhaps, just above this level, should be protected from any economic loss. Moreover, the rising cost of living must be held within bounds for the masses generally. But it is physically impossible in war time completely to control all prices or to keep wages advancing altogether as fast as the cost of living for all employments. And in this way certain sections of the workingmen will be obliged from time to time to bear part of the economic burden of the war and will be- [*Continued on page 302*

CREATIVE CHEMISTRY

A Popular Explanation of Recent Progress in Chemical Industries

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

WHAT COMES FROM COAL TAR



The geneological tree of coal tar products. This sketch from the "Literary Digest" shows how the crude material obtained from the destructive distillation of coal may be developed into manifold derivatives such as dyes, perfumes and medicines

IF you put a bit of soft coal into a test tube (or, if you haven't a test tube, into a clay tobacco pipe and lute it over with clay) and heat it you will find a gas coming out of the end of the tube that will burn with a yellow smoky flame. After all the gas comes off you will find in the bottom of the test tube a chunk of dry, porous coke. These, then, are the two main products of the destructive distillation of coal. But if you are an unusually observant person, that is, if you are a born chemist with an eye to by-products, you will notice along in the middle of the tube where it is neither too hot nor too cold some dirty drops of water and some black sticky stuff. If you are just an ordinary person, you won't pay any attention to this because there is only a little of it and because what you are after is the coke and gas. You regard the nasty, smelly mess that comes in between as merely a nuisance because it clogs up and spoils your nice, clean tube.

Now that is the way the gas-makers and coke-makers—being for the most part ordinary persons and not born chemists—used to regard the water and tar that got into their pipes. They washed it out so as to have the gas clean and then ran it into the creek. But the neighbors—especially those who fished in the stream below the gas-works—made a fuss about spoiling the water, so the gas-men gave away the tar to the boys for use in celebrating the Fourth of July and election night or sold it for roofing.

But this same tar, which for a hundred years was thrown away and nearly half of which is thrown away yet in the United States, turns out to be one of the most useful things in the world. It is one of the strategic points in war and commerce. It wounds and heals. It supplies munitions and medicines. It is like the magic purse of Fortunatus from which anything wished for could be drawn. The chemist puts his hand into the black mass and draws out all the colors of the rainbow. This evil-smelling substance beats the rose in the production of perfume and surpasses the honey-comb in sweetness.

Bishop Berkeley, after having proved that all matter was in your mind, wrote a book to prove that wood tar would cure all diseases. Nobody reads it now. The name is enough to frighten them off: "Siris: A Chain of Philosophical Reflections and Inquiries Concerning the Virtues of Tar Water." He had a sort of mystical idea that tar contained the quintessence of the forest, the purified spirit of the trees, which could somehow revive the spirit of man. People said he was crazy on the subject, and doubtless he was, but the interesting thing about it is that not even his active and ingenious imagination could begin to suggest all of the strange things that can be got out of tar, whether wood or coal.

THE reason why tar supplies all sorts of useful material is because it is indeed the quintessense of the forest, of the forests of untold millenniums, if it is coal tar. If you are acquainted with a village tinker, one of those all-round mechanics who still survive in this age of specialization and can mend anything from a baby-carriage to an automobile, you will know that he has on the floor of his back shop a heap of broken machinery from which he can get almost anything he wants, a copper wire, a zinc plate, a brass screw or a steel rod. Now coal tar is the scrap-heap of the vegetable kingdom. It contains a little of almost everything that makes up trees. But you must not imagine that all that comes out of coal tar is contained in it. There are only about a dozen primary products extracted from coal tar, but from these the chemist is able to build up hundreds of thousands of new substances. This is true creative chemistry, for most of these compounds are not to be found in plants and never existed before they were made in the laboratory. It used to be thought that organic compounds, the products of vegetable and animal life, could only be produced by organized beings, that they were created out of inorganic matter by the magic touch of some "vital principle." But since the chemist has learned how, he finds it easier to make organic than inorganic substances and he is confident that he can reproduce any compound that he can analyze. He can not only imitate the manufacturing processes of the plants and animals, but he can often beat them at their own game.

When coal is heated in the open air it is burned up and nothing but the ashes is left. But heat the coal in an enclosed vessel, say a big fireclay retort, and it cannot burn up because the oxygen of the air cannot get to it. So it breaks up. All parts of it that can be volatilized at a high heat pass off thru the outlet pipe and nothing is left in the retort but coke, that is carbon with the ash it contains. When the escaping vapors reach a cool part of the outlet pipe the oily and tarry matter condenses out. Then the gas is passed up thru a tower down which water spray is falling and thus is washed free from ammonia and everything else that is soluble in water.

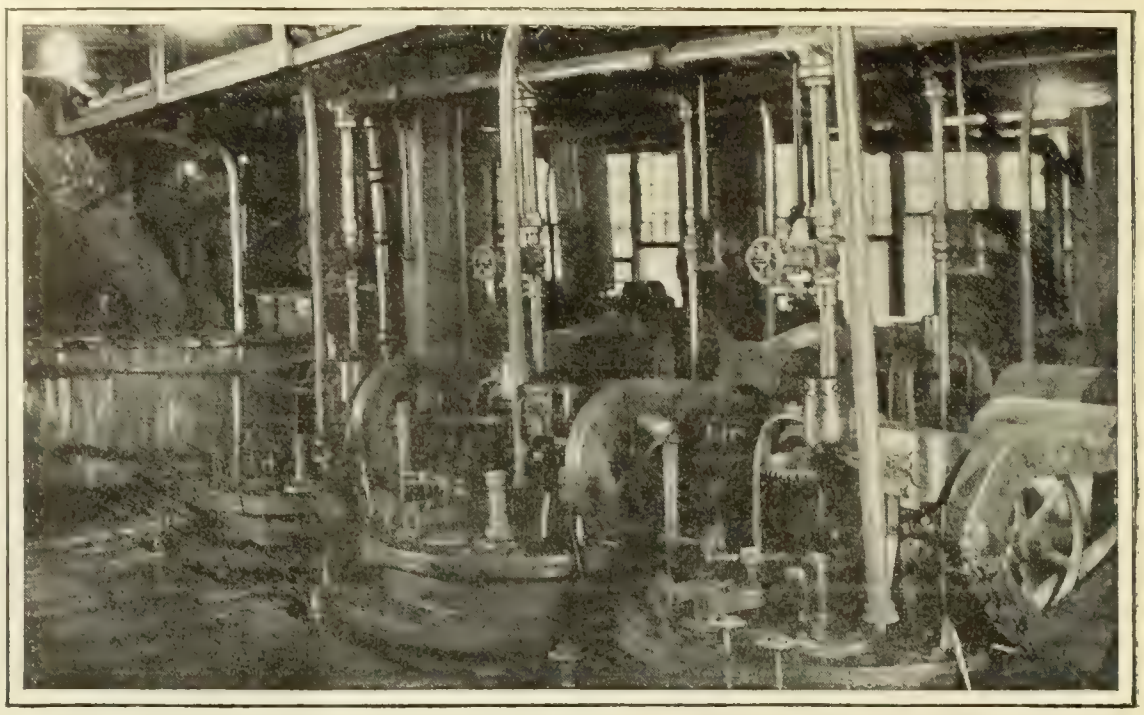
This process is called "destructive distillation." What products come off depends not only upon the composition of the particular variety of coal used, but upon the heat, pressure and rapidity of distillation. The way you run it depends upon what you are most anxious to have. If you want illuminating gas you will leave in it the benzene. If you are after the greatest

yield of tar products, you impoverish the gas by taking out the benzene and get a blue instead of a bright yellow flame. If all you are after is cheap coke, you do not bother about the by-products, but let them escape and burn as they please. The tourist passing across the coal region at night could see thru his car window the flames of hundreds of old-fashioned bee-hive coke-ovens and if he were of economical mind he might reflect that this display of fireworks was costing the country $75,000,000 a year besides consuming the irreplaceable fuel supply of the future. But since the gas was not needed outside of the cities and since the coal tar, if it could be sold at all, brought only a cent or two a gallon how could the coke-makers be expected to throw out their old bee-hive ovens and put in the expensive retorts and towers necessary to the recovery of the by-products? But within the last ten years the by-product ovens have come into use and now nearly half our coke is made in them.

Altho the products of destructive distillation vary within wide limits, yet the following table may serve to give an approximate idea of what may be got from a ton of soft coal:

1 ton of coal may give:
- Gas, 12,000 cubic feet
- Liquor (Washings): ammonium sulfate (7-25 pounds)
- Tar (120 pounds): benzene (10-20 pounds); toluene (3 pounds); xylene (1½ pounds); phenol (½ pound); naphthalene (3-8 pound); anthracene (¼ pound); pitch (80 pounds)
- Coke (1200-1500 pounds)

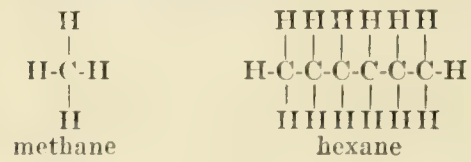
When the tar is redistilled we get, among other things, the ten "crudes" which are fundamental material for making dyes. Their names are: benzene, toluene, xylene, phenol, cresol, naphthalene, anthracene, methyl anthracene, phenanthrene and carbazol.



Vats for the manufacture of aniline dyes at the Schoelkopf Company's Works, Buffalo

There! I had to introduce you to the whole receiving line, but now that that ceremony is over we are at liberty to do as we do at a reception, meet our old friends, get acquainted with one or two more and turn our backs on the rest. Two of them, I am sure, you've met before, phenol, which is common carbolic acid, and naphthalene, which we use for mothballs. But notice one thing in passing, that not one of them is a dye. They are all colorless liquids or white solids. Also they all have an indescribable odor—all odors that you don't know are indescribable—which gives them and their progeny, even when odorless, the name of "aromatic compounds."

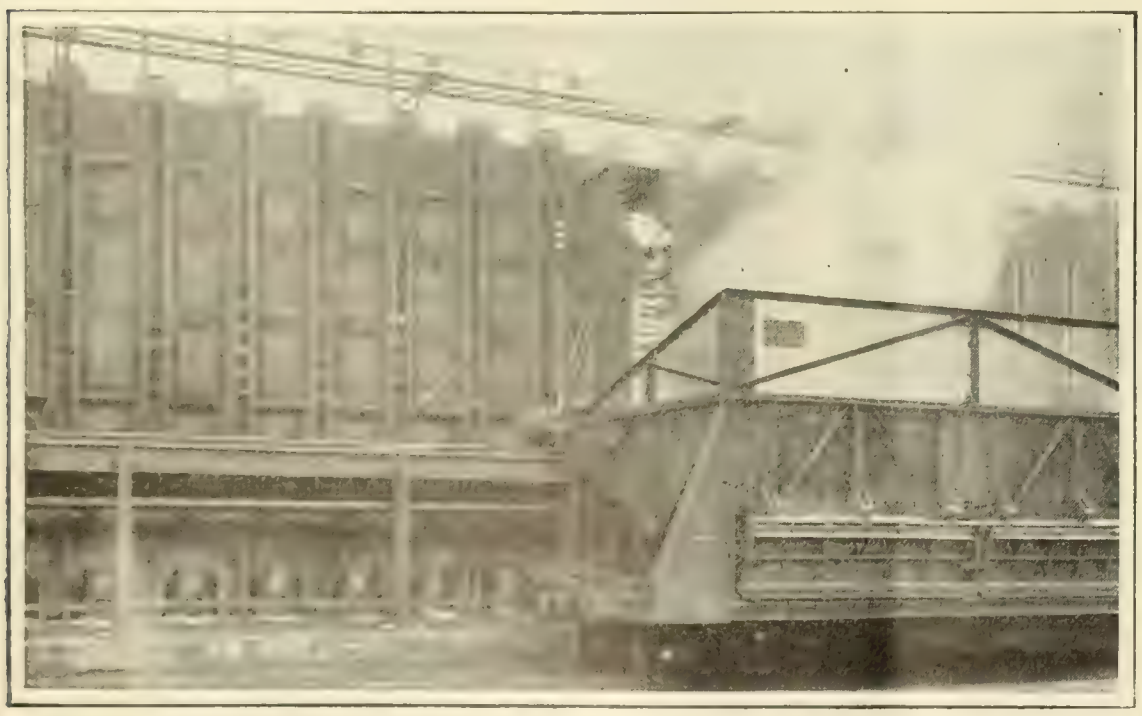
The most important of the ten because he is the father of the family is benzene, otherwise called benzol, but must not be confused with "benzine" spelled with an *i* which we used to burn and clean our clothes with. "Benzine" is a kind of gasoline, but benzene *alias* benzol has quite another constitution, altho it looks and burns the same. Now the search for the constitution of benzene is one of the most exciting chapters in chemistry; also one of the most intricate chapters, but, in spite of that, I believe I can make the main point of it clear even to those who have never studied chemistry—provided they retain their childish liking for puzzles. It is really much like putting together the old six-block Chinese puzzle. The chemist can work better if he has a picture of what he is working with. Now his unit is the molecule, which is too small even to analyze with the microscope no matter how high powered. So he makes up a sort of diagram of the molecule, and since he knows the number of atoms and that they are somehow attached to one another, he represents each atom by the first letter of its name and the points of attachment or bonds by straight lines connecting the atoms of the different elements. Now it is one of the rules of the game that all the bonds must be connected or hooked up with atoms at both ends, that there shall be no free hands reaching out into empty space. Carbon, for instance, has four bonds and hydrogen only one. They unite, therefore, in the proportion of one atom of carbon to four of hydrogen, or CH_4, which is methane or marsh gas and obviously the simplest of the hydrocarbons. But we can have more complex hydrocarbons such as C_6H_{14}, known as hexane. Now if you try to draw the diagrams or structural formulas of these two compounds you will easily get



methane hexane

Each carbon atom, you see, has its four hands outstretched and duly grasped by one-handed hydrogen atoms or by neighboring carbon atoms in the chain. We can have such chains as long as you please, thirty or more in a chain; they are all contained in kerosene and paraffin.

So far the chemist found it easy to construct diagrams that would satisfy his sense of the fitness of things, but when he found that benzene had the composition C_6H_6 he was puzzled. If



***The production of coal tar.** A battery of Koppers by-product coke-opens at the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Sparrows Point, Maryland. The coke is being pushed out of one of the ovens into the waiting car. The vapors given off from the coal contain ammonia and the benzene compounds used to make dyes and explosives*

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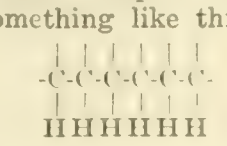
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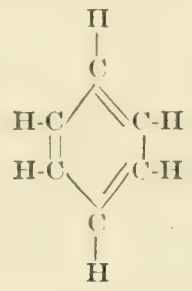
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you try to draw the picture of C_6H_6 you will get something like this:



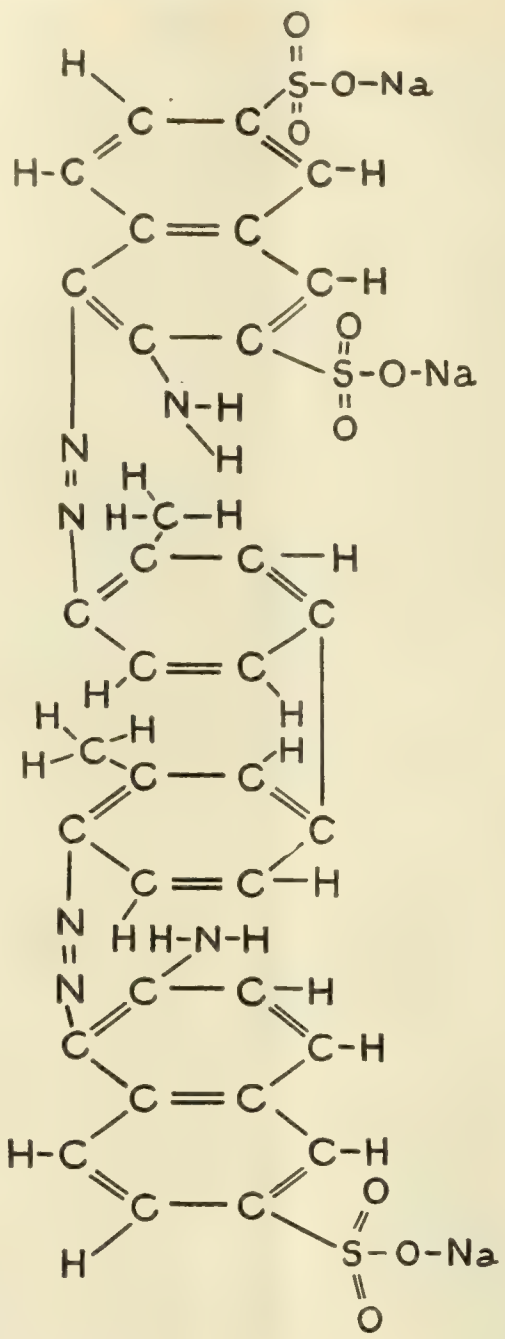
which is an absurdity because more than half of the carbon hands are waving wildly around asking to be held by something. Benzene, C_6H_6, evidently is like hexane, C_6H_{14}, in having a chain of six carbon atoms, but it has dropt its H's like an Englishman. Eight of the H's are missing.

Now one of the men who was worried over this benzene puzzle was the German chemist, Kekulé. One evening after working over the problem all day he was sitting by the fire trying to rest, but he could not throw it off his mind. The carbon and the hydrogen atoms danced like imps on the carpet and as he watched them thru his half closed eyes he suddenly saw that the chain of six carbon atoms had joined at the ends and formed a ring while the six hydrogen atoms were holding on to the outside hands, in this fashion:



Professor Kekulé saw at once that the demons of his subconscious self had furnished him with a clue to the labyrinth and so it proved. We need not suppose that the benzene molecule if we could see it would look anything like this diagram of it, but the theory works and that is all the scientist asks of any theory. By its use thousands of new compounds have been constructed which have proved of inestimable value to man. The modern chemist is not a discoverer, he is an inventor. He sits down at his desk and draws a "Kekulé ring" or rather hexagon. Then he rubs out an H and hooks a nitro group (NO_2) on to the carbon in place of it; next he rubs out the O_2 of the nitro group and puts in H_2; then he hitches on such other elements, or carbon chains and rings as he likes. He works like an architect designing a house and when he gets a picture of the proposed compounds to suit him he goes into the laboratory to make it. First he takes down the bottle of benzene and boils up some of this with nitric acid and sulfuric acid. This puts in the nitro group and makes nitro-benzene, $C_6H_5NO_2$. He treats this with hydrogen, which displaces the oxygen and gives $C_6H_5NO_2$ or aniline, which is the basis of so many of these compounds that they are all commonly called "the aniline dyes." But aniline itself is not a dye. It is a colorless or brownish oil.

It is not necessary to follow our chemist any farther now that we have seen how he works, but before we pass on we will just look at one of his products, not one of the most complicated but still complicated enough.



The name of this is sodium ditolyl-disazo-beta-naphthylamine-6-sulfonic-beta-naphthylamine-3.6-disulfonate.

These chemical names of organic compounds are discouraging to the beginner and amusing to the layman, but that is because neither of them realizes that they are not really words but formulas. They are hyphenated because they come from Germany. The name given above is no more of a mouthful than "a-square-plus-two-a-b-plus-b-square" or "Third Assistant Secretary of War to the President of the United States of America." The trade name of this dye is Brilliant Congo, but while that is handier to say it does not mean anything. Nobody but an expert in dyes would know what it was, while from the formula name any chemist familiar with such compounds could draw its picture, tell how it would behave and what it was made from, or even make it. The old alchemist was a secretive and pretentious person and used to invent queer names for the purpose of mystifying and awing the ignorant. But the chemist in dropping the al- has dropt the idea of secrecy and his names, tho equally appalling to the layman, are designed to reveal and not to conceal.

Even from this brief explanation the reader who has not studied will, I think, be able to get some idea of how these very intricate compounds are built up step by step. A completed house is hard to understand, but when we see the mason laying one brick on top of another it does not seem so difficult, altho if we tried to do it we should not find it so easy as we think. Anyhow, let me give you a hint. If you want to make a good impression on a chemist don't tell him that he seems to you a sort of magician, master of a black art, and all that nonsense. The chemist has been trying for three hundred years to live down the reputation of being inspired of the devil and it makes him mad to have his past thrown up at him in this fashion. If his tactless admirers would stop saying "it is all a mystery and a miracle to me, and I cannot understand it" and pay attention to what he is telling them they would understand it and would find that it is no more of a mystery or a miracle than anything else. You can make an electrician mad in the same way by interrupting his explanation of a dynamo by asking: "But you cannot tell me what electricity really is." The electrician does not care a rap what electricity "really is" if there really is any meaning to that phrase. All he wants to know is what he can do with it.

THE tar obtained from the gas plant or the coke plant has now to be redistilled, giving off the ten "crudes" already mentioned and leaving in the still sixty-five per cent of pitch, which may be used for roofing, paving and the like. The ten primary products or crudes are then converted into secondary products or "intermediates" by processes like that for the conversion of benzene into aniline. There are some three hundred of these intermediates in use and from them are built up more than three times as many dyes. The year before the war the American custom house listed 5674 distinct brands of synthetic dyes imported, chiefly from Germany, but some of these were trade names for the same product made by different firms or represented by different degrees of purity or form of preparation. Altho the number of possible products is unlimited and over five thousand dyes are known, yet only about nine hundred are in use. We can summarize the situation so:

Coal-tar→10 crudes→300 intermediates→900 dyes→5000 brands.

Or, to borrow the neat simile used by Dr. Bernard C. Hesse, it is like cloth-making where "ten fibers make 300 yarns which are woven into 900 patterns."

The advantage of the artificial dyestuffs over those found in nature lies in their variety and adaptability. Practically any desired tint or shade can be made for any particular fabric. If my lady wants a new kind of green for her stockings or her hair she can have it. Candies and jellies and drinks can be made more attractive and therefore more appetizing by varied colors. Easter eggs and Easter bonnets take on new and brighter hues.

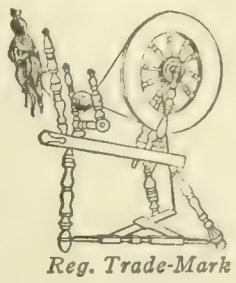
More and more the chemist is becoming the architect of his own fortunes. He does not make discoveries by picking up a beaker and pouring into it a

little from each bottle on the shelf to see what happens. He generally knows what he is after, and he generally gets it, altho he is still often baffled and occasionally happens on something quite unexpected and perhaps more valuable than what he was looking for. Columbus was looking for India when he ran into an obstacle that proved to be America. William Henry Perkin was looking for quinine when he blundered into that rich and undiscovered country, the aniline dyes. William Henry was a queer boy. He had rather listen to a chemistry lecture than eat. When he was attending the City of London School at the age of thirteen there was an extra course of lectures on chemistry given at the noon recess, so he skipped his lunch to take them in. Hearing that a German chemist named Hofmann had opened a laboratory in the Royal College of London he headed for that. Hofmann obviously had no fear of forcing the young intellect prematurely. He perhaps had never heard that "the tender petals of the adolescent mind must be allowed to open slowly." He admitted young Perkin at the age of fifteen and started him on research at the end of his second year. An American student nowadays thinks he is lucky if he gets started on his research five years older than Perkin. Now if Hofmann had studied pedagogical psychology he would have been informed that nothing chills the ardor of the adolescent mind like being set at tasks too great for its powers. If he had heard this and believed it, he would not have allowed Perkin to spend two years in fruitless endeavors to isolate phenanthrene from coal tar and to prepare artificial quinine—and in that case Perkin would never have discovered the aniline dyes. But Perkins, so far from being discouraged, set up a private laboratory so he could work over-time. While working here during the Easter vacation of 1856—the date is as well worth remembering as 1066—he was oxidizing some aniline oil when he got what chemists most detest, a black, tarry mass instead of nice, clean crystals. When he went to wash this out with alcohol he was surprized to find that it gave a beautiful purple solution. This was "mauve," the first of the aniline dyes.

The funny thing about it was that when Perkin tried to repeat the experiment with purer aniline he could not get his color. It was because he was working with impure chemicals, with aniline containing a little toluidine, that he discovered mauve. It was, as I have said, a lucky accident. But it was not accidental that the accident happened to the young fellow who spent his noonings and vacations at the study of chemistry. A man may not find what he is looking for, but he never finds anything unless he is looking for something.

Mauve was a product of creative chemistry, for it was a substance that had never existed before. Perkin's next great triumph, ten years later, was in rivaling Nature in the manufacture of one of her own choice products. This is alizarin, the coloring matter contained in the madder root. It was an ancient and oriental dyestuff, known as "Turkey red" or by its Arabic name of "alizari." When madder was introduced into France it became a profitable crop and at one time half a million tons a year were raised. A couple of French chemists, Robiquet and Colin, extracted from madder its active principle, alizarin, in 1828, but it was not until forty years later that it was discovered that alizarin had for its base one of the coal-tar products, anthracene. Then came a neck-and-neck race between Perkin and his German rivals to see which could discover a process for making alizarin from anthra-

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The Lazy Muscles That Cause Constipation

By R. H. SINCLAIR

It is now agreed by all of the great authorities that constipation is not a disorder of the stomach or even of the small intestine, but of the large intestine or colon.

Under normal conditions, this large colon, which is about five feet long and shaped like a horse-shoe, extracts the liquids from the waste matter entrusted to its care and promptly passes the residue on.

But unfortunately, due to our sedentary lives, the colon has gradually become so lazy from lack of exercise that it is unable to perform its functions.

If we were able to live outdoors and to exercise vigorously every day, our colons would handle their work properly; for exercise is the greatest and most satisfactory colon stimulant known.

To most of us, sufficient daily exercise, however, is not possible. We have neither the time nor the inclination. Instead, we dose ourselves with laxative drugs, mineral waters, and other nostrums, with the result that, while we get temporary relief, we not only aggravate the condition, but find that repetitions of the same dose later fail to produce results.

But relief, even when obtained, is not sufficient. To maintain health and efficiency, it is absolutely of paramount importance to create and maintain, day in and day out, freedom from intestinal poisons; and this is impossible with laxatives.

There is a new way, however, to keep the colon sweet and clean—a way which has the same effect as vigorous exercise, yet without the inconvenience or time-consuming features of exercise. And the results are even better because the treatment is localized.

The principle upon which this new method is founded is the same as that used in massage. We all know that massage has the same effect as exercise—it stimulates the nerves and strengthens the muscles. Colon massage as practiced by osteopaths has proved wonderfully effective.

This new method of massaging the colon involves the use of a device called the Kolon Motor—a mechanical masseur, the face of which is shaped to fit over the colon when placed against the abdomen. You merely put the Kolon Motor on a door or wall, lean up against it, and turn the handle for a few moments. The face rotates with a scientific waving motion which immediately stimulates the colon and causes proper functioning. A couple of minutes in the morning each day is all that is required, and unless your experience is different from the hundreds of other users you will feel like a new person after the very first application.

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There may be some who scoff at the idea of colon hygiene and its direct relation to health and efficiency, but the wiser ones will write for this free book and learn what this wonderful device is accomplishing for so many others.—*Adv.*

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Luigi Criscuolo, Director

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cene. The German chemists, Graebe and Liebermann, beat him to the patent office by one day! Perkin was the first to put synthetic alizarin on the market, but later the Germans captured the business. The madder fields of France were put to other uses and even the French soldiers were dependent on made-in-Germany dyes for their red trousers.

Any kind of dye found in nature can be made in the laboratory whenever its composition is understood and usually it can be made cheaper and purer than it can be extracted from the plant. But to work out a profitable process for making it synthetically is sometimes a task requiring high skill, persistent labor and heavy expenditure. One of the latest and most striking of these achievements of synthetic chemistry is the manufacture of indigo.

Indigo is one of the oldest and fastest of the dyestuffs. To see that it is both ancient and lasting look at the unfaded blue cloths that enwrap an Egyptian mummy. When Cæsar conquered our British ancestors he found them tattooed with woad, the native indigo. But the chief source of indigo was, as its name implies, India. In 1897 nearly a million acres in India were growing the indigo plant and the annual value of the crop was $20,000,000. Then the fall began and by 1914 India was producing only $300,000 worth! What had happened to destroy this profitable industry? Some blight or insect? No, it was simply that the Badische Anilin-und-Soda Fabrik had worked out a practical process for making artificial indigo.

That indigo on breaking up gave off aniline was discovered as early as 1840. In fact that was how aniline got its name, for when Fritzsche distilled indigo with caustic soda he called the colorless distillate "aniline," from the Arabic name for indigo, "anil" or "al-nil," that is, "the blue-stuff." But how to reverse the process and get indigo from aniline puzzled chemists for more than forty years until finally it was solved by Adolf von Baeyer of Munich, who died last August at the age of eighty-four. He worked on the problem of the constitution of indigo for fifteen years and discovered several ways of making it. It is possible to start from benzene, toluene or naphthalene. The first process was the easiest, but if you will refer to the products of the distillation of tar you will find that the amount of toluene produced is less than the naphthalene, which is hard to dispose of. That is, if a dye factory had worked out a process for making indigo from toluene it would not be practicable because there was not enough toluene produced to supply the demand for indigo. So the more complicated naphthalene process was chosen in preference to the others in order to utilize this by-product.

The Badische Anilin-und-Soda Fabrik spent $5,000,000 and seventeen years in chemical research before they could make indigo, but they gained a monopoly (or, to be exact, ninety-six per cent) of the world's production. A hundreds years ago indigo cost as much as $4 a pound. In 1914 we were paying fifteen cents a pound for it. Even the pauper labor of India could not compete with the German chemists at that price. At the beginning of the present century Germany was paying more than $3,000,000 a year for indigo. Fourteen years later Germany was *selling* indigo to about the same amount. Besides its cheapness, artificial indigo is preferable because it is of uniform quality and greater purity. Natural indigo contains from forty to eighty per cent of impurities, among them various other tinctorial substances. Artificial indigo is made pure and of any

desired strength, so the dyers can depend on it.

Art can go ahead of nature in the dyestuff business. Before man found that he could make all the dyes he wanted from the tar he had been burning up at home he searched the wide world over to find colors by which he could make himself—or his wife—garments as beautiful as those that arrayed the flower, the bird and the butterfly. He sent divers down into the Mediterranean to rob the murex of his purple and so rare it was that only kings could wear it. He sent ships to the new world to get Brazil wood and to the oldest world for indigo. He robbed the lady cochineal of her scarlet coat. Why these peculiar substances were formed only by these particular plants, mussels and insects it is hard to understand. I don't know that Mrs. Cacti Coccus derived any benefit from her scarlet uniform when khaki would be safer, and I can't imagine that to a shellfish down in the sea it was of advantage to have a red lining to its shell or to an indigo plant that its leaves in decomposing should turn blue. But anyhow, it was man that took advantage of them until he learned how to make his own dyestuffs.

Our independent ancestors got along so far as possible with what grew in the neighborhood. Sweetapple bark gave a fine saffron yellow. Ribbons were given the hue of the rose by poke berry juice. The Confederates in their butternut-colored uniforms were almost as invisible as if in khaki or *feldgrau*. Madder was cultivated in the kitchen garden. Only logwood from Jamaica and indigo from India had to be imported. That we are not so independent today is our own fault, for we waste enough coal tar to supply ourselves and other countries with all the new dyes needed. It is essentially a question of economy and organization. We have forgotten how to economize, but we have learned how to organize.

The British Government gave the discoverer of mauve a title, but it did not give him any support in his endeavors to develop the industry, altho England led the world in textiles and needed more dyes than any other country. So in 1874 Sir William Perkin relinquished the attempt to manufacture the dyes he had discovered because, as he said, Oxford and Cambridge refused to educate chemists or to carry on research. Their students, trained in the classics for the profession of being a gentleman, showed a decided repugnance to the laboratory on account of its bad smells. So when Hofmann went home he virtually took the infant industry along with him to Germany, where Ph.D.'s were cheap and plentiful and not afraid of bad smells. There the business throve amazingly, and by 1914 the Germans were manufacturing more than three-fourths of all the coal tar products of the world and supplying material for most of the rest. No wonder the British are now cursing the universities for thus imperiling the nation thru their narrowness and neglect; but this accusation, tho natural, was not altogether fair, for at least half the blame should go to the British dyer, who did not care where his colors came from, so long as they were cheap. When finally the universities did turn over a new leaf and began to educate chemists, the manufacturers would not employ them. Before the war six English factories producing dyestuffs employed only 35 chemists altogether, while one German color works, the Höchster Farbwerke, employed 307 expert chemists and 74 technologists.

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uniform prices and uniform wage scales and hours of labor, and exchange patents and secrets. They will divide the foreign business *pro rata* and share the profits. The German chemical works have been making big profits during the war, mostly from munitions and medicines, and will, after it, be, thru this new combination, in a stronger position than ever to push the export trade.

As a consequence of letting the dye business get away from her, England found herself in a fix when war broke out. She did not have dyes for her uniforms and flags, and she did not have drugs for her wounded. She could not take advantage of the blockade to capture the German trade in Asia and South America, because she could not color her textiles. A blue cotton dyestuff that sold before the war at sixty cents a pound, brought $34 a pound. A bright pink rhodamine formerly quoted at a dollar a pound jumped to $48. When one keg of dye ordinarily worth $15 was put up at forced auction sale in 1915 it was knocked down at $1500. The Highlanders could not get the colors for their kilts until some German dyes were smuggled into England. The textile industries of Great Britain, that brought in a billion dollars a year and employed one and a half million workers, were crippled for lack of dyes. The demand for high explosives from the front could not be met because these also are largely coal-tar products. Picric acid is both a dye and an explosive. It is made from carbolic acid and the famous tri-nitrotoluene is made from toluene, both of which you will find in the list of the ten fundamental "crudes."

Both Great Britain and the United States realize the danger of allowing Germany to recover her former monopoly and both have shown a readiness to cast overboard their traditional policies to meet this emergency. The British Government has discovered that a country without a tariff is a land without walls. The American Government has discovered that an industry is not benefited by being cut up into small pieces. Both governments are now doing all they can to build up big concerns and to provide them with protection. The British Government has assisted in the formation of a national company for the manufacture of synthetic dyes by taking one-sixth of the stock and providing $500,000 for a research laboratory. But this effort is now reported to be "a great failure" because the Government put it in charge of the politicians instead of the chemists.

The United States, like England, had become dependent upon Germany for its dyestuffs. We imported nine-tenths of what we used and most of those that were produced here were made from imported intermediates. When the war broke out there were only seven firms and 528 persons employed in the manufacture of dyes in the United States. One of these, the Schoelkopf Aniline and Chemical Works, of Buffalo, deserves mention, for it had stuck it out ever since 1879, and in 1914 was making 106 dyes. In June, 1917, this firm, with the encouragement of the Government Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, joined with some of the other American producers to form a trade combination, the National Aniline and Chemical Company. The Du Pont Company has also entered the field on an extensive scale and there are many minor concerns engaging in it. With these powerful forces rallied in defense of national industry it is expected we will be able to compete with the German combination in peace time as well as war time. To protect this industry Congress has put on a specific duty of five cents a pound and an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent on imported dyestuffs; but if, after five years, American manufacturers are not producing 60 per cent in value of the domestic consumption, the protection is to be removed. For some reason, not clearly understood and therefore hotly discussed, Congress at the last moment struck off the specific duty from two of the most important of the dyestuffs, indigo and alizarin, as well as from all medicinals and flavors.

The manufacture of dyes is not a big business, but it is a strategic business. Heligoland is not a big island, but England would be glad to buy it back just now at a high price per square yard. American industries employing over two million men and women and producing over three billion dollars' worth of products a year are dependent upon it. Chief of these is of course textiles, using more than half the dyes; next come leather, paper, paint and ink. We have been importing more than $12,000,000 worth of coal-tar products a year, but the cottonseed oil we exported in 1912 would alone suffice to pay that bill twice over. But altho the manufacture of dyes cannot be called a big business, in comparison with some others, it is a paying business when well managed. The German concerns pay on an average 22 per cent dividends on their capital and sometimes as high as 50 per cent. Most of the standard dyes have been so long in use that the patents are off and the processes are well enough known. We have the coal tar and we have the chemists, so there seems no good reason why we should not make our own dyes, at least enough of them so we will not be caught napping as we were in 1914. It was decidedly humiliating for our Government to have to beg Germany to sell us enough colors to print our stamps and greenbacks and then have to beg Great Britain for permission to bring them over by Dutch ships. By next year we may hope to be independent.

WHAT TO READ ON COAL TAR DERIVATIVES.

Send ten cents to the Department of Commerce, Washington, for "Dyestuffs for American Textile and Other Industries," by Thomas H. Norton, Special Agents' Series, No. 96. A more technical bulletin by the same author is "Artificial Dyestuffs Used in the United States," Special Agents' Series, No. 121, thirty cents. Other useful publications are: "Dyestuff Situation in U. S.", Special Agents' Series, No. 111, five cents; "Coal-Tar Products," by H. G. Porter, Technical Paper 89, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, five cents; "Wealth in Waste," by Waldemar Kaempfert, *McClure's*, April, 1917; "The Evolution of Artificial Dyestuffs," by Thomas H. Norton, *Scientific American*, July 21, 1917; "Germany's Commercial Preparedness for Peace," by James Armstrong, *Scientific American*, January 29, 1916; "The Conquest of Commerce" and "American Made," by Edwin E. Slosson in The Independent of September 6 and October 11, 1915. The H. Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, give out an illustrated pamphlet on their "By-Product Coke and Gas Ovens."

EXERCIZES FOR CHEMISTRY STUDENTS

Read up the process of coke-making and gas-making in any large chemistry or in an encyclopedia.

Draw the structural formulas for CH_4, C_6H_6, C_7H_8, C_4H_{10}, C_7H_{12}, C_6H_{14}, C_6H_6, C_6H_5OH, $C_6H_5NO_2$, $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2$, $C_6H_5NH_2$, and then look them up in some book on organic chemistry. Compare the structure of benzene with naphthalene and anthracene. Look for the single benzene rings and the double naphthalene rings in the formula of Brilliant Congo.

How do you account for the fact that anilin and alizarin have Arabic names? Look up the derivation of alchemy, algebra, alembic and alcohol in the dictionary.

What is meant by a "synthetic" product? What substances can you mention that are made both naturally and synthetically?

What is meant by saying that "a person of royal descent is "born to the purple"?

Buy some small packages of aniline dyes and try coloring cotton, wool, and silk cloth.

Question for debate: Resolved that the United States should maintain duties on dyes which are imported.

MAKING SAILORS WITHOUT SHIPS

(*Continued from page 284*)

A result of this stringency has borne fruit in study. When there is no permissible diversion, study itself becomes a diversion. Tho there are some college men and more who have attended high school, the average naval recruit has not had an overdose of education. To him study is more new than obnoxious, notwithstanding his probable early aversion to it.

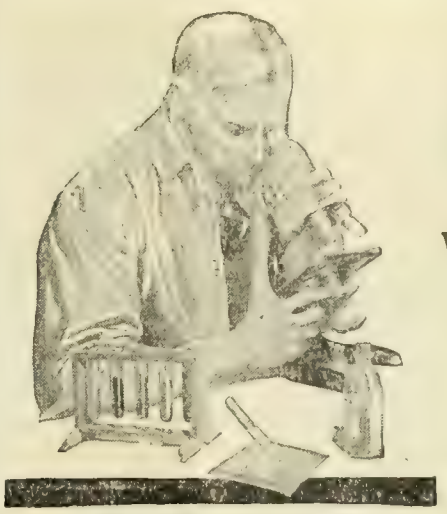
The single alternative to returning to barracks after supper is to remain at the Institute, where thru the evening there is perhaps even more incentive to application. The Dunwoody night school for civilians, in session until 9 p. m., prolongs the scheme of the day's work, with instructors present to help. For bluejackets, however, classroom and workshop at night seem to shake off their disciplinary tone, and to offer prospects more sociable.

As at all naval schools, the Dunwoody instructors drummed into the sailors with almost terrifying emphasis the importance of writing every day in their log-books an accurate record of their work, with drawings of machines or materials used. Anxiety to keep these log-books up to the mark accounts for much of the consistent night effort.

At some recent seaplane maneuvers on a nearby lake, incident to the organization of the Dunwoody Unit of the National Aerial Coast Patrol, one of the blacksmith apprentices was detailed, with several mates, to stand guard a whole day over the plane. Religiously he made a careful drawing of the seaplane in his log-book, with an account of his experiences on watch. Other men, having been told that a log-book was a sort of diary, took to recounting their impressions of the city instead of their exercizes at class. For the incoming detachment the log-book requirements will be announced in a more precise form.

Four to six men in each class have been found so adept at their trade as to make it desirable to hold them indefinitely at Dunwoody as assistant instructors. Before enrolling in the navy these particular bluejackets served ten years or more in their vocation, rambling about the country and in foreign lands, too, sometimes at sea, absorbing the sundry ways of handling problems the craft presents. They can teach. They can show how tools should be made and used. They have exchanged observations and the apprentice jackies have profited immensely thereby. By splitting up the classes into sections with one of these assistants at the head of each, the chief instructors have been able to intensify the training by direct heed to individuals. But this excellent system has taken months to develop. Without question the new men coming to Dunwoody will advance more rapidly than their predecessors. Furthermore, much naval equipment not obtainable at the start because of accumulated war orders at the great engineering and electrical factories, is now installed, so that instruction can go forward with nothing lacking.

Seven hundred bluejackets abruptly popping into the streets of a harbor town would call forth no unusual comment from the inhabitants, would mean merely another warship or two come to anchor. But let this many sailors invade a city in the interior, a region which never before knew but two or three jackies at a time, quietly home on leave at that, and there is bound to be little less than circus excitement. This pro-war impression on the populace the Navy Department sagely foresaw when it



This Man's Methods

The Time Has Come to Deal With Corns in a Scientific Way



Not This Man's

Let An Expert Deal With Corns

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Its action is gentle and results are sure. It acts on the corn alone, not on the healthy tissue.

Apply it as you wrap a cut finger. That ends all pain, all discomfort. In two days the corn disappears. Sometimes an old, tough corn needs a second application. But no corn can resist this method. It is sure to go.

Millions of people know this. At the first sign of a corn they apply a Blue-jay. Corn pains never bother them.

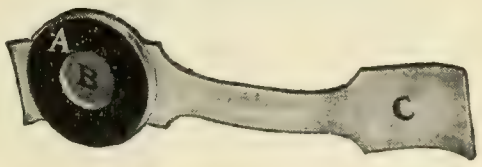
You will always do likewise when you see the results. One trial will convince you. It means so much, and costs so little, that we urge you to make it now.

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A is a thin, soft pad which stops the pain by relieving the pressure.

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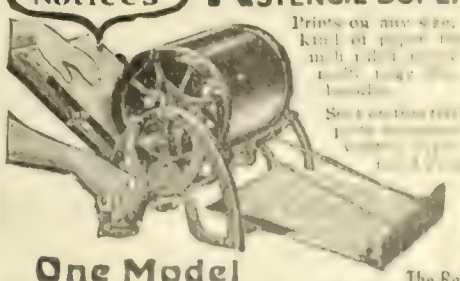
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Over There



Herman Whitaker Has Gone to France for The Independent

KNOWING his work you know what is in store for you. Whitaker has been through the mill. He writes out of a full experience with pen dipped in his own life's struggle. That is why he ranks with California's other two young literary giants, Jack London and Frank Norris. Witness: A "holy terror" as a youngster—so said his stepfather, the Scotch naval surgeon, and his uncle, Sidney Grunby, the playwright. Ran away to get experience, and got it. Served in the British Army for three years. Became fencing master for his regiment. Became a lumber jack in Ontario. Busted bronchos on the Manitoba frontier. Married. Pioneered in the Hudson Bay country. Went broke farming up north of Winnipeg. Fled from the Cree Indians, to California. Settled there with his family. Worked twelve hours a day and read five hours every night—from Kant, Hegel, Darwin, Spencer and the like. Cut his niche in American literature. Went 500 miles south of Mexico City and stumbled on "one of the worst slave systems in the world." Put the story in his famous book "The Planter" and later in his magazine series "Barbarous Mexico." Whitaker never settles down. Went to El Paso with General Pershing. Joined Villa as war correspondent of The Independent. Went on his Saltillo Campaign against Huerta.

You know Whitaker's other works—"The Settler," "Over the Border," and scores of short stories of vivid character-drawing and intense description.

Do you remember this bit from "The Probationer"? It shows how Whitaker sketches things he has seen:

> "A twenty-mile wind plus sixty degrees of frost is not productive of warmth, and the bitter prospect added a chill to their rigors. All about them clumps of ragged poplar blotched the whiteness. Far off a range of hills thrust scrub-crowned peaks against a livid sky; the snowy wastes were hideless. In the east a sad spruce forest blackly loomed. Over all brooded the silence. The vastness of it all, the solitude, the blanched, far-reaching desolation, awed and oppressed the young man. It was so different from the smug, roadruled eastern townships. Hard, cruel, brutal, its utter savagery repelled the eye and sickened the soul."

Our correspondent says he is going to send us some good live stuff from the battlefront and we believe him. Don't you?

The Independent

sent its men deep into the unbriny Northwest.

Imagine families by the score at, say Portsmouth, New Hampshire, inviting two or three sailors to each home for Sunday dinner! Yet this occurs regularly in Minneapolis and St. Paul, cities to which the Dunwoody bluejackets, nearly all from distant homes in the south, east or Pacific states, are utter strangers. Indeed I imply no lack of war ardor in coastal residents. To them, naturally, sailors have never been a curiosity, either in time of peace or war. National spirit feeds on various emotions, and one of them, as directed toward the Dunwoody naval detachment, is benign inquisitiveness.

Several of the men fell mildly ill, and were obliged to remain in their bunks. The naval surgeon in charge believed a separate house for a sick bay and dispensary was essential. An interested family donated its old residence. Then a women's organization gave a big musicale, and the money received went into furnishing and renovations, jam shelves were replenished, linen closets filled. A cosy clubroom, a sun-porch, were evolved for convalescents. The Dunwoody Naval Hospital almost shouts the blessings of infirmity.

Something in hundreds of navy blue uniforms makes landlocked civilian minds picture a dreadnaught in all its formidability, in all its protective might. Practically without exception no Dunwoody bluejacket has ever trod the deck of a man-of-war, but it is sufficient to the people that this adventure is imminently in store for him. In this thought curiosity gives way to genuine admiration plus envy.

Since it is established that the novelty of sailors in the community is by no means a transient force, that the eagerness of the civilians to "do something" for the men remains undiminished, Commandant Dodge has decided not to be averse to occasional entertainments arranged for his battalion, recreations such as dances, suppers, theatricals. Tho healthful, the northwest winter is long and hard, with stretches of monotony. The Dunwoody Naval Band, which plays daily at the noon mess, will relieve the tedium of indoor evenings. Frequent drilling in the hall with navy rifles will inspire martial tone.

It might be concluded that the bluejackets will be loath to leave the scene of their inland triumphs, where they have formed unexpectedly so many lasting friendships. But a man, a boy, enlists in the navy primarily because he yearns to go to sea. Fond good-bys there will be, of course, but not one Dunwoody jacky who is not counting the days until he goes aboard ship.

Minneapolis

Remarkable Remarks

ARNOLD BENNETT—Life is marvelous.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE—Why shouldn't war nurses smoke?

GENERAL PERSHING—This war is being fought by women.

SECRETARY LANE—The man who is a thorobred wins out.

DR. PARKHURST—The only thing that justifies effort is result.

W. L. BROWNELL—The man who thinks he can, is right about it.

RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE—I have never feared to be in a minority.

ADMIRAL TOGO—Tighten the strings of your helmet after a victory.

MR. J. D. BERESFORD—A hen is only an egg's way of making another egg.

MAX BEWER—To look upon the Kaiser is like looking upon a wonderful autumn day.

The New Books

A Democratic Deity

IN a footnote in his recent book, "God, the Invisible King," Mr. H. G. Wells remarks that the some influences making for new religious ideals may be seen inside as well as outside the church. The truth of his observation is strikingly shown in a new volume by Edmund H. Reeman, and parallels many of the leading notions of God advanced by Mr. Wells, who is eager to have it known that he repudiates Christianity and the Christian conception of God. Mr. Reeman asks with deep earnestness the question, *Do We Need a New Idea of God?* and answers in the affirmative with enthusiasm and conviction. He finds it an easy task to show that the prevailing notions of God as Creator and Providence are inadequate to the present world needs, in part at least because they are not able to take into account the new reaches of knowledge attained by man in the last few decades.

The chapters on "God and Democracy," "The Nature of the Life-Force," and "The God of the Struggle," indicate the trend of Mr. Reeman's contribution to the new idea of God toward which he believes the world is moving. Many of these pages are so like Mr. Wells's that one might conclude the American author was writing under the influence of the Englishman's last book, were it not for the fact that Mr. Reeman's volume was in press before Mr. Wells's theological pronouncement was published. There is no doubt that the similar contentions of both authors are but symptomatic of a general movement in the religious world toward a larger recognition of certain elements in the divine ideal that have been more or less overlooked in the past.

It will bring new forces of appeal to the larger gospel of the Kingdom as Jesus proclaimed it, if the phraseology of democracy can be made to replace the monarchical thought-forms in which our conceptions of God were born, and if greater emphasis can be placed upon the essential coöperation of man and God for the consummation of the divine purpose in the universe, which both are still engaged in building.

Like many other dissatisfied souls, the author finds it much more easy to point out the inadequacy of the old than to lead into positive notions of the new, but his attempt is a worthy one.

Do We Need a New Idea of God? by Edmund H. Reeman. Philadelphia: Geo. W. Jacobs & Co. $1.

Strong War Fiction

The British Navy at War, by W. MacNeile Dixon, tells in handy form of the daring exploits of British fleets and single ship actions since the commencement of hostilities. The author's method is more a simple statement of known facts than entering into the professional controversies which have risen. But apart from the major engagements, of which we have all read, the author discloses strange incidents of modern sea warfare.

The British Navy at War, by W. MacNeile Dixon. Houghton, Mifflin Company. 75 cents.

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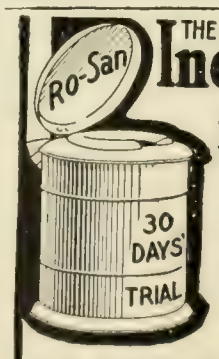
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SOCIALISTS: THE KAISER-PARTY

(*Continued from page 290*)

come a fruitful soil for the "Socialist" German peace propaganda.

The election in Dayton indicates considerable successes in the immediate future for this "Socialist" organization, and these successes may continue as long as the war endures. But the party has become exclusively an anti-war party, and its new supporters have been gained exclusively on the anti-war issue. Moreover, the organization has once more become wholly foreign as it was twenty years ago. It is now not only un-American, but anti-American. It rejects absolutely not only those incipient elements of internationalism always present in America's domestic and foreign policy, but also the new internationalism so rapidly and consistently developing in the state papers of President Wilson. It rejects as worthless the two centuries of development of democracy in America, in France, in England and in the British colonies. It rejects all socialism not demonstrably and exclusively of German origin and having the approval of the present intellectual leaders among the German Socialists, that is, Kautsky, Bernstein, Ledebour, Haase, et al. It leaves these men, themselves the helpless hostages of the Kaiser, as the dictators of the world-policy of the so-called international socialism.

After the war is over the future of an organization wholly devoted to ending the war by means of a German peace is difficult to foresee. If the war leads to unexpected difficulties, and these are prolonged even after it is over, the organization may continue to grow. If popular discontent takes a new direction, no matter what that direction may be, it is certain that the managers of the machine will take advantage of it.

But it has permanently lost the support of all those who believe that America stands for something important, something worth fighting for, in the development of international democracy.

After the war the present "Socialist" party will lose the support of the "bourgeois" pro-Germans and pacifists now aiding it and will have to rely exclusively upon the un-Americanized masses. This will make it utterly impossible that it should gain control in the near future of a single state in the union, and highly improbable that it can get control of more than a very few cities. Its prospects, then, after a war that might have increased tenfold the following of a genuinely international, and a genuinely democratic socialism will be distinctly inferior to its prospects before the war.

Moreover the party's chief success in 1912 increased as one traveled West. They were smallest in New York, where the immigrants often make their first stay and are least Americanized, and largest in Butte, Berkeley and the thoroly American far West. Now the situation is reversed. The largest "Socialist" gains are in New York. It is a direct and impudent movement of foreigners imbued with German nationalism (German Socialist brand) against international and democratic America.

The attack is succeeding in a certain measure today and may continue to succeed for several years longer. But already it is beginning to create a bitter reaction and I am one of those who hope and believe that within a few years—even in our foreign colonies—this reaction will sweep this organization of traitors to internationalism and democracy out of ex-

DOES YOUR STOMACH BALK?



ARE you afraid of it? Is it a mystery? What do you know about it? What service is it giving? You are no stronger than your stomach! Your capacity for work, endurance, mental keenness, depend upon whether your stomach functions soundly and does its share in producing pure blood for the heart to send to all parts of the body, putting "Pep" into every thought and action.

DOES YOUR HEART MURMUR, SKIP AND FLUTTER?

Do you know that your heart is also menaced by a deranged stomach? If your food is allowed to sour and ferment, the gases thus generated will swell your abdominal region unnaturally, bringing the pressure thus caused principally against the heart. This condition is responsible for many of the fatal, so-called cases of Heart Failure.

YOU CAN'T CORRECT THIS WITH DRUGS AND PILL PIFFLE

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San Francisco, Cal., October 31, 1917.

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T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

Journalism As An Aid To History Teaching

By EDWIN E. SLOSSON, Ph.D.

Literary Editor of The Independent

Associate in the School of Journalism, Columbia University

This address, which was given before the History Section of the New York State Teachers' Association at Rochester, November 23, 1915, has been published in pamphlet form and will be furnished free to teachers.—Write to The Independent, 119 West 40th St., New York.

istence. For the result of the war and America's peace terms will finally demonstrate—even to the satisfaction of the foreign colonies—that we are fighting for democracy and internationalism.

There is little to fear from the pro-German Socialists after the war. But there is much to fear now. Every electoral success they gain, exaggerated a hundredfold in the telling, will help to keep Russia from rendering what limited assistance she still can render the Allied cause and will aid to keep the remaining neutrals under German control.

Hence the enormous importance attributed by the German Chancellor, Michaelis, to the supposed "unpopularity" of the war in America.

The time to act against these traitors to democracy and internationalism is now—especially in view of economic troubles which are certain to appear shortly, in spite of all the efforts of the Administration. The American labor movement can and will voice all legitimate grievances. But we must not allow the just demands of American labor to be used to fasten the yoke of Kaiserism upon the people of Europe.

It may already be too late to counteract the stupendous work of the German propaganda. It is not too late to prevent its spread. Our first task must be to prevent the further extension of this mental and moral slavery. We must isolate it, brand it and set the rest of the nation against it. We may then be certain, to use Lincoln's phrase as to chattel slavery, that it is "on the road to ultimate extinction." But we can be certain of nothing unless we take the offensive against these Allies of the Kaiser—and take it NOW.

Greenwich, Connecticut

Peat Moss for Red Cross

AMONG the many substitutes which the present war has brought into the service of man, particularly among the Germans, the use of sphagnum, or peat moss, as a surgical dressing is remarkable.

This moss placed on fresh wounds will absorb seven to ten times its own weight in liquid; cotton, only about six times. Cotton dries slowly; moss, with comparative rapidity. This quality is of particular value in the care of profusely bleeding wounds on long trips from battlefield to hospital.

Sphagnum has springy qualities that make it less disagreeable to the touch of the wounded region. When cotton comes in contact with a sensitive surface, it feels as if a hard substance were being forced down upon tender nerves. The contact of sphagnum is scarcely noticeable.

The cotton fibers frequently adhere when the compresses are changed, and their removal is always painful. Sphagnum pads are renewed almost without the patient's knowing.

The elasticity of the moss prevents compression of the dressing, which would exclude the air and interfere with the circulation necessary to proper antisepsis.

To prepare for surgical use it is first picked, partially dried upon netting or tables that allow free circulation of the air, and next sorted by hand to remove foreign substances, as twigs, leaves and bark. Along with this goes the grading, the fresh, green moss being of better quality than the faded or slightly brown plants. Following this it is sterilized, dried a second time, and finally packed in bags of convenient size for shipment.



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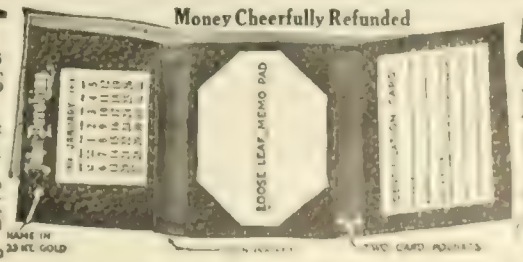
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IN THE INSURANCE WORLD

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT INSURANCE SERVICE

IT is an accepted axiom that the commerce of a nation follows its flag. Arthur Richmond Marsh, editor of *The Economic World*, is of the opinion that being an indispensable part of commerce, banking and fire insurance should invariably accompany it wherever it goes. But this they do not do, in the case of American commerce, as he pointed out in a recent address before the members of the Insurance Society of New York. Mr. Marsh advocates the extension of American fire insurance thruout the world in emulation of the British example. He cited the importation last year by us of some billions in raw materials and observed that it was safe to say that not ten cents' worth of American insurance protection came with them. He then drew attention to the British system in contrast, and we are to conclude that he regards the universality of British insurance as an important contributory factor to the power exercized by that nation in world commerce.

The conditions pictured are true in each case, and they are not inexplicable in either. The territorial limitations of the British Isles, cut off from the world by water, made her a maritime nation; compulsorily, a race of splendid adventurers, who probably carry in their blood a strain which, tho it may not thirst for conquest, seeks, and for ages has sought, to extend its influence. Britain's natural theater being too narrow for her activities, she has been driven abroad for elbow room, and she has carried her customs and institutions with her in the belief that they were essential to her enterprizes.

And so it comes about that we find Great Britain's commerce covering the world, supported everywhere by her banks and insurance companies. It is worthy of our attention here to note one great difference between a great British insurance company and its American prototype: there is no form of coverage, fire, life, casualty and the numerous others practised, which the English or Scotch company may not, does not, furnish; the American company is hamstrung in this matter—"cribbed, cabined and confined" by the differing restrictive laws of forty-eight states.

In the United States the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, to illustrate a general fact, signifies fire insurance only; in the remainder of the earth it is known as a corporation from which any form of legitimate insurance may be obtained. Getting back to the main thread of our theme, Britain was forced by her isolation and comparative territorial insignificance to range the world, and she has done it.

An altogether different task fell to our lot. A sparse population was confronted by an unsubdued wilderness occupying upward of three millions of square miles. Our forefathers settled themselves to the work of subduing and rendering it habitable. After nearly three hundred years we find that the conquest is but complete. The processes of development continue. We have grown into thinking in terms of a continent. We have not been crowded for room. Compared with Britain, our fire insurance institution is young. The vast majority of all the companies organized here have perished in the flames of our tremendous fire waste. Very few of the many organized within the past fifty years survive.

While the British companies have been free under the general laws of that empire to develop themselves in their own way, the American companies have been hampered in nearly every state by special laws, some of them so drastic as seriously to impair the directorial powers of those who conduct them.

There are, it is true, in spite of the difficulties, a number of companies properly equipt financially and managerially to transact a world business. Perhaps they should, perhaps they will do so. But I do not expect them to do it soon.

* * *

THAT portion of the American press which is devoted strictly to the insurance business is divided over the question of permitting enemy companies to continue transacting business here during the war period.

The contingent arguing in favor of the German companies—which do not exceed half a dozen, including one casualty and one life reinsurance company—is small. The American Defense Society has just sent out a circular letter appealing to the people to communicate with the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting that he refuse a license to those companies.

I agree with the principles enunciated by the society. It is urged by the advocates of non-interference that the funds of the American branches of the companies are strictly held here; that no portion of them may be withdrawn for remittance to the enemy; and that we need the insurance facilities they furnish. The latter is of such negligible value it need not be considered.

As to the retention of funds within the country under rigorous supervision by state authorities, there are two answers: If Germany is beaten, as we hope and intend she shall be, she is bankrupt and any inordinate loss suffered by her companies here—an unfortunate conflagration occurring before peace is declared—renders aid to the American funds from German head offices a very doubtful quantity; again, unless the American funds are actually impounded by the Government, what assurance have we that they may not be used by the adherents of Germany in this country in furtherance of her secret designs against us? We have abundant evidence to the fact that Germany holds to the doctrine that all she does in war is right. Over and beyond this, I see no good reason why, if in defense of our own position, we are ready to kill her soldiers and sailors and utterly destroy all that represents her power, we should not nullify all the sources of that power, however small, in this country. It is clean warfare, proper and legitimate; and it is our duty to play for all it is worth even the deuce of trumps.

* * *

ONE can easily understand why a militant advocate of fraternal life insurance on the assessment plan becomes irritated over any criticism leveled at that system. That system is on the defensive. Why? Because of the many and grievous errors it has committed, errors persisted in long after they were made plain, culminating in great injury which of course is inflicted on the members who lived and grew old—too old to carry the burdens imposed by the errors.

Let it be understood that such criticisms as are indulged in are not aimed at the lodge plan, nor the form in which the affairs of the system are administered, nor the manner in which the contributions to the funds are made by members. The objections are solely against the unscientific way in which the rates are made and the funds distributed. If each member's rate is adequate to the risk incurred in granting him membership, it makes no difference whether he pays once, twice, four times or twelve times a year, proper interest charges being made for postponed payments.

Personally I like the lodge system. I recognize its value. It appeals to the social instinct in man. It brings men closer together, and in this instance unites them in one of the most noble of causes—the preservation of the home.

As a matter of fact, to this amalgamation is due almost wholly the continuance of the orders. Under no other conditions which I can imagine would an institution devoted to the insurance of lives have survived the gross errors so long committed by the managers of this class of insurance.

The mistakes are being corrected, but in many cases they cannot be retrieved. Hundreds of thousands of old members are hopelessly lost.

A journalistic advocate of the orders calls this "slinging actuarial mud," and then admits that the "fraternal system is handicapped by the adjustment of rates that followed the inadequate premium collections of its early days." That is the point, and what does it mean? It means that the difficulties encountered in adjusting rates, the "handicap," arises out of the financial inability of the young man "of its early days," now an old man, to pay the heavy assessments which are levied against him.

It is neither help nor consolation to that man to be told that the mathematics of the scheme have been reformed, and the new members are paying adequate rates. He is warranted in wondering why in "the early days" they told him, as they did, that his rate was adequate. They insisted then that it was. They pretended to know. The agents of old line companies who held otherwise were denounced as the representatives of rich and expensive corporations, working for nothing but their pockets. They were "slinging actuarial mud."

However, it was not mud; it was light; but the heathen in their blindness continued to bow down before the shrines of their impenetrable ignorance. Were they honest in all this? I try to believe so, but it is difficult.

Fraternalism as applied to life insurance will not perish. It should not. It will regenerate itself.

But the process will require an enormous sacrifice by those in its fold least able to make it—the men and women of middle age and beyond.

The Insurance Department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the director of The Independent Insurance Service

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There was nothing more wasteful in the whole realm of business than our old ways of selling typewriters. Who wants to continue them? Wouldn't you rather pocket 50 per cent. for yourself?



The Identical Model

The Oliver Typewriter Company gives this guarantee: The Oliver Nine we now sell direct is the exact machine—our latest and best model—which until March 1st was $100.

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More than that, it is the best typewriter, in fifty ways, that anybody ever turned out. If any typewriter in the world is worth $100, it is this Oliver Nine.

It is the same commercial machine purchased by the United States Steel Corporation, the National City Bank of New York, Montgomery Ward & Co., the National Biscuit Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad and other leading businesses. Over 600,000 have been sold.

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Our new plan is extremely simple. It makes it possible for the consumer to deal direct with the producer.

You may order from this advertisement by using the coupon below. We don't ask a penny down on deposit.

When the typewriter arrives, put it to every test—use it as you would your own. If you decide to keep it, you have more than a year to pay for it. Our terms are $3.00 per month. You are under no obligation to keep it. We will even refund transportation charges if you return it.

Or if you wish additional information, mail coupon for our proposition in detail. We immediately send you our de luxe catalog and all information which you would formerly obtain from a typewriter salesman.

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In making our terms of $3.00 a month—the equivalent of 10 cents a day—it is now possible for everyone to own a typewriter. To own it for 50 per cent less than any other standard machine.

Regardless of price, do not spend one cent upon any typewriter—whether new, second hand or rebuilt—do not even rent a machine until you have investigated thoroughly our proposition.

Remember, we offer here one of the most durable, one of the greatest, one of the most successful typewriters ever built. If anyone ever builds a better, it will be Oliver.

Don't Pay $100

Why now pay the extra tax of $51 when you may obtain a brand new Oliver Nine—a world favorite—for $49? Cut out the wasteful methods and order direct from this advertisement.

Or send for our remarkable book entitled, "The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy." You will not be placed under the slightest obligation.

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NOTE CAREFULLY—This coupon will bring you either the Oliver Nine for free trial or further information. Check carefully which you wish.

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☐ Ship me a new Oliver Nine for five days free inspection. If I keep it, I will pay $49 at the rate of $3 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for.

My shipping point is _____

This does not place me under any obligation to buy. If I choose to return the Oliver, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

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THE COUNTRYSIDE
MAGAZINE AND SUBURBAN LIFE

Founded 1904

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THE NEW PLAYS

Hamilton. George Arliss is the star of this interesting attempt to bring to life again the personality of Alexander Hamilton and the times in which he lived. Hamilton's opponents, Jefferson and Monroe, are shown in rather a sorry light by the text of the play, but their parts are excellently taken. (Knickerbocker Theater.)

HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. COMPOSITION.

The Story of the Week.

1. You are editor of a paper read principally by women. Write an editorial article commenting on the recent votes for equal suffrage. Pay particular attention to the responsibilities equal suffrage will bring, and the results it may accomplish.
2. Write for your school paper a short item concerning the New York City elections.
3. Tell something concerning the history of Poland. Then explain the present plans for Poland.
4. With the aid of a map show how the war is related to places made famous by the Bible.
5. Give a clear oral explanation of what is meant by "Dying Nations." Add original comments on the subject.
6. Give an oral summary of the most important war news of the week.
7. Write an explanation of the present situation in Russia. Add your own comments concerning the future of Russia.
8. Imagine that you have a relative in Australia. Write a letter in which you tell of the most important events that have recently occurred in the United States.
9. Write a vivid description of any picture illustrating the news of the week.

Editorial Articles.

1. Write, as if for a novel, a character sketch of a man who has the opposition habit. Write a character sketch of a man who has the constructive habit. Make use of these sketches in an original story for your school paper.
2. Prepare for your school assembly an oration in which you not only tell what President Wilson has said concerning the present German Government, but also show in what ways the German people are admirably adapted for democratic government. Consult the article "Democracy in Germany," by Kuno Francke.
3. Show in what ways "Mobilizing the Borgias" is an effective and appropriate title. Give directions for writing titles. Write two or three good titles for school compositions.
4. Write, in a single paragraph, an explanation of the importance of the Monroe and Ishii doctrine.

The Great Adventure.

1. Tell which letters please you most. Give reasons for your preference. How can you make a letter interesting?
2. Write a letter that would interest an American soldier in active service, writing preferably to some soldier whom you know. If your teacher says the letter is really interesting, send it to the soldier to whom you wrote it.

Uncle Sam's War-Made Industries. By Donald Wilhelm.

1. Write a list of the principal topics considered in the article. Tell how the author has maintained unity. Point out the expressions by which he has gained coherence. Point out expressions by which he has gained variety and interest.

Handling Men. By G. S. Radford.

1. In a single paragraph write a précis, or summary, of the entire article.

Are You Working Too Hard? By F. B. and L. M. Gilbreth.

1. Read the article. Then write a similar article entitled "Are You Studying Too Hard?"

SECTION II. LITERATURE.

The New Books.

1. Explain the following expressions: "An artist of power in light and shade," "Symbolical significance," "A comprehensive and illuminating review," "The lay reader," "Well tabulated instruction," "A helpful manual," "An accepted authority," "A fairly well-beaten reading path," "A lexographical product."

SECTION III. WORD STUDY.

Give the meaning and the derivation of every one of the following words prominent in the news of the week: coalition, premier, franchise, autonomous, deportation, Tammany, borough, factor, budget, municipal, endorsement, coup d'etat, republican, conspiracy.

SECTION IV. GRAMMAR.

The teacher will ask every member of the class to select from The Independent five examples of words whose syntax seems difficult to explain. The lists will be exchanged and the work prepared for class recitation.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. The Government of New York City—"New York Goes Back to the Husks," "The Tiger Triumphs."

1. Answer the question asked in the second paragraph of the editorial.
2. On the basis of the first paragraph of the news item, make a study of the city's form of government. In what respect is it like the government of your own community?

II. Women's Suffrage—"As New York Goes," "New York Trusts the Women."

1. Review the history of the struggle for women's suffrage in the United States during the past year. What progress has the movement made? What set-backs has it had?
2. According to the editorial, what are the next steps in bringing the movement to national success?
3. What are the causes which "brought about a change of heart" in New York?
4. What is meant by the "Presidential suffrage"? Why was this granted to women when the state suffrage was denied?

III. The Revolutionary Spirit and the War—"Anarchy Reigns in Russia," "Election Day Results."

1. What are the causes which led to the downfall of the Kerensky government in Russia? What in your judgment is the next step?
2. What evidences of the revolutionary spirit do you find in the election returns in the United States? Is this revolutionary opposition justified in any way?

IV. The Political Future of Germany—"German King Worship," "Democracy in Germany."

1. "After carefully reading his article we are unable to resist the conclusion that the Germans . . . cling to this conviction as king worshipers," etc. Do you arrive at the same conclusion?
2. What, according to Professor Francke, are the democratic influences at work in Germany?
3. Investigate one or more of the institutions described by Professor Francke? Does your investigation justify his conclusions?
4. How does Professor Francke justify the paradox that "the monarchy has been intertwined with all or nearly all the republican tendencies"?

V. The United States and Japan—"The Monroe and Ishii Doctrine," "Hands Across the Pacific."

1. Under what circumstances did the United States and Japan first enter into friendly relations? How long did these friendly relations continue? What were the causes which threatened to disrupt this friendship?
2. Justify, if you can, the first sentence in the editorial?
3. Why is the present agreement between the United States and Japan compared to the Monroe Doctrine?
4. "By the agreement . . . each of the three nations concerned gains something." State these gains.

VI. Industrial Efficiency—"Handling Men," "Are You Working Too Hard?"

1. Review the material furnished for the discussion of this topic in The Independent for September 15 and October 20.
2. Do you agree that wages are the most important factor in the "reduction in labor turn-over"?
3. Prove that "it is only good business sense for the management to provide a clean and comfortable place to work."
4. Which of the seven causes for unnecessary fatigue are under the control of the management? Which under the control of the worker?

VII. American Industries and the War—"Uncle Sam's War-Made Industries," "The Manufacturer's Problem."

1. Is it true that national efficiency depends upon the development of home industries in peace times as well as during war?
2. Make a list of the chemical products now being manufactured in the United States which were formerly imported from Germany.
3. What are the terms of our "Declaration of Industrial Independence"?
4. "In one word, America already has avenged the 'Lusitania.'" What is your understanding of this?
5. Summarize Mr. Purinton's article with the following sentence as a text: "The whole situation is up to the *American manufacturer.*"



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HARPER'S WEEKLY

THE MONROE AND ISHII DOCTRINE

THE notes, recently exchanged by Viscount Ishii and Secretary Lansing and published last week, probably mean more to the future peace of the world than any diplomatic step that has been taken since the Great War began. This is the beginning of the culmination of a policy stedfastly advocated by The Independent thruout the past decade.

In 1907, when relations between Japan and the United States were becoming strained, The Independent was one of the first to urge a constructive program for maintaining unimpaired the historic friendship between the two great Pacific Powers. In an editorial published January 2, 1908, we said:

> Suppose the United States and Japan should sign a treaty in which each agrees to respect the territorial integrity of the other. This would mean that the question of the ownership or control of each other's territory is not a fit question for difference and arbitration. Then let the proposed treaty declare that all other questions of dispute that might arise be referred to arbitration. Thus the "vital interests" of territorial integrity would be the subject neither of arbitration nor war, and all other subjects (which would manifestly not be worth going to war about) would be settled by arbitration.

Four months later, there was signed in Washington by Secretary Root and Baron Takahira a treaty providing that all disputes of a legal nature or in regard to the interpretation of treaties shall be settled by arbitration, but questions of honor and vital interests are reserved for the arbitrament of war. This treaty followed closely those being negotiated by our Government with several other nations and was as far as the United States was prepared to go at the time. In our issue of May 14, 1908, after congratulating both governments on the negotiation of this treaty we said:

> We would not, however, overstate the importance of this treaty with Japan. As long as "honor" and "vital interests" are excepted from arbitration it will always be easy to find a pretext for going to war, for honor and vital interest cover as great a multitude of sins as of virtues. The time, we fear, has not yet come when it will be safe to refer all disputes to arbitration, for a nation might lay claim to another's territory or independence, and this no spirited people would or should submit to the arbitrament of an outsider.

This was evidently sound statesmanship, for on November 30 of the same year notes were exchanged between Japan and the United States in which the following epochal declarations were made:

> 1. It is the wish of the two governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean.
> 2. The policy of both governments, uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing status quo in the region above mentioned and to the defense of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.
> 3. They are accordingly firmly resolved reciprocally to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in said region.
> 4. They are also determined to preserve the common interest of all powers in China by supporting by all pacific means at their disposal the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire.
> 5. Should any event occur threatening the status quo as above described or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined, it remains for the two governments to communicate with each other in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take.

It will be seen that the treaty and declaration taken together practically fulfilled the requirements of our editorial several months before, for the declaration guarantees that the "vital interests" of territories be respected and the treaty provided that all other things be arbitrated.

The promulgation of this treaty and declaration, however, did not settle the issues between Japan and America. Despite the attempts of conciliation on the part of statesmen and men of good will in both countries, the jingo element in Japan and America—instigated we now know largely by German intrigue—kept the issue smoldering.

Finally, on our entrance into the war, Japan felt the time was opportune for the final settlement of all misunderstandings and accordingly dispatched the Ishii mission to our shores. We have already recorded in our issue of October 13 our belief that "the result of this mission will be to restore the historic relations of amity between the two nations that continued unbroken from the days of Commodore Perry's treaty down to the end of the Russo-Japanese war." We are now confirmed in this belief by the exchange of notes between Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii—the first fruits published of the recent negotiations.

We print elsewhere the text of this momentous document by which the United States reaffirms and recognizes Japan's paramountcy in Asia; Japan promises not to violate the integrity of China and both powers agree not to permit any third power to dominate China.

Thus the greatest issue between Japan and America is disposed of, for it has long been evident that Japan regarded the Chinese question as far more vital to her than our treatment of Japanese subjects in the United States.

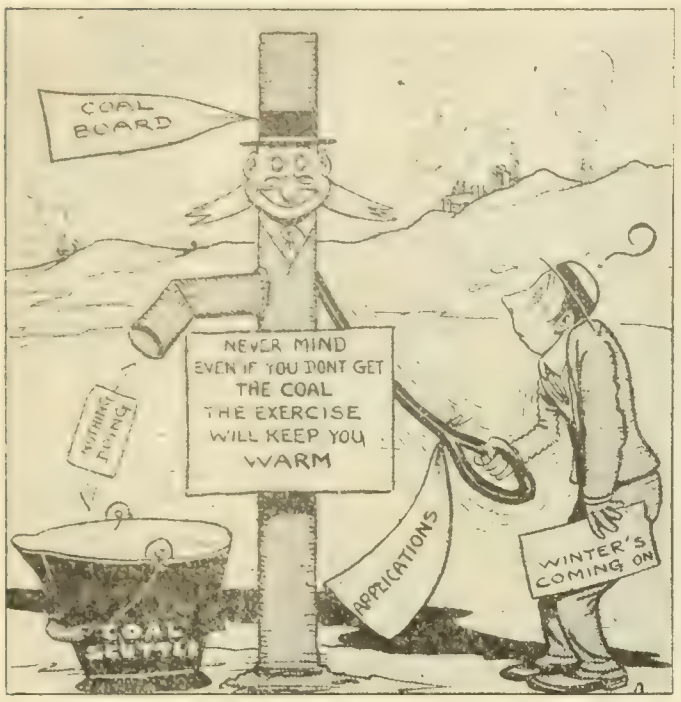
We rejoice, therefore, that five weeks ago we urged the administration to recognize Japan's Monroe Doctrine. For the Ishii doctrine for Asia and the Monroe Doctrine for America, are after all nothing but the prototypes of what the whole world must adopt after the war is won if the security and the integrity of every nation is to be guaranteed, each by all and all by each.

Viscount Ishii and Secretary Lansing deserve the thanks of two great nations and the world for their triumph of statesmanship.

Now let the United States send a return mission to Japan to settle all the remaining issues, such as immigration and naturalization. Why not?

CARTOON COMMENT

HINTS TO HOUSEHOLDERS



PUZZLE PICTURE: FIND THE COAL

"Never mind even if you don't get the coal; the exercize will keep you warm," is the comforting placard of the government's coal board in England. But it doesn't seem to satisfy the householder. "Oh, What a Happy Land Is England!" is Roy's caption for it, published in the London "Evening News"

RHONDDA'S RE-PRICE-ALL

"The People," London, is responsible for the pun which titles the cartoon at the right. The Food Controller's offensive begins—butcher and baker succumb at the first shot





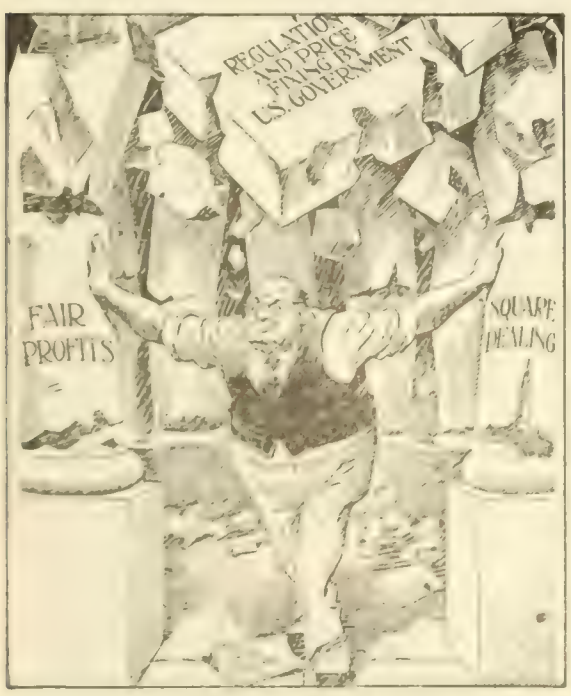
THE SQUEALERS

This cartoon from the Cleveland "Plain Dealer" urges Uncle Sam to use food control against greed, extravagance and waste



NEW TOOLS FOR THE BAKER

An Italian comment on food regulations requiring an exact size and weight for loaves of bread. Drawn by Grog for "Il 420"



ANOTHER SAMSON

The profiteer brings down upon himself his own destruction. Drawn by Stinson in the Dayton (Ohio) "Daily News"



I'VE MET YOU BEFORE!

Cesare in the New York "Evening Post" represents Food Commissioner Hoover standing firm against exorbitant war pleas



WHIP BEHIND, MISTER

What chance has the poor consumer with profiteers, hoarders and speculators dragging him back? Ding in New York Tribune

MOBILIZING THE BORGIAS

ONE interesting feature of Germany's military policy is the partiality which has been shown for one particular weapon: poison. The first instance of this was the introduction of chlorine and other murderous gases on the western front in 1915. The second was the proved and in part admitted poisoning of wells in Africa; a crime afterward repeated in the evacuated districts of northern France. Both the Italians and the French have complained of the scattering of poisoned candies by German airmen. In Rumania, according to documents found among the papers of the German embassy, cattle and horses were deliberately inoculated with the germs of disease. We say nothing of recent instances of poison plots in the United States because these are still under investigation. Since German militarism in the past has usually been of an open, frank and bluntly brutal type, it is strange that the authors of frightfulness during the present war should prefer a weapon which civilization has banned not because it is more cruel than others but because it is more perfidious. We cannot imagine a bluff old robber baron of the Rhine or an aggressive statesman of the Bismarck type going about with an inoculating needle or putting sheep dip in drinking water. We do not like the Hohenzollern tradition of conquest and cruelty, but we hate to see added to it the Borgia tradition of treachery and cunning.

GERMAN KING WORSHIP

IF a majority of the Kaiser's subjects believe, as Professor Kuno Francke does, that Germany needs a king, Americans are interested to know why they so believe. Have they arrived at an intellectual judgment after an examination of evidence, or do they believe after the manner of religious faith, and as king worshipers? Professor Francke is presumably as well qualified to answer the question as anybody in America. After carefully reading his article we are unable to resist the conclusion that the Germans, including Professor Francke, who still believe that Germany needs her Kaiser and perhaps will one day need her Crown Prince, cling to this conviction as king worshipers, rather than as statesmen.

Professor Francke devotes almost three-fourths of his article to a contention that, for a number of reasons, the republican experiment would seem to have a bright prospect of success in Germany. The German school system, he tells us, is essentially democratic, and has fitted the masses for both intellectual activity and practical tasks. The German military system, he says, has imbued the whole German people with a sense of public responsibility and of the duty to place service to the community above private interests. German parliamentary life, he urges, is exceptionally free from the evils of class monopoly and private graft; German civil administration is even now, to a great extent, based upon essentially republican institutions; and in her industrial life Germany has a remarkably large number of voluntary associations of a coöperative character, including the Socialist trade unions.

To the rationalistic intellect these would seem to be excellent reasons for thinking that Germany could get on without a king very well, but in four short concluding paragraphs Professor Francke warns us that no such conclusion can safely be drawn from them, and the reason for this unfortunate fact, it appears, is that "the monarchy has been intertwined with all or nearly all the republican tendencies." It is the monarchy, and in particular the Prussian monarchy, that has made education popular. It is the monarchy that has given to Germany her national army. It is the monarchy that has consistently held the balance in parliamentary conflicts. It is the monarchy that has kept expert functionaries busy in the paternal German Government and in German city administration. And it is the monarchy, more than any other power in German public life, that has assuaged the evils of industrial competition.

In other words, according to Professor Francke, the German subject looks like a grown up human being capable of self-government, but in fact, he isn't. One monarch or another, and in particular the Prussian monarch, has tutored and drilled and drest him up to look like a free man, but has taken good care not to let him become one. Therefore, he needs a king!

Well, that depends. If it is for his interest and for the interest of mankind that he should still be held in tutelage indefinitely, or if he is congenitally incapable of initiative and self-government, he probably should keep his kings and his Kaiser. If he is not so incompetent, and if he could learn how to handle his own political affairs if he had to, the sooner he scraps his precious Hohenzollern family and gets into the trial and error game of creating a working republic, the better off he will be.

This is not what Professor Francke started out to prove, but it is what his article does prove in fact.

AS NEW YORK GOES—

THE victory for woman suffrage in New York State is the biggest thing that has happened to the suffrage cause in this country. It comes precious near to being decisive. It is the knock-out blow for the "antis."

New York is not a western state, in location, habit of mind, or general characteristics. It is far from being radical; it is confirmedly safe, sane and satisfied. Its approval of woman suffrage removes at a stroke from that reform the contemptuous label of "western radicalism"; it gives the cause a kind of certificate of political respectability. When New York has approved, what member of the "best circles" of political conservatism anywhere will dare to oppose? The New York *cachet* makes the thing *de rigueur;* it must make the thing fashionable.

New York is a big state, the biggest in population, in wealth, in power, in prestige. To carry this stronghold by assault is like capturing the enemy's capital. The moral value of the achievement far outweighs the practical utility.

With the winning of this battle, the outcome is secure. It only remains to consolidate the ground. The state citadels of the enemy will fall one by one—unless unconditional surrender by the Federal Amendment comes first.

New York has settled the matter. "On to Washington" is the next cry—but sans pickets, sans violence, sans *sabotage*, sans everything but persuasion and moral force.

NEW YORK GOES BACK TO THE HUSKS

THE people of New York City have handed their city back to Tammany Hall. They have said at the ballot box that they do not want for the next four years good government, clean government, intelligent government, honest government. For the Mitchel administration has given them that kind of government in remarkable degree —and Tammany has never given them that kind of government and never will.

Why do they do it? Why can Tammany win a victory like this four years after a smashing victory on the other side?

The answer is simple, tho at each election it is complicated by various collateral conditions, which, however, do not alter the fundamental fact.

Tammany is united, cohesive, stable. The Tammany vote is a constant quantity: 228,000 in 1905, 250,000 in 1909, 230,000 in 1913, 297,000 in 1917. Tammany can deliver these votes year in and year out with certainty and precision. The outcome of any election depends not on what Tammany does, but on what the other people do.

Whenever the opposition to Tammany is united and aroused, Tammany cannot win. The figures prove it, the election results confirm it year after year.

Four years ago the Fusion candidate for Mayor received 358,000 votes and Tammany was obliterated. This year Tammany got only 60,000 more votes than in 1913, and emerged triumphant. It emerged because the opposition was divided. There were three opponents of the Tammany candidate for Mayor, Republican, Socialist and Fusion. Taken together their votes were more than Tammany's. Taken separately they made a pitiful showing. The Fusion vote dropt in four years from 350,000 to 150,000. The Socialist vote jumped in four years from 32,000 to 142,000.

Taken by and large the inferences to be drawn from the return of Tammany to power in this year of grace are these:

Tammany can deliver the goods it has with certainty.

Only a united opposition can defeat Tammany.

New York does not like "high brow" government, or "silk stocking" government, no matter how efficient or honest or enlightened it may be.

War stimulates the Socialist vote by attracting to the Socialist banner those who do not believe in war, those who do not want war, those who suffer from war, those who sympathize with the enemy.

"The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light."

THE OPPOSITION HABIT

MANY a warrior has conquered a kingdom and found that he could not rule it because he had never learned how to govern but only how to fight. Many a captain of industry has toiled to accumulate a fortune only to discover that he did not know what to do with his millions when he had them. There is a certain type of radical that is in the same sorry plight. He devotes his life to the winning of reforms and the breaking down of abuses, but when the reforms are won and the abuses abolished his usefulness is ended. Unfortunately his activity does not end. Satan finds some mischief still for his idle hands to do.

In Russia all intelligent and public spirited men have for generations given their best energy to a single task, the removal of a huge obstruction that made all national progress and development impossible. It was useless to give time and thought to constructive tasks, such as improving the schools, introducing scientific methods into municipal administration and developing the natural resources of the country, so long as an oppressive and dishonest caste of officials was actively hostile to education and saw in administration and productive industry only so many opportunities for graft. By a mighty effort the rulers of Russia and all their privileges were swept aside and the Russian people stood erect, unshackled, free to govern themselves. But many revolutionists had been so long in opposition that they could not realize the actual possession of power. To them the art of government consisted in revolt, and they went around looking for some substitute for Tsardom against which they could continue to revolt. Their duty was to take hold of Russia and rule it. Instead they accepted the easier and more congenial task of wrecking ministries, instigating strikes and denouncing their brother reformers.

Russian freedom is a matter of months; we can excuse the Russian people for being unable at first to believe their own good fortune. A man who suddenly wakes from a terrible nightmare may be pardoned for thinking, while he is yet rubbing the sleep from his eyes, that he is still in a dream. But the United States has been a self-governing commonwealth for generations. Every reform that the people might wish has been within their grasp; they had but to reach forth and take it. Yet for decade after decade radicals have been saying: "There would be no graft, no poverty, no high cost of living, no inefficient administration if the people ruled. But the people do not rule. Wall Street, the party machine, the subsidized press, capitalism or something else is in the way. Let us remove it." Some pointed to imperfections in the machinery of government as the explanation for the failure of our democracy to bring forth its promised fruits. Equal suffrage, direct primaries, the initiative and referendum, direct election of senators, commission government, federal regulation of railroads, ballot reform and municipal ownership were in turn suggested and widely adopted as the necessary measures to "restore the government to the people." The results of these reforms were usually excellent. But when they had been achieved, some of the men who had worked hardest to accomplish them declared that they were frauds and that "the bosses" and "the trusts" still governed. We believe that if a complete system of communism were adopted, if all incomes were made exactly equal by law and all public officials chosen by lot or by the most carefully adjusted and safeguarded system of voting, there would still be those who would inveigh against "the ruling classes."

It is a glorious thing to cut down forests and blast out the stumps to make good agricultural land on which a race may live and prosper. But the time comes when all the chopping and blasting has been done and the need of the hour is for planting and building. It is a splendid act to "turn the rascals out," whether they be German nobles or Tammany spoilsmen. But civic duty is nine parts wise administration to one of reformation. The franchise and the direct primary are important gains for democracy. But of what avail are they if the citizens neglect to register and vote? Smash the capitalists if you like, friend Socialist. But please realize that when you have done so you will be just at the beginning of your real task, the democratic organization of industry. What the world needs is the radical who can wield the scepter of power as well as grasp it; the reformer who is not afraid of responsibility.

THE EDUCATION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

A democracy is run differently from an autocracy. It has more heads—which is a good thing when they once can be got to looking in the right direction. In Germany when the food commissioner went to the national cupboard and found it bare of certain articles of diet all he had to do was to convince the Kaiser, the Chancellor and a few generals of the fact, and forthwith the entire population was put upon a strict diet by means of bread cards, potato cards, fat cards, milk cards, etc. But in America a government has to convince rather than command. It is not the police but the press and the platform that must bring them into the unity of opinion necessary for combined effort.

The American people have to be educated in two branches which they have as a whole neglected hitherto, national economy and international relations. They must learn how to save for the benefit—not of themselves—but of the world. They must learn how to think—not of themselves—but of the world. They must be taught—not merely nationalism—but super-nationalism. In this the Food Administration, the Council of National Defense, the Committee on Public Information and various other agencies, official and unofficial, are engaged. The information they gather and give out reaches the public thru our unrivaled system of papers and periodicals. To manage the speaking side of this continental campaign the Government has been placed under the direction of Arthur E. Bestor, who is the head of the largest system of platform education to be found in the world, the Chautauqua Institution. President Wilson in writing to Mr. Creel of the Committee on Public Information says:

> Your suggestion of Mr. Arthur E. Bestor, president of Chautauqua Institution, to direct this work is excellent. You were fortunate to be able to enlist one who has been so intimately connected with a great American educational institution devoted to popular instruction without prejudice or partizanship.

The Independent as the official organ of the Chautauqua Institution rejoices that Chautauqua has been found worthy to serve the nation in this crisis of its history.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The First American Battle

Soon after a small detachment of American troops were placed in the trenches on "a quiet sector of the French front" they were tested in a battle. The Americans annoyed the opposite trenches by bombardments and by patrol actions at night until the Germans determined to wipe out the menace confronting them. On November 3 the German War Office made the simple announcement:

> At the Rhine-Marne Canal, as a result of a reconnoitering thrust, North American soldiers were brought in as prisoners.

The mention of the Rhine-Marne Canal enables us to locate the whereabouts of the American detachment which was first in the trenches. The canal crosses the French entrenchment line in northeastern France, not far from the German border; a part of the front where there has been little fighting and no important gain or loss of territory by either side since the early days of the Great War.

The American account of the fight gives more detail. A German raiding party advanced against an isolated angle of the front trench where American troops were held for instruction. This detachment was cut off by barrage fire from all help by their comrades. A force of Germans, estimated at more than 200, entered the trench in the wake of their artillery fire and engaged in a fierce hand to hand conflict with the Americans. As a result of the fight three Americans were killed and five wounded. A sergeant, a corporal and ten privates were taken captive. Two Frenchmen in the trench were also killed. One wounded German was taken prisoner, but the total losses of the enemy are not known since the raiders took back their dead and wounded to their own trenches. By the standards of modern warfare, the raid was on too small a scale to be mentioned in the daily reports of the belligerent armies, but since it was the first armed conflict between American soldiers and the enemy it has such historic significance as belongs to "the shot heard round the world" at Lexington, and may well be dignified by the name of "the Battle of the Rhine-Marne Canal."

Passchendaele at Last

On November 6, Canadian infantry entered the town of Passchendaele after the way had been cleared by a heavy bombardment. With the occupation of this town the British armies have completed their long campaign which has had for its object the capture of the ridge of high ground east of Ypres. From the end of July up to the present time the British have concentrated their energies on this one task, advancing with such deliberation that the progressive stages of their advance could only be shown on a very large scale map. By a lavish expenditure of shells, and by carefully following the rule of never permitting infantry to advance beyond the protective cover of artillery fire, the British have progrest without a single setback, gaining fresh ground at every attack. It is probable that the German casualties on the Ypres front have been as heavy as the British, in spite of the fact that the risks involved in taking the offensive rested on the latter, and thousands of Germans have gone from the trenches to the prison camps in the rear of the British lines.

From Passchendaele the plain of Flanders stretches before the British like a carpet. Within range of the British guns is the city of Roulers and the road and railroad which run south from Roulers to Menin. If the British are able to drive their great wedge as far east as this line of communication they will make it difficult for Germany to hold on to the Flemish coast line which is now the chief base of their submarine operations. But the prevailing anarchy in Russia and the reverses suffered by Italy may set free enough German troops to hold up the further advance of the Allies on the western front until the spring drive of 1918.

On the French front the Germans have abandoned altogether the high ground of the Chemin des Dames and retired to new positions along the Ailette River. The retreat was so skilfully managed that the first news of it came to the public from the German official statement. The Germans boasted that they withdrew their troops "unnoticed and undisturbed." The retirement was to the depth of about a mile on a front of more than thirteen miles.

Anarchy Reigns in Russia

The Russian revolution has entered a new and menacing phase. Petrograd is in the hands of the Bolsheviki faction of the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates; the provisional Parliament has gone the way of the old conservative Duma; Premier Kerensky and the republican government are exiled from the national capital; the whole country is plunged into civil war, and the party which is momentarily dominant has declared for immediate peace and the confiscation of private property. It will be strange indeed if the Germans do not find good fishing in such troubled waters. In all probability German intrigue was a large factor in promoting the pacifist coup d'état which has thrown Russia into confusion.

The signs of an impending crisis in Russian affairs were many, tho few foreign observers realized how imminent was the peril of open civil war. Kerensky's frank statement of the difficulties confronting the Russian Government and the necessity that the western Allies should for the immediate future shoulder the greater part of the burden of carrying on the war showed that he at least fully appreci-



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THE MODERN WAY OF MARCHING

Sending troops to the front is managed now without wearing out the men by tedious marches. Here's how the British do it on the western front



WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NORTH AMERICA

In the American states and Canadian provinces which are uncolored white women have equal franchise with men at all elections. In North Dakota, Nebraska, Illinois, Michigan and Rhode Island women can vote for President; and in Arkansas at primary elections. The legislatures of Indiana and Ohio conferred the Presidential suffrage on women, but the Supreme Court of Indiana and the voters of Ohio have reversed the action of the legislators. The area colored black confines the franchise to men

ated the gravity of the situation. The Government prohibited armed demonstrations in the capital, but Leon Trotzky, leader of the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, defied the mandate of Premier Kerensky and sent orders to the Petrograd garrison not to obey any military orders except those approved by the military committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates. While conditions were thus critical the Government found it necessary to replace General Verkhovsky, Minister of War, by General Manikovsky.

But all the precautions taken by the Government did not suffice to prevent a Bolsheviki insurrection on November 7. An attempt on the part of Premier Kerensky to arrest conspirators who had distributed arms and ammunition to Petrograd workmen precipitated the outbreak. Trotzky's followers seized the important public buildings in Petrograd and with the aid of the city garrison and the mob arrested some members of the Government and compelled others to seek safety in flight.

The victory of the Bolsheviki was announced to all Russia by proclamation, issued in the name of the military committee of the Central Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates. This proclamation declared that "We have deposed the Government of Kerensky, which rose against the revolution and the people. The change which resulted in the deposition of the provisional Government was accomplished without bloodshed." It instructed the army at the front to join the movement and threatened the arrest and punishment of any officers who failed to support "the accomplished revolution." The announced program of the revolutionists includes: immediate peace; the partition of large landed estates among the peasants; the transmission of all authority to the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates until it is possible to elect a constitutional assembly.

The Dying Nations Thirty-nine months of war have not exhausted any of the larger belligerent powers, but the incessant struggle has practically drained the resources of those small nations whose territory has been in large part occupied by the enemy. It is estimated that the population of Serbia has decreased during the Great War from 3,170,000 to 2,218,000. The male population has been reduced by about thirty-eight per cent; so that, at present, there are about half as many again of the female sex as of the male. The birth rate in Serbia is high, and should have kept the population from showing any absolute decrease during any normal war; but the privations endured by the soldiers, the prisoners, the deported refugees and the starving civilians in the occupied districts are annihilating the whole Serb race. The Serbians are very angry over the policy of deportation pursued by the Central Powers and especially at the internment of some of the deported men, women and children in Asiatic Turkey.

Rumania has suffered less than Serbia because her territories have been occupied only in part and her people have endured the horrors of war for a shorter period. Yet the news comes from the temporary capital at Jassy that new wearing apparel is not to be had at any price whatever, that meat is no longer within the means of the civilian population, that a scanty supply of cornmeal is the sole subsistence of the peasantry, that the horses and cattle are dying for want of fodder, and that the death rate from disease has greatly increased. Both Serbia and Rumania are looking to America for aid.

Charity can save the destitute Serbs and Rumanians in liberated territory, but only military victory or a speedy cessation of the war can bring rescue to those districts occupied by the enemy. Germany and Austria-Hungary have hardly any surplus of food above their own necessities with which to succor the peoples whom they have subjugated. Unfortunately, military rescue appears distant. The combined army of French, British, Serbians, Greeks, Russians, Italians and Albanians on the Balkan front has confined its activities for the past few months to local advances and small skirmishes and the date of the often predicted "Balkan drive" is still unknown. The one crumb of consolation for the Allied cause in the Balkan situation is that Bulgaria is growing increasingly uneasy and discontented. In the Bulgarian Parliament the Premier was charged with sacrificing the national interests to those of Germany and Austria, and a resolution expressing want of confidence in the ministry failed by the narrow margin of nine votes.

Italy in Retreat. General Cadorna has abandoned the line of the Tagliamento River, where his forces made their first stand after abandoning the Isonzo front. Little disappointment was felt by the Allies, because the Tagliamento is only the first of a series of "moat rivers" which traverse the plains of northern Italy, and just at what point the Italian military authorities have determined to make a final

THE GREAT WAR

November 3—French advance to the Ailette River. American soldiers captured in Lorraine. British sink German cruiser in the Cattegat.

November 4—British advance in Tigris valley. Temporary Polish Cabinet takes office.

November 5—Twelve British ships sunk during previous week. American patrol boat "Alcedo" torpedoed. Germans cross the Tagliamento River.

November 6—Italians retreat from the Tagliamento line. Canadian soldiers enter Passchendaele.

November 7—United States war mission arrives in England. Bolsheviki riots in Petrograd.

November 8—Kerensky flees from Petrograd. Austro-German army strikes Italian line at the Livenza River.



© G. V. Buck

OUR FIRST LADY POSTMAN

Mrs. Permelia Campbell leads the way in a new profession for women in America. England and France have had women mail carriers since the beginning of the war

resistance is not known. The reason for continuing the retreat is less to find a naturally defensible front than to give the necessary few days' breathing space for the reorganization of the shattered army. Fortunately, the reports from Italy all indicate that the army has wholly recovered its discipline, and the retreat no longer resembles a rout. At some places the Italians have even been able to undertake counterattacks with the purpose of checking the advance of the enemy.

The invading Austro-German army forced the Tagliamento River at Pinzano, a town some forty miles north of the Adriatic coast, taking 6000 prisoners during the engagement. The Italians at once withdrew their army to save it from being pierced by the enemy and began a retreat in the direction of the Livenza River. Beyond the Livenza is the Piave River, the last natural line of defense before Venice. Whether it will be possible to save Venice, or whether it will be necessary to sacrifice Venice to save Italy, is known only to the Italian military authorities; if to them. French troops and British munitions are already being rushed to the Italian front and the United States has increased the shipping tonnage for Italian use.

Premier Lloyd George of Great Brittain, Premier Painlevé of France, and Premier Venizelos of Greece are all in Rome to reassure the Italian Government and people and to reach an agreement on military policy. Since the German invasion we have heard nothing more of the internal dissensions of the Italian civilians. In Turin, where a short while before there had been bloody bread riots fomented by anti-war agitators, there was a great patriotic demonstration, and a similar demonstration, in which 300,000 people took a solemn oath to continue the war until the invader was expelled from Italy, was celebrated in Rome.

The Palestine Campaign The British have followed their success at Beersheba by an attack on Gaza, the place once famed for Samson's exploit in carrying off the city gates. To batter down the modern defenses no Samson was available, so the British introduced a modern substitute, the "tank" or armored automobile mounted on caterpillar tractors. These great machines crushed the Turkish entrenchments and plowed a path thru the desert sand to reach the enemy. A British correspondent pays a tribute to the courage of the Turks, who stuck to their machine guns in spite of the fire to which they were subjected and the terrible engines brought for their destruction. Some Italians took part in the fight side by side with the British. At Beersheba, Gaza and other battle grounds of southern Palestine the British have taken prisoner nearly 2500 Turks.

In Mesopotamia the British have continued their northward progress along the Tigris River as far north as Dur, a town twenty miles beyond Samara. The Turks have vainly attempted to impede the British advance, which threatens the city of Mosul, the strategic center of eastern Turkey. It is probable that only the failure of the Russians to drive southward simultaneously with the approach of General Maude's troops up the Tigris Valley has thus far saved the Turks from being driven far west of the Persian frontier.

Remaking Poland The Central Powers are now busily at work remaking the Polish constitution according to their wish. The report that Austrian and Russian Poland were to be united into an autonomous kingdom under Emperor Karl of Austria-Hungary is now denied. On the contrary, it is asserted "on high authority" that the newly restored Kingdom of Poland will be a wholy independent nation whose ruler will be forbidden to reside abroad or even to marry without the consent of Parliament. According to the new constitution, Poland will be a Roman Catholic monarchy, hereditary in the male line, with a partly popular Parliament. The lower House of Parliament will be elected on the basis of a general, secret direct ballot for one deputy to every 60,000 inhabitants. Half of the Senate will be elected, the rest to be appointed by the King. Deputies will serve five years and senators ten. The first King, it is stated, will be elected by the first Parliament, but presumably a man will be chosen who is acceptable to the governments of the Central Powers. A new Polish cabinet has been selected; but the chosen Premier, Count Tarnowski of Tarnow, will not take office if the report from Warsaw may be believed that the German authorities have vetoed his nomination. It is evident that, under any nominal constitution whatever, Germany and Austria-Hungary intend to remain the real rulers even in that part of Poland to which they promise independence.

The Battle of the Cattegat While the British have failed to send any relief to the hard prest Russian navy in the Baltic, they have extended their patrol of the North Sea as far east as the Cattegat, the strait separating Denmark from Sweden and uniting the North Sea with the Baltic. In one recent engagement the British succeeded in sinking the "Marie," an auxiliary cruiser of 3000 tons. Most of her crew were killed during the fight and the rest were picked up and taken capitive by the British. Ten armed German patrol vessels were also destroyed, including the "Crocodile" of 1000 tons. A Danish steamship assisted in rescuing the German survivors of the battle. None of the British destroyers



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THE DASHING CAVALRY IN ACTION

Some of the raw recruits get their first army lessons in riding on a merry-go-round. It does look silly, but there's a lot to be learned in mounting and dismounting while even wooden horses gallop up and down

which took part in the action have been reported lost.

The United States has begun to suffer some naval losses. Following the sinking of the homeward bound transport "Antilles" on October 17, came the news on November 1 that the transport "Finland" had been torpedoed on its return trip. The "Finland" did not sink, but it reached port in a damaged condition and had to be held for repairs. Three naval gunners, two enlisted men of the army and four civilian members of the crew are reported killed or missing.

On November 5 the American patrol boat "Alcedo," a converted yacht, was sunk by a German submarine while passing thru the naval war zone. A lieutenant and twenty enlisted men are reported missing out of a ship's crew of seven officers and eighty-five men. The "Alcedo" is the first war vessel of the American navy which has been sunk by the Germans, altho not the first to be attacked. Hitherto only freighters and transports have fallen victim to the enemy torpedo.

During the week ending November 4 the British lost eight vessels of more than 1600 tons each and four smaller vessels. This is the absolute minimum of losses for any week since the Germans began their campaign of unrestricted U-boat warfare, and equal to one-half of the average weekly loss for the whole period. During the same week the French lost one large vessel and one of less than 1600 tons, and the Italians two steamers of small tonnage and three sailing ships.



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THESE SIGNS COST COAL

The bright lights of Broadway use fuel enough each night to keep a great many people warm all winter

Brazil in Trouble

As soon as Brazil announced her formal participation in the Great War, the German population in the southern states of the republic began to make trouble for the Government. A German uprising during the first week of November paralyzed traffic on all the southern railroads and made it difficult for the Brazilian authorities to move troops. As a consequence of this disloyalty the Government determined to punish the enemy alien population. President Braz recommended to Congress a legislative program providing for the annulment of contracts for public works entered into with Germans, the prohibition of new land concessions to German subjects, the extension of Government supervision over German banks and commercial firms, the prohibition of the transfer of ownership of German properties and the internment of enemy suspects. The Chamber of Deputies promptly adopted all of these recommendations.

Popular indignation in Brazil is at fever heat, and the authorities are having difficulty in saving German business houses from destruction by mobs. Even apart from the German outbreak, there would be cause enough for anger in the news that two more Brazilian steamers, the "Acary" and the "Guarahy," have been torpedoed in European waters, and in the recent publication of Count Luxburg's notorious dispatch to his home Government declaring that Germany's "principal political aims in South America" included "the reorganization of south Brazil." Whatever this may have meant, it is interpreted by the Brazilians as a plot against their national independence.

Hands Across the Pacific

The United States and Japan have concluded a diplomatic agreement designed to remove every cause of controversy between the two nations in regard to their interests in China; to reassure those who have feared that Japan intended to annex Chinese territory or, at any rate, to close the "open door" of the Orient against our trade, and to put a stop to German intrigues designed to create hostility between China and Japan or between Japan and the United States. A citation from the text of Secretary of State Lansing's proposals to Viscount Ishii, chief of the Japanese War Mission to this country, will serve to indicate the nature of the agremeent:

> The governments of the United States and Japan recognize that territorial propinquity creates special relations between countries and consequently the Government of the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous.
>
> The territorial sovereignty of China nevertheless remains unimpaired and the Government of the United States has every confidence in the repeated assurances of the Imperial Japanese Government that while geographical position gives Japan such special interests they have no desire to discriminate against the trade of other nations or to disregard the commercial rights heretofore granted by China in treaties with other powers.
>
> The governments of the United States and Japan deny that they have any purpose to infringe in any way the independence or territorial integrity of China and they declare furthermore that they always will adhere to the principle of the so-called "open door," or equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.
>
> Moreover, they mutually declare that they are opposed to the acquisition by any government of any special rights or privileges that would affect the independence or territorial integrity of China or that would deny to the subjects or citizens of any country the full enjoyment of equal opportunity in the commerce and industry of China.

With the conclusion of this agreement, the Japanese special mission achieved its aim and Viscount Ishii left Washington with words of appreciation for his friendly hosts. Secretary Lansing declared that by the agreement and by the explanations of Japanese policy frankly given to the American people by the Japanese commissioners "in a few days the propaganda of years has been undone, and both nations are now able to see how near they came to being led into the trap which had been skilfully set for them." He added that "complete and satisfactory understandings upon the matter of naval coöperation in the Pacific for the purpose of attaining the common object against Germany and her allies have been reached between the representative of the Japanese navy who is attached to the special mission of Japan and the representative of the United States navy."

By the agreement concluded at Washington on November 2 each of the three nations concerned gains something. China now has the formal, explicit assurance of Japan that there will be no further invasions of her national sovereignty; and this pledge is backed by the guarantee of the United States. The United States gains assurance that henceforth American trade and industry will be free to assume their share in the development of the natural resources of the Chinese republic. Japan gains the much coveted recognition of the United States that "Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous." The relation of Japan to China becomes much like our own to the nearer republics of Latin America, that of "next friend" and protector, with the difference that Japan is pledged not



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FOOD THAT IS THROWN AWAY

These carloads of potatoes were dumped in a Chicago railroad yard recently

to annex the territory within her sphere of special interest while the United States is under no such explicit pledge to any nation.

American War Mission Sent

Secretary of State Lansing announces the safe arrival "at a British port" of the American representatives at the Allied War Conference which will be held in Paris on November 15. At the same time he made public the personnel of the commission, which is headed by Edward M. House, President Wilson's friend and adviser. The other members of the war mission of the United States are: W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations; General Bliss, Chief of Staff; Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Vance McCormick, Chairman of the War Trade Board; Bainbridge Colby, of the Shipping Board; Dr. Alonzo Taylor, representing the Food Administration; Thomas N. Perkins, representing the Priority Board, and Gordon Auchincloss, secretary of the commission.

The war conference of the Entente Allies is not an assemblage of diplomats to determine terms of peace or other general questions of policy. Its purpose, as exprest by Secretary Lansing, is "perfecting a more complete coordination of the activities of the various nations engaged in the conflict and a more comprehensive understanding of their respective needs, in order that the joint efforts of the co-belligerents may attain the highest war efficiency." He explained that the various governments fighting Germany had asked the United States to extend to them financial and commercial aid and that it had become necessary to take action to reconcile their varied and often conflicting needs. Since the belligerents of Europe are largely dependent upon American shipping, coal, wheat, machinery, ammunition and money, it became imperative that the United States be directly consulted as to their most advantageous distribution in the common cause. The desire of the conference is that the many nations at war with Germany should act as a single nation and that all the widely scattered war zones should be considered as parts of a single front.

Distributing the Liberty Loan

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announces that the total subscription to the second Liberty Loan amounted to $4,617,532,300. Since this was in excess of the required minimum of $3,000,000,000, only 50 per cent of the oversubscription will be accepted. All subscriptions for sums varying from $50 to $50,000 will be accepted in full. Those who applied for bonds in excess of the latter sum will have to be content with the acceptance of a percentage of their subscription above that figure, varying from 90 per cent for applications amounting to less than $100,000 to a little more than 40 per cent for sums exceeding $50,000,000. This system of allotment is designed to favor the small subscriber and prevent undue concentration of bond holdings. The first Liberty Loan was distributed in a similar way, with the difference that only the required minimum of $2,000,000,000 was accepted and the entire amount of oversubscription, instead of half of it, was distributed among the subscribers.

The second Liberty Loan was taken by 9,400,000 men and women; a democratic distribution unparalleled in the history of American finance. By the two loans thus far issued to finance the war, we have become for the first time a nation of bondholders. Every one of the twelve Federal Reserve districts into which the country is divided exceeded its minimum allotment. New York did best, with an oversubscription of 72 per cent, but Richmond was a good second. These two districts were the only ones to exceed their assigned maximum. Dallas, with the lowest subscription of any of the districts, exceeded its minimum by the safe margin of 4 per cent. It is evident that no section of the United States has the slightest hesitation in giving financial support to the Government and the war.

Government Tithes the Coal

Fuel Administrator Garfield has announced his decision to commandeer in the public interest ten per cent of the total coal output of the country. The power to take such action is conferred upon the Federal Government by the food control law. The amount of coal affected by this order is placed at about 60,000,000 tons, including both anthracite and bituminous. From this big Federal "coal pile" will be supplied the emergency needs of the nation, especially in respect to sustaining the essential war industries. In addition to tithing the mine output the Government will increase the available supply by seizing stocks held by hoarders who are keeping coal from the market with the object of forcing up prices.

The Fuel Administration has authorized jobbers and wholesalers who had made early contracts to sell at a margin of fifteen per cent above the contract cost. Under previous regulations they were permitted to sell only at a fixed margin above the mine price fixed by the Government, which would in many cases have meant a loss where high prices at the mine had existed prior to the intervention of the Government. State food administrators are authorized to fix local price rates for retail coal dealers, subject to the overruling authority of the Federal Fuel Administration. The advice is given to assign the profit allowed to the retailer on a flat value basis rather than a percentage basis, as the latter method would give the less efficient dealer with higher costs a larger actual profit than other dealers.

Election Day Results

No general trend of opinion can be discovered from the results of the elections held in different parts of the United States on November 6. While New York City went overwhelmingly Democratic, the state Assembly remained Republican and the Republicans won many elections in the upstate cities besides electing their candidate for the Attorney Generalship, the only important state office which was filled this year by the voters of New York. In Massachusetts, Governor McCall and his associates on the state ticket were returned by a large majority. Elections in New Jersey resulted in a Republican Senate and Assembly. Manchester, New Hampshire, chose a Democratic city administration for the first time in over forty years; and the Republicans elected the Mayor of Louisville, Kentucky, which has been Democratic for ten years. In Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Republicans were sent to Congress. In Philadelphia the

Republican machine won by a narrow margin over the ticket of the "Town Meeting" party, in spite of the fact that accusations of conspiracy to murder rested on the bosses of the Republican machine and that many regular Republicans, including Senator Penrose, gave their support to the reformers. In a number of Pennsylvania cities mayors were elected on non-partizan tickets; among them Archibald Johnston, vice-president of the Bethlehem Steel Company and now first Mayor of the consolidated city of Bethlehem.

If it is hard to discover from the scattered returns any general gain or loss for the Republican and Democratic parties, it is equally hard to estimate aright the strength of socialism. As an offset to their gains in New York City, the Socialists met crushing defeat in Chicago, where a Fusion judicial ticket was chosen by a heavy majority over the Socialist candidates. In Dayton, Ohio, Fusion candidates captured the city commission in spite of the great local strength of the Socialists. In every contest the Socialists made their fight on the issue of immediate peace, attracting to their number many pacifists and pro-Germans who had never before been associated with the party and who had no belief in the principles of socialism. This fact made the Socialist vote an excellent barometer of the anti-war sentiment of the nation.

Prohibition was an issue in many cities and in the states of Ohio and New Mexico. In both states the "drys" seem to be successful, tho in Ohio the contest was extremely close.

The Tiger Triumphs The Mayor of New York City for the next four years will be John F. Hylan, the Democratic nominee. Judge Hylan not only succeeded in obtaining the office for which he was candidate, but he carried with him to victory the entire city ticket. The Democrats of New York have elected their candidates for Mayor, Controller, President of the Board of Aldermen, the Borough Presidents of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, and most of the minor offices in each of the boroughs. Tammany has captured every vote on the Board of Estimate, which is responsible for the municipal budget, and has secured a safe majority of the Board of Aldermen.

One of the most interesting features of the municipal campaign was the strong showing made by Morris Hillquit, the Socialist nominee. Judge Hylan obtained nearly 300,000 votes; almost twice the number obtained by Mayor Mitchel, his nearest rival. Mr. Hillquit was a good third with over 140,000. In none of the boroughs did the Socialist candidate fail to give Mayor Mitchel a close race for second place, and in The Bronx he gained a distinct lead over his Fusion rival. The other candidates on the Socialist ticket polled a strong vote, tho none did so well as Mr. Hillquit, and several of the party were elected to the Assembly and to the city Board of Aldermen. Mr. Bennett, the regular Republican candidate, was an exceedingly poor fourth, with little more than one-third as many votes as were obtained by Mayor Mitchel. Outside the borough of Brooklyn, where his local popularity helped him to make a fair showing, Mr. Bennett was not a factor at all; and if his entire vote had been added to that of Mayor Mitchel the Democratic candidate would still have been victorious.



Press Illustrating

CANADA'S ENVOY HERE

Instead of dealing with Canadian affairs thru the British Ambassador, Washington has now a direct representative from Canada, Mr. J. D. Hazen



© G. V. Buck

THE CHAMPION AVIATOR NOW

A Canadian, Major Bishop of the British Royal Flying Corps, holds the record for successful air fighting. In 110 airplane battles he has brought down forty-seven German planes

New York Trusts the Women The success of the woman suffrage amendment to the New York constitution attracted as widespread attention in the rest of the country as the result of the municipal election in New York City. In 1915 equal suffrage was defeated on referendum in the city and "up state" as well. This year nearly every part of the state went for suffrage by comfortable margins. Greater New York favored the equal franchise by a majority of more than 92,000; a majority to which every borough contributed.

The joy of woman suffragists over the victory in New York was modified by defeats in Indiana and Ohio. In Ohio the partial or "Presidential" suffrage which had been granted by the state legislature was lost when submitted to referendum. A few days before election the Supreme Court of Indiana declared the statute permitting women to vote for Presidential electors contrary to the state constitution, on the ground that by constitutional definition voters were "male citizens." The precedent of Indiana may cause litigation to test the laws of other "Presidential suffrage" states, such as Illinois, North Dakota, Nebraska, Michigan, Rhode Island and (as regards primary elections) Arkansas. Complete equal suffrage now exists in Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, California, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, Montana, Kansas, New York and Alaska.

Segregation Held Illegal Louisville, Kentucky, enacted in 1914 a race segregation ordinance forbidding persons of either the white or the black race from moving into residence blocks in which a majority of the inhabitants were of the opposite color. This ordinance was tested in the state courts, but was not finally decided until the Supreme Court, in a unanimous opinion handed down on November 5, declared it contrary to the Constitution of the United States and so invalid. The argument had been advanced that race segregation would prevent rioting. "Desirable as this is and important as is the preservation of the public peace," so ran the opinion, "this aim cannot be accomplished by laws or ordinances which deny rights created or protected by the Federal Constitution." The court admitted that laws providing for race segregation in public conveyances and in public schools had been upheld, provided that equal facilities were given to both races, but denied that the case in question was a parallel one and hence justified by these precedents. The decision in the case of the Louisville ordinance will probably nullify similar ordinances now in force in many southern cities.

DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY

BY KUNO FRANCKE

CURATOR OF THE GERMANIC MUSEUM AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

The American people, together with every other free people of their Allies, are profoundly interested in the question whether the German people will emerge from the Great War still blind worshipers of autocracy or awakened believers in democracy. Will Germany become a Republic? What will be the fate of the Hohenzollern? Who can say? In the following article Professor Kuno Francke sets forth the reasons for his somewhat paradoxical hope that the war will make of Germany a "republic not in name but in fact." We comment editorially on this hope on another page.—THE EDITOR.

IN this discussion of the possibility of a republic in Germany, I shall purposely avoid the issues involved in the world war and confine myself to questions of inner German politics.

In the abstract, there seem to be no reasons why a German republic should not be eminently successful. Indeed there are a number of reasons why the republican experiment would seem to have a particularly bright prospect of success in Germany.

The German school system has brought about an exceptionally high state of education among all classes and has to an exceptional degree fitted the masses for intellectual activity and for practical tasks of many kinds. The German school system is essentially democratic, that is, it opens up the avenues of intellectual training to every talent from whatever rank of society, and it brings together in the *Gymnasia* and *Realschulen* the son of the butcher and the son of the nobleman not only as fellow pupils, but as comrades in sport also. While in a conspicuous manner cultivating intellectual aristocracy, it does not cultivate social exclusiveness. There are indeed no schools in Germany which, like Eton or Rugby and our own fashionable private schools, aim chiefly at educating gentlemen. Even the schools most closely adhering to the traditional classical curriculum aim above all to train effective members of the professions needed in public life and effective servants of the state.

THE German military system has imbued the whole German people beyond most other peoples with a sense of public responsibility and the duty of each and all to place service to the community above private interests. The discipline of the German army, inexorable as it is, is not a deadening brute force, but on the contrary an agency for self-exertion and common emulation in developing individual capacity. It has made the average German quick, alert, daring as well as circumspect and painstaking; it has hightened the sense of individual dignity of the common man; it has increased and strengthened the national characteristic of soberness, economy, and thrift. And the whole army organization, with its single-minded attention to public needs, has found many counterparts in other spheres of public life.

German parliamentary life has been exceptionally free from the evils of class monopoly or private graft. Even where, as in Prussia and Saxony, the suffrage for the state legislatures is based on class distinctions and property qualifications, the practical work of these state legislatures has on the whole been for the common good and for widely spread popular prosperity. The Prussian progressive income tax, for instance, preceded the establishment of an income tax in Massachusetts by more than a decade. And it should not be forgotten—as it often is—that the parliamentary system of the German Empire makes a parliament elected on the basis of universal manhood suffrage a necessary factor in all federal legislation and in all appropriation of money for federal purposes. Besides, a considerable number of state legislatures, including those of Bavaria and Alsace-Lorraine, are based, like the German Parliament, upon the principle of universal manhood suffrage; and in the near future this will undoubtedly be the case in all German states. The constantly increasing influence of the Socialist party in all these parliamentary bodies is a guarantee that the weight of parliamentary opinion in Germany will be increasingly on the popular side. Here, then, is another foundation wall, and a very solid one, for the structure of a possible German republic.

Moreover, German civil administration is to a very large extent even now based upon essentially republican principles. It would indeed be hard to find better examples of genuine republicanism than in the governmental record of the German cities. I am not thinking so much of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, the old Hanseatic towns, which are republics even in name, as of the vast number of cities, great and small, all over Germany which, altho integral parts of monarchical states have a community life so independent and self-governing that they may indeed be called model schools for good and effective citizenship. One could not well conceive of a more solid type or a safer practical exponent of republicanism than the average householder in these cities. He sees before his eyes the striking results of a city administration by experts, enlightened, progressive, actuated not by party motives but by objective consideration of the city's needs. He feels proud of communal achievements, the absence of slums, the general cleanliness of the streets even in the poorest districts, the effectiveness of intelligent building regulations, the thoroness of city hygiene, the care bestowed upon respectable and instructive amusements for all classes, and many other such evidences of good government. And he is not inclined to think lightly of the capable bureaucracy which is managing the city's affairs. At the same time, he knows full well that this bureaucracy has been elected by him; that he exercizes thru the common council an effective supervision over it; that, in other words, he is part of the sovereign people which has relegated large powers of long duration to its functionaries only because they can serve the people best by assuming large responsibilities. In all this it is easy to see conditions and states of mind which are extremely favorable to the growth of durable republican institutions.

Finally, industrial life has led in Germany to a remarkably large number of voluntary associations of a coöperative character which again offer unusual opportunities for training the people in public organization and public service. I refer in particular to the Socialist trade unions and coöperative societies and to the farmers' productive associations, the activities of all of which have indeed made the community spirit one of the dominant factors in the daily life of the German masses and have nearly eliminated the detached efforts of isolated individuals from the struggle for existence.

All these phenomena seem to point to a republic as the ultimate form of German national life. If I nevertheless do not believe in the likelihood or the desirability of a radical upheaval in the political constitution of Germany, it is for the reason that the monarchy has been intertwined with all or nearly all the republican tendencies of which I have spoken.

WHAT has made Germany great during the last generations is this very intertwining of monarchical leadership and socialized popular activity. It is the monarchy, in particular the Prussian monarchy, which has rendered education popular in Germany and has made intellectual striving a striking feature of German national character. It is the monarchy which has given to Germany a national army which, in spite of undeniable autocratic blemishes of the officers' caste, has bound the German people together as no other institution has done and has created a democracy of service perhaps unparalleled in history. It is the monarchy which in the conflict of parliamentary parties has consistently held the governmental policy to a middle line of non-partisan compromise between these conflicting interests, upholding the common good as the supreme guide in all legislation. It is the monarchy which thru a highly trained, enlightened, and public-spirited class of expert functionaries has made the German civil service a model of popular usefulness and has given to German city administration in particular its sted- [*Continued on page 337*

THE GREAT ADVENTURE

FROM HOME LETTERS WRITTEN IN CAMP AND AT THE FRONT

THE INDEPENDENT has never had a pleasanter task than the examination of the soldiers' letters which our readers sent in response to our request in the issue of September 29 that those who were fortunate enough to have correspondents among the men fighting under the American flag in the cause of humanity share with the rest of us interesting descriptive bits from "the letter home." In printing extracts from a few of the letters which you have generously shared, we wish to express our sincere regret that necessary limitations of space have forbidden us even to quote from the majority of those which we have received, many of them so interesting that selection was almost an impossibility. We have in every case omitted the names and addresses of our correspondents and every detail of military information that could conceivably be of use to an enemy or arouse the suspicion of a censor. You must therefore think of the boys whose letters we here publish not as particular individuals but as types of the true American soldier; men whose courage, kindliness, humor and matter-of-fact devotion to the daily task prove them to be worthy comrades to your own husband, son or brother.

The impulse of patriotism makes nothing of distance; perhaps it is even keener in a far country than at home. At all events, this is how an American aviator, who enlisted while in South Africa, looked at the matter:

I arrived here an American, a very ardent, staunch American for twenty-four hours a day, and I was and still am an American. I had many difficult positions, and many occasions to take serious offense, which I did not do because I could quite appreciate the standpoint of these people who were making every sacrifice for an ideal, and, after all, what is finer than to battle for an ideal? You can see by what I have written that immediately a man leaves his own shores, his nationality becomes a most vital thing, instead of an accepted fact — a something he takes for granted.

I was in Pretoria on business the day war was declared. . . . I was told on my arrival in Johannesburg of the excitement here. A huge crowd had gathered outside the consul's office and there was much cheering and speechmaking. As if by magic the American flag appeared everywhere. The next day steps were taken to organize a South African American corps. It fell thru because the consul could not recognize it officially and because there were only five Americans of military age. Of course, I handed in my name to the American consul as being quite ready to do my bit. You could expect a son of yours to do that . . . when the honor and position of my country in South Africa rested one-fifth on my shoulders.



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THE first Americans serving at the front were, of course, the men of the Red Cross. We have received several letters from members of the American Ambulance Service. Let us quote a vivid pen picture from one of them:

Picture me here, if you will, hunched up beside my flickering yellow light that jumps and fades every time the big 220s back of us go off; while underfoot the lean gray rats sniff and squeak, and outside the batteries are thundering.

There, farther back, are five blanketed figures huddled up on five stretchers slung from the ceiling by means of cloth bands—slung thus to keep the hungry, evil-eyed rats from taking a sample of finger or ear. . . .

It's a night of wonder, the air soft and cool and fragrant with the odors of the French countryside—and yet all around me the guns are pounding, and from every wood and orchard and ruin the vicious tongues of flame flash out, and the soft whush-whish of the speeding shells is overhead.

What a sight! Those ever-flashing guns; the crash and thunder of them; the explosion of the German shells falling in front of us. And there, just ahead, the rockets shooting up in wavering lines of fire, while the star-shells hang like ghost lanterns, shedding their sickly, greenish radiance over No Man's Land.

But war is not all pyrotechnics and slaughter. Another ambulance worker gives us an equally good description of the dull, daily routine which makes up nine-tenths of the soldier's life:

The kind of parade one does see, one comes upon at almost any time of the day or night, on any road. We will be driving along, perhaps at night. If in convoy, we will see the car ahead move out a little nearer the right hand side of the road and maybe go a little slower. Then we begin to pass them—men marching in the same direction maybe—stragglers first, men with walking sticks and rifle slung across a shoulder with the innumerable canteens, musettes, etc., which are strapped across each shoulder, and the pack on top of that.

It is very dusty; men do not like the camions. They cannot breathe. It is dumb work—just plugging.

As one comes up the column the men—the line of backs—look all the same. They turn their heads to the light and look up from below, wondering who it is. Some of them may yell something. Is it far?

They know it is; and care not. It isn't worth while. They are just serving. It is for France. We always wonder what they think. Heaven knows how they stick to it.

Up to the trenches! Days and nights in dust. Dust. Then their turn in the trenches. They are going back "en repos"—coming out of the utterly desolate region, little by little seeing more signs of life—marching mainly at night, resting by day perhaps. It is only a few hours' walk to the trenches of the first line from the best of "repos" camps. Routes are circuitous tho. There are a good many soldiers, so that "en repos" may mean far to the rear, or just a few hours behind the lines.

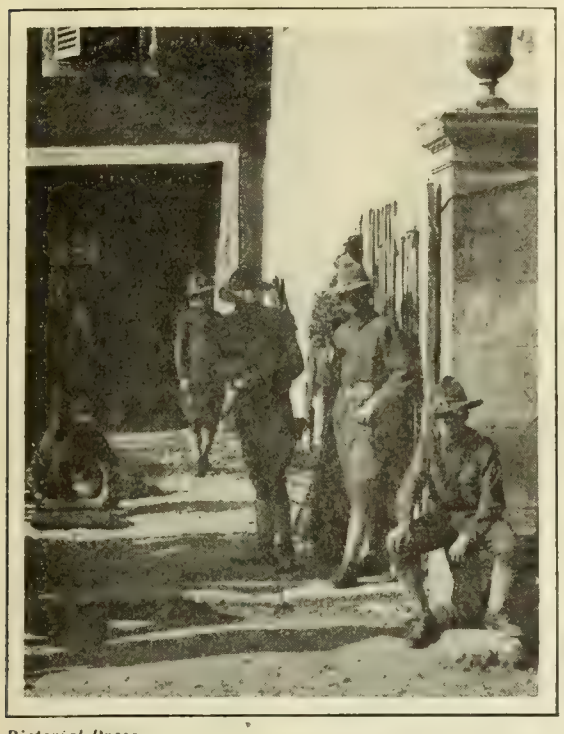


International Film

Ambulance men were the first Americans at the front—these boys have served since 1914

An American engineer, who has also been under fire, describes the part of France laid waste by the Germans during their great retreat:

We are well inside the original German front in a town where the only thing left standing is the big crucifix which stood at the en-



Pictorial Press

"En repos" behind the trenches in France

trance of the town, and a few trees over the cemetery. As far as the eye can see there is nothing but absolute desolation which the Hun left in his retreat last April. The old men and women he sent back to Germany to work for him—the young women he took with his army, and still has unless they are dead. Airships are as common around here as robins at home. There is a fight within easy view of us in the air most every day and it is rather exciting to watch the shells bursting around the machines altho we have as yet to see one hit. Big guns booming is absolutely no attraction to us now as we have been lulled to sleep by them every night since landing here. After dark it is a wonderful sight to watch the combination of signal lights, star-shells, both English and German, which are all plainly visible from where we are camped.

PERSONAL narratives of dangers undergone are rare in these letters, but we think that our readers will agree that this young ambulance man had an experience worth relating:

We thought ourselves real vets and able to tell just about when a shell would burst and didn't run so much. One time I got fooled, tho. I was washing in the mouth of the abri where there was a pump and a small stone trough. I heard a shell coming but did not think it would explode very near. On she came screeching and on I went washing. Zowie! she exploded about thirty yards away and a piece of shrapnel came whinnying along, honestly, within a foot of my face, and plopped into the trough. After that I kept my head and neck in the abri. I have that piece of shrapnel in my watch pocket.

Nothing else happened until the evening and then I saw a thrilling sight. About five Bosche planes were hovering over the trenches and shrapnel was bursting all around. All of a sudden we heard the French guns snapping away and we saw a plane give a sudden swerve, hesitate, and then begin to fall like a sparrow with a broken wing. I was all tense and as you may know nearly lost my jaw from keeping my mouth so wide open. It was a thrilling sight and only half a mile from us.

If we should go to France what should we see? This is the natural query of the civilian, sated with laconic cablegrams from the front, articles on strategy, war maps and other dry, unimaginative summaries of the progress of the world conflict. Let our correspondents picture the war zone for us:

The depots, stables, camion stations, hospitals, aviation grounds are everywhere spread out over the whole country, and even the woods are full of soldiers, living in tiny little shacks of wood and canvas. It must appear from a "bird's eye" view as an ant-hill looks to us—moving objects swarming back and forth, busy always, nothing lying idle, each object with some burden, quite intent upon its work. And then on the road: French poilus in their blue coats and steel helmets march past with guns and packs on their backs, and some funny little Chinamen from northern India leave off shoveling rocks and patter out of the road. And in the field right at the side some German prisoners in their grayish green uniforms and little hats with red bands slouch along with picks and shovels. An officer passes by in the back of a limousine, dignified and drest as tho on parade.

Further on, at the station, you run into first a Belgian, then a French Moroccan, then an Indian with his turban, later some Englishmen, an American officer, some troops from Egypt—black as ink—until one thinks the whole world must be represented in that little crowd around the train. It seems like a romance, that there should be anything great enough to bring together so many strange peoples to work side by side for a cause, it speaks a great promise for Internationalism.

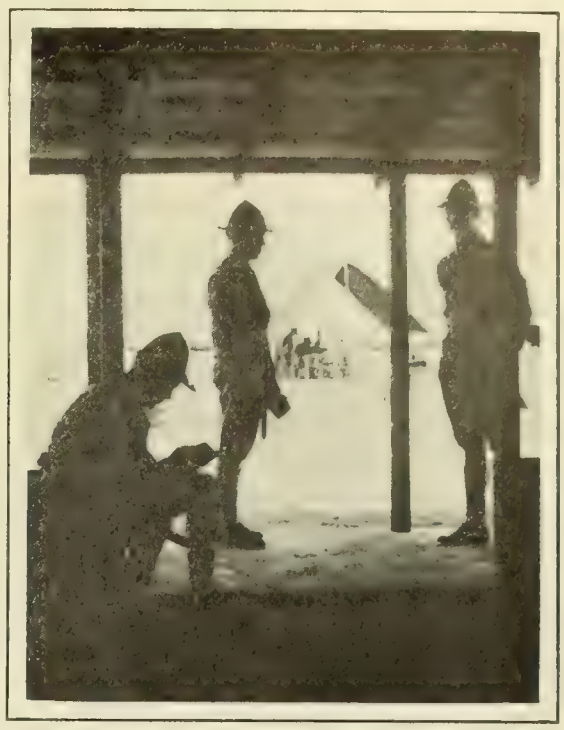
HONORS come to these boys, but they take them very modestly and usually cover their glory with a barrage of badinage. One young American thus describes the bestowal of the much prized "Croix de Guerre":

We were standing in line with a company of French soldiers from one of our leading regiments at 4 o'clock. Then a long, uncomfortable wait for the general. Finally the bugles sounded again and the general approached, a strong, confident man with a kindly face. . . . He showed the greatest consideration when he said in English, "I am happy to give you this cross." Then he spoke in French, shook hands and said: "Bien Merite." Then he put his arm around my neck and being a short man I was obliged to stoop while he kissed me on both cheeks. I had met General H. before and have pleasant memories of the way in which he kidded me about my French.



Press Illustrating

Digging in—it's toughening work



Pach Photo News

A rookies' camp somewhere in U. S. A.

The letters from the training camps naturally contain less that is striking and picturesque than those from the men on foreign service, but they have, perhaps, an even wider appeal since few Americans as yet are actually at the front, while nearly all of us know somebody who will be there in a few months if the war continues. The boys in camp make light of their hardships and much of their pleasures and they find an infinity of ways to spend what little leisure time is allowed to them. This is from an artilleryman in the regular army:

Not long ago our captain said that if I could save money out of the mess we could spend it for a smoker, or what is known with you as a stag, similar to the ones the Y. M. C. A. has. But to have a stag one must have a bonfire, and we are located six miles from town in the middle of a big, barren field, free from vegetation and infested with dust. However, one night I was taking a pleasure ride when I ran into about an acre of boxes over beyond the National Army camp. So I got some wagons and we collected four big wagon loads. At all past army stags they have had beer and none of the old timers thought we could make a success out of it without that. But with the help of the mess sergeant we froze 25 gallons of ice cream and the cooks baked cake enough for 360 men. The regimental band came and played for the sake of all the ice cream they could eat, and we also got a small orchestra from one of the other batteries.

It was a great success from start to finish. When we started, our bonfire was so large nearly the whole regiment came around to see what was doing. The band played, the men yelled and we let everybody know that A Battery was alive and kicking. We had boxing matches galore, pulled off a whole lot of stunts, tossed men about fifteen feet high in a big tarpaulin, had tugs of war and a dozen other things. . . . B Battery is going to play us in a football game this coming Thursday, which is Field Day and a holiday for us. The regimental coach has disbanded his team and is coaching Battery B to see if they can't beat us, because the officers say the regiment can't do anything till A Battery is put back into its place. Not only do the men come out for practise when I ask them, but they (Continued on page 339

"OH, SAY, CAN YOU SEE?"

BY HENRY T. FINCK

MUSICAL CRITIC OF THE NEW YORK EVENING POST

AN amusing anecdote is related about Wassily Safonoff. When that eminent Russian was conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra he went back to Europe every summer, as most musicians did before the war, America being considered the better place to earn money and Europe to spend it. He suffered much from seasickness, and on one of the trips he was lying on his steamer chair looking very pale and unhappy. Suddenly he heard Mrs. Fritz Kreisler, who was standing near him, humming the Russian national hymn. "For heaven's sake," exclaimed the suffering conductor, "don't sing that, or I shall have to get on my feet."

That air is no longer the Russian national hymn, because its words glorify the dethroned Czar. This is most unfortunate, because musically it is the most inspired of all national hymns, and it is to be hoped that, rather than discard the song permanently, the Russians will provide it with a new text, reflecting republican sentiment.

OUR own national hymn has become within the last few days a first-page and editorial subject in the newspapers, and the chief topic of conversation in musical circles, all because Dr. Karl Muck did not conduct it at a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Providence. He had been requested to conduct it, either before or after his program, by the presidents of nine local women's clubs, but their joint message was ignored on the ground that the subscribers themselves had not asked for "The Star Spangled Banner."

The manager of the Boston Orchestra refused to sell tickets at the last moment, for fear, perhaps, that individuals might enter prepared to make a demonstration against the Prussian conductor. Major Henry L. Higginson, who created this orchestra and put aside a million dollars for its maintenance, tho a staunch patriot, sided with his conductor, going so far as to declare that he would disband the orchestra and sell Symphony Hall in Boston if the public clamor for the performance by it of "The Star Spangled Banner" continued. On his return to Boston Dr. Muck aggravated matters by declaring that the Symphony Orchestra was "a classical musical organization," not "a military band or a ballroom orchestra." "To ask us to play 'The Star Spangled Banner' is embarrassing. It is almost an insult."

Nevertheless, he did conduct this anthem at the Friday concert in Symphony Hall and then placed his resignation in the hands of Major Higginson, who, in announcing it to the audience, declared that "to lose him would be a calamity. The matter rests with me. It will have my earnest consideration."

The whole thing was in extremely bad taste. The trouble with Major Higginson is that extravagant praise of the organization created by him has evidently made him look on it as a thing apart from and above everything else of its kind, and above criticism of any kind. He has found out his mistake, for the press has been practically unanimous in censuring the attitude of the Boston Orchestra. As a matter of fact there are half a dozen orchestras in this country quite as "classical" as the Boston band, and at least one of them, the New York Philharmonic, is in some respects superior to it. Its leader, Josef Stransky, is an Austrian subject, a Bohemian, yet he cheerfully conducted the anthem of the country which has welcomed him so cordially and given him profitable employment. So did Walter Damrosch (who was born in Prussia, but is now an ardent American) at the first concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra. So did Dr. Kunwald of Cincinnati, and the conductors of all the leading orchestras in the country.

While one cannot but rejoice that this foolish attempt of the Boston Orchestra to evade a national custom has failed dismally, one cannot but feel that the playing of our national anthem at *every* symphony concert thruout the season would be a little trying. Not that this anthem is musically contemptible, as "Yankee Doodle" for instance would be. As music, "The Star Spangled Banner," while inferior to the Russian and Austrian national hymns, is not at all bad—far better than "The Watch on the Rhine." Its best setting, in part, is in Puccini's "Madama Butterfly," where some delightful effects are achieved with it. But it is not well to flaunt patriotism and make it a matter of mere routine which may become irksome and thus create the opposite of the effect desired. In our theaters there are not a few spectators, who, tho patriots, resent getting on their feet so often. Others feel that the cheap shows they witness are hardly a proper background for the performance of a patriotic air.

WHEN Theodore Roosevelt heard about Dr. Muck's action he declared that "any man who refuses to play 'The Star Spangled Banner' in this time of national crisis should be forced to pack up and return to the country he came from." Perhaps Dr. Muck would not be unwilling to do so and return to Berlin as Hofkapellmeister of the Kaiser, who holds him in special esteem. Should he decide to leave us, who is there to take his place? How about Ossip Gabrilowitsch, or Leopold Stokowski? Three American names also might be considered: Frank Van der Stucken, Victor Herbert, Henry Hadley. But this is idle speculation. The latest report from Boston is that Major Higginson takes all the blame on himself. He now declares that Dr. Muck never refused to conduct our anthem, and that he will meekly do it wherever the orchestra plays.

Thus this regrettable incident is closed. It is to be feared, however, that it has had an unfortunate effect in New York, for it was followed promptly by the announcement that no operas in German would be given at the Metropolitan this season. This came as a surprize, for the management had retained all of the German singers except Gadski and Goritz, and announced the usual Wagner repertory. The whole thing was thrashed out last spring, when all the New York daily newspapers had editorials approving of Mr. Gatti-Casazza's policy, on the ground that there was no connection between opera and the Prussian militarism we are bent on exterminating. Why, then, this sudden change of face?

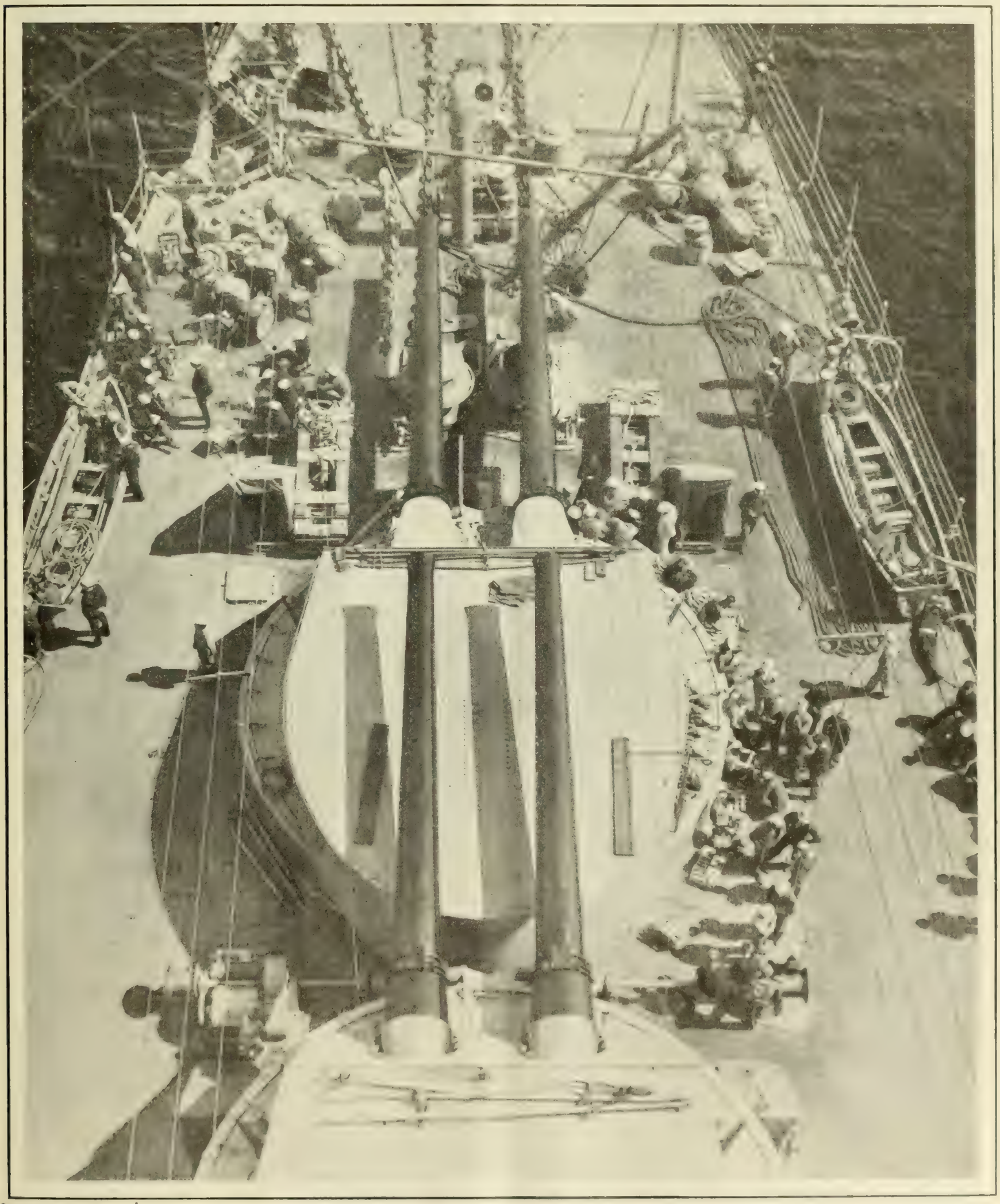
IT is no secret that among the influential directors of the Metropolitan there are some who have never wanted German opera at that house for the simple reason that it bores them. They have reluctantly submitted to its sway because, even with Caruso and Farrar, opera cannot be made to pay without Wagner, whose operas always receive more performances than those of any Italian or French composer. These directors, it is surmised, saw their chance and by a flank movement, overthrew the repertory at a critical moment. The reason advanced—that our tolerance of opera in German would make the Teutons think we were divided in sentiment—is absurd. We shall simply be accused of chauvinism and narrow-mindedness. The Germans themselves have not banished French or Italian opera; in Frankfort, for instance, "Aïda" and "Rigoletto" were sung last month. In Paris, it is true, the name of the Rue Richard Wagner has been changed to that of a French composer, Alberic Magnard, a victim of the war. But in London the Wagner nights at the Promenade Concerts are as popular as ever and Wagner operas have been produced in several English cities since the war began.

It is particularly stupid to banish the operas of Wagner, because he himself was as anti-Prussian as a French general. Were he alive he would be a leader of the revolution which is bound to come; he was exiled eleven years for taking part in one revolution; and to Mathilde Wesendonck he wrote in April, 1859:

"It is interesting that, upon an outbreak between Germany and France, I should be seeking refuge in the enemy's country. I am much afraid of losing all my patriotism, and being secretly delighted if the Germans receive another sound thrashing. Bonapartism is an acute, a passing ailment for the world—but German-Austrian reactionism a chronic, an abiding one."

New York City

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



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ALL HANDS AT WORK

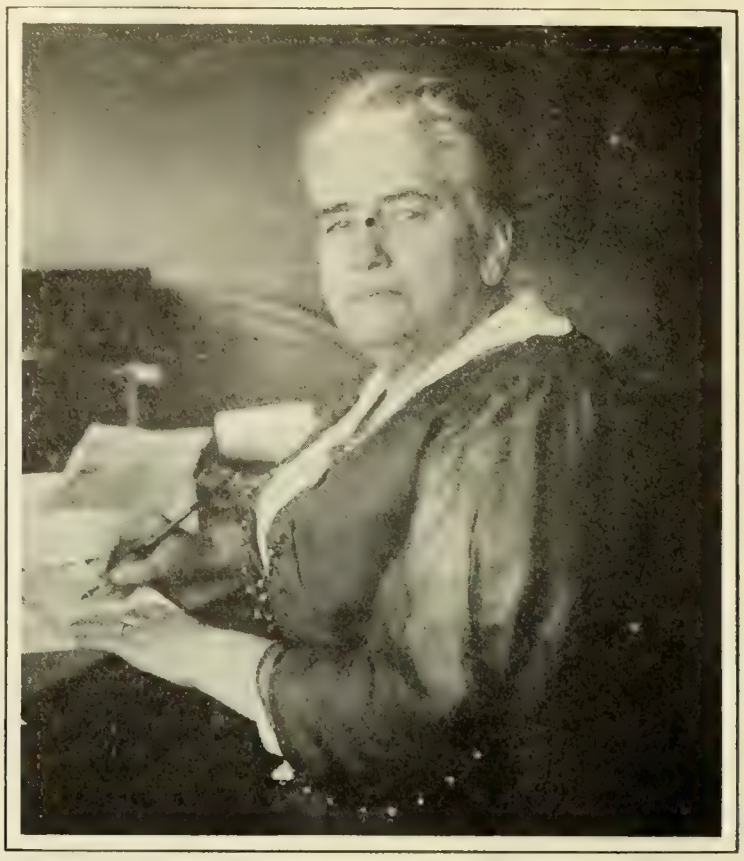
A United States dreadnaught at her task of planting mines—there are two piles of them on deck near the rail on either side



MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

2,000,000 MORE WOMEN VOTERS

The success of the woman suffrage amendment in New York is a big step forward in the campaign to give women everywhere an equal vote with men. The suffrage map of North America, published on another page, is graphic information as to its recent spread. The photographs here are of the two women who have done most to win suffrage in the United States



DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW



© Underwood & Underwood — *Press Illustrating*

NEW YORK'S LAST PLEA FOR SUFFRAGE

Twenty thousand women marched up Fifth Avenue carrying suffrage petitions signed by over a million women in New York State



WHEN THE SOLDIERS AREN'T DRILLING

The community Y. M. C. A. at Chattanooga leads in providing recreation for the soldiers off duty—magazines, books, music and "eats"



MUSIC HATH CHARMS

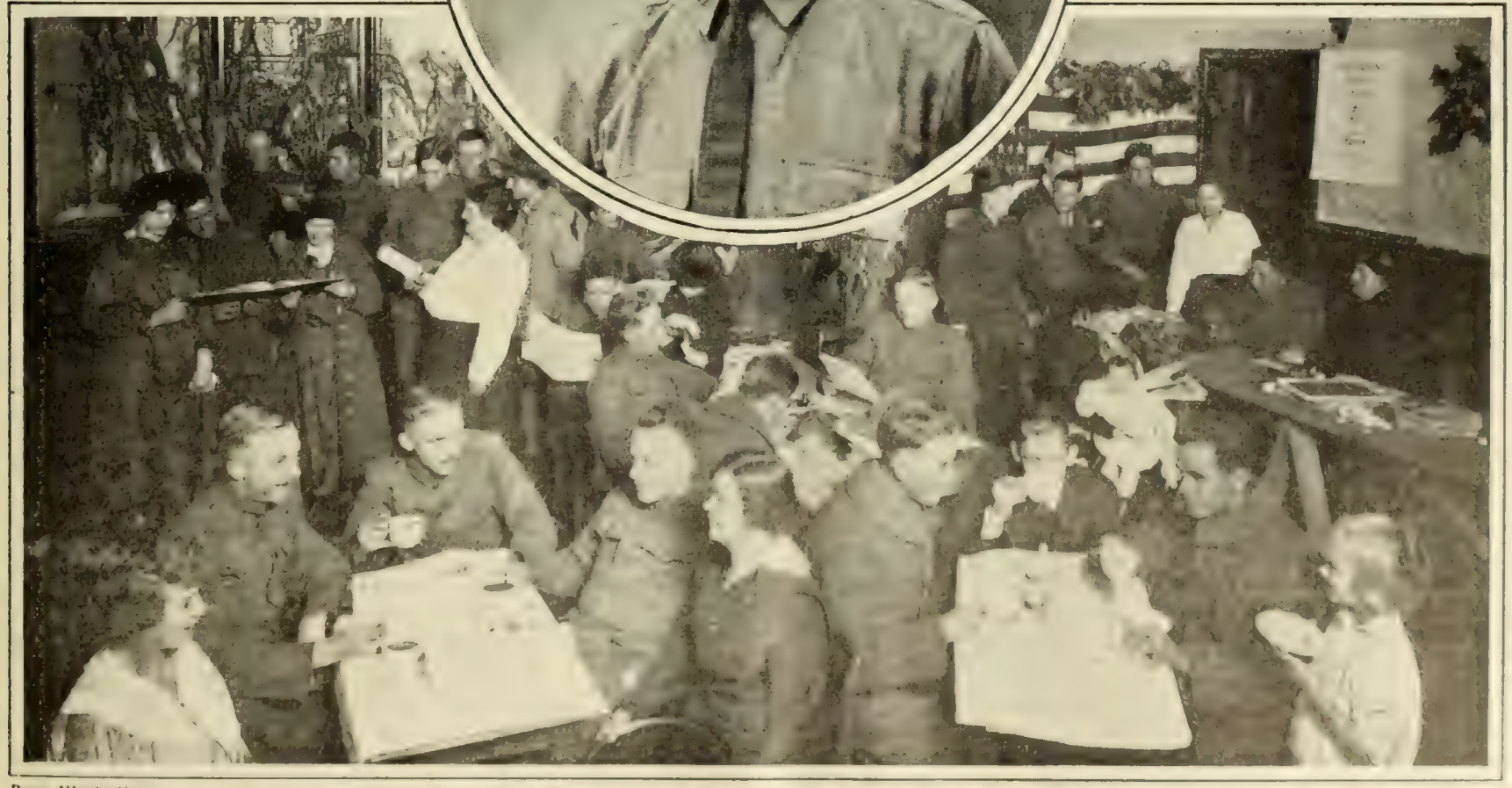
The songs are filling in a gap while the men wait. "When a feller needs a friend" expresses the sentiments of the man at the right who hasn't any Y. M. C. A. to go to





ARMY STRATEGY

A rookie marshalling his forces for a victorious drive—on the checker board. The Chattanooga Y. M. C. A. provides this room where the men can smoke and talk and play



Press Illustrating

THE CHURCH HAS A SHARE IN ENTERTAINING

***All kinds of fun at an old-fashioned Hallowe'en social given** by the young people in one of the churches near a training camp*

NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO BUSINESS, PERSONAL AND NATIONAL EFFICIENCY, CONDUCTED IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EFFICIENCY AND THE EFFICIENCY SOCIETY

UNCLE SAM'S WAR-MADE INDUSTRIES

BY DONALD WILHELM

AUTHOR OF "THE ONLY WAY"

NATIONAL efficiency, like national preparedness—so we Americans began to discern clearly about the time that two Hohenzollern torpedoes leaped out of the night and found their mark in the Lusitania and in the hearts of a hundred women and children—is of various kinds. There is one kind that is piracy. But there is another kind—*real* national efficiency—that is the handmaid of *real* national preparedness.

Real national efficiency is, in fact, virtually synonymous with *real* national preparedness. It is that which makes for progress—world progress. It is the accumulation of meritorious and constructive effort by all individuals in whole nations of people.

It has, it has had to have, much to do with munitions of war. But it has, and it has had to have, vastly more to do with traditions and devotions and innate facility and promptitude in the realization and demonstration of ability to perform constructive achievements necessary to human happiness, civilization and the things constituting civilization.

There was something all wrong, thus, in the fact that the Germans were, before the war, supplying America with the dyes for many of our soldier and sailor uniforms; that the Germans, in fact, were actually putting the red and the blue in our own American red-white-and-blue.

And dyes, millions of dollars' worth of them, were only the smallest part of the things that the Germans, and other nations, too, were sending us, making us pay for, making us negligent of our own *real* preparedness.

They sent knit goods, very much of them, from Saxony. Rather cheerfully we paid the Imperial German Government virtually, about two millions of dollars a year for goods even so nationally unimportant as these. They sent hides and gloves, glass, porcelain, cutlery, a thousand things more, all. "Made in Germany," right down till August 2, 1914, and the new order of things, and even thereafter they sent dyes and a few things more, via submarine.

It was not so very long after that when the Imperial German Government sent two torpedoes at the "Lusitania."

And now, very likely, the Imperial German Government wishes that it hadn't!

For those two torpedoes traced on the surface of the ocean, and in the history of the world, the setting for an important American Magna Charta that we may call Our Declaration of Industrial Independence. "In resolute manner," observed Dr. Thomas H. Norton, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, "American industry issued an economic Declaration of Independence worthy to be ranked alongside the political declaration of our great-grandfathers."

Well, we used to get many of our paints and pigments, lacquers and varnishes, from Germans; now we make all such materials ourselves.

We make our own knit goods now; in the year 1916, we *exported* twenty millions' worth.

We used to buy much cutlery from Germans. Now we make our own—and German butchers in America find it very satisfactory.

We used to send the German potash center, Strassfurt, over $17,000,000 a year. And it is in our Declaration of Industrial Independence that we shall never do that again.

For the potash industry in America needed merely to be delved into. "Potash comes from Strassfurt," we Americans long had said, as if that settled the matter, inasmuch as we were busy at things other than potash. And now the men of a new American industry say "Strassfurt can go where the Germans sent the Lusitania, for we are making in America more and more potash, and very soon we shall be making more than America and the western world can use."

"But where?" the Imperial German Government, doubting, wishing it had not sent those torpedoes, might well ask. "And how?" The answer is that we have sources of potash so huge that all the Kaiser's horses and all the Kaiser's men could not exhaust them in half a century's work.

It is in superabundance in kelp, or seaweed, on both our coasts, and on both of them huge industries are busy moving and reaping it. And reaping is about all that is necessary. An aquatic reaper, in other words, or a hundred of them, goes out into the ocean along our Pacific littoral, mows and reaps a harvest that Nature repeatedly supplies in unlimited quantity. This is dried and ground. Then it's ready for use as fertilizer, or ready for further treatment for uses innumerable, in the dyes and arts. There is a great new industry thus, with a score of factories, on the Pacific Coast.

BUT that isn't all! Providence gave America vast veins of a common rock called feldspar, vast deposits of Utah alunite, copious brine in western springs and lakes, and all these are transmutable into potash.

More than that, Americans are finding ways to gather it from the by-product of molasses distilleries, of which there are twenty-six in America. And they are recovering it from the gases of blast furnaces and from those of cement mills; making it from tobacco stems, too.

And America needed nitrogen. The Army and Navy needed it—the fact that Congress appropriated $20,000,000 in 1916 to organize and establish the industry shows that. And it is important to the arts, to agriculture, even tho the kelp from the Pacific littoral, Dr. Norton says, in addition to having potash that at pre-war rates is worth $90,000,000 a year, has nitrogen also worth, to farms, $60,000,000. We are relying on Chile for the bulk of our nitrate now; yet an American chemist told me, "It would be a good thing if the Germans could cut off Chile, because we would be forced to produce—and we could!" For American scientists are busy once more conquering the air, making nitrogen by fixation of it. And forthwith there is still another industry being born, in the spirit of our Declaration, and in it is invested vast aggregates of capital.

Mr. Edison, visiting in Germany a few years back, made mental note of the fact that some evening by way of relaxation he would, in order to have his own supply of carbolic acid with which to make phonograph records, "put his mind to it," that is, to getting his own supply. When the Germans cut his supply off—and the Germans made nearly all that America used—one evening he "put his mind to it." In a few hours he was out of German bondage, in a few days he had arranged for five times the amount of benzol, a coal-tar product that he needed, and in a few weeks not only was he making all the carbolic he needed, in a small factory in Orange, but, in addition, about two thousand dollars' worth of aniline every day, besides his two thousand dollars' worth of carbolic.

IN this war we have expanded our steel industry till our capacity is two-thirds that of the entire world, which, by the way, is enough to dispel the fear of the "Yellow Peril," inasmuch as Japan can make only 500,000 tons a year, about one-one-hundred-and-fiftieth part of our production. One of the three elements of steel is coke. Making coke means, nowadays, making coal-tar products in big, smug smelters that do their work mysteriously but mightily. And these coal-tar products constituted raw material for an industrial evolution such as has never been witnessed in all the annals of industry. In other words, whereas prior to the war in some six establishments 400 Americans were manufacturing 3,300 short tons of coal-tar colors, principally from intermediates from the banks of the Rhine, the Main, the Spree, now not only are we providing colors for our gigantic textile industry with its annual output close to two thousand millions of dollars, not only are we providing colors for our vast leather, paper, ink, paint, varnish, feather, fur, woodwork, shoe-dressing industries and many others that altogether hire over two millions of workers and produce output worth far over fifteen hundred millions of dollars every year, and making an end of the enforced vacations imposed upon many industries because of lack of German dyes, but we have about one hundred and fifty firms in this industry to stay, done forever with German industrial bondage. And some of these are of the consequence of the Du Ponts, whose chemists probably saved the Allies early in the war.

But these are just a few instances of new American industries given abortive birth by the pugnacity of German Kultur.

There are other examples too numerous to chronicle altogether here, but let us select at random a few:

There is at Perth Amboy, for instance, a gigantic smelter, the first of its kind in America, to refine half of Bolivian tin, instead of depending on Europe. At Pomeroy, Ohio, at Mason City, West Virginia, and in Pennsylvania and Michigan, Americans are now producing bromine. Lanolin, or refined wool grease, for salves, ointments and emulsions, was imported into America before the war at the rate of 2,500,000 pounds a year, and the unrefined wool grease, for use in cordage factories, tanneries, etc., was imported at the rate of 12,000,000 pounds a year. Now we make it.

We paid out $580,000 a year for prussiates, in a year we reduced importation a third; now vast American plants are furnishing our supply. We imported around 8,000,000 pounds of oxalic acid, which has innumerable uses, every year; now our chemists have hazed upon sawdust and caustic alkalis and are likely soon to seize upon our western mountains of corncobs, making oxalic, all having done, incidentally, with importation of it. American chemists, noting that we imported about 90,000 tons, worth $500,000, of carbonate, chloride and dioxid which are derivatives of barite, sauntered into the depths of America and opened up immense deposits of the finest quality of barite and in two months, from Tennessee, two carloads of barium salts were fang north to chemical centers. The submarines and other factors thwarted our supply of Russian petrolatum. So Americans "put their minds to it." In short order they not only discovered a substitute quite as good as the original, but eleven or twelve improvements.

ANOTHER new industry rapidly becoming one of gigantic proportions is that for the making of aeroplanes. Figures again tell the tale: Since January 1, 1915, down to September of the present year, the aggregate of capital of new aeroplane and munition firms amounted to $303,225,000, $36,400,000 of which was for August, this year. With the aeroplane industry has been born a great family of "little industries" that are thriving lustily—industries for the making of special engine parts, for the treatment of spruce for fuselage and propellor, for the making of "dope," which is a difficult coating for the planes that has to be light, strong, resistant to water and to great and abrupt extremes of heat and cold. Likewise the munition industry gave birth to numerous "little industries." Many of these have been described, but one which is peculiarly striking came to notice in New York City labor circles, along with a scarcity of jewelers. In a word, many jewelers were discovered in East Side lofts making high wages at a new industry—notably that of making gages, which are used by the hundred in the making of guns and shells, where inspection is incessant.

It is worth pointing out that some of the rubber manufacturing companies have discovered what is for many purposes virtually as good a product as synthetic rubber could be. It is also worth note that in August of the present year nineteen new millions of capital went to ships and ship-building, which raised the total of capital turned by American firms to that work since the beginning of the war to $354,165,000. And this industry, which for America is, in a sense, new, has also bred a great many smaller "feeder" industries, for making ships' equipment, etc.

SPAGHETTI used to be *Italienne;* now the very finest qualities of it, even, are American, for the American manufacturers discovered in Durham wheat a wheat sufficiently hard to make it satisfactorily. Before Christmas, 1914, a dealer in novelties in New York City, along with not a few others, was intent on taking away from Germany her toy industry, and now in a throbbing five-story building he is demonstrating, as the others are doing, that the American public likes American toys—and exports show, indeed, that even the South African public does, also! And these manufacturers rapidly are getting patents. A mica industry has been established and it is utilizing American mica deposits. A porcelain industry is making chemical porcelains of a kind obtainable before the war only from France and Germany, both of which have kept methods and constituents secret twenty years.

Another industry is taking the business Germany had worked up in imitation Turkish rugs. Germany has long made most of our finest gloves and other leather objects; now, in Gloversville, New York, and in other centers, Americans are finishing the skins that used to be sent to Germany. We have long produced the greatest number of raw sealskins, which we sold to English furriers, and then, at an advance of 52 per cent on the cost, as an average, bought them back again—bought more than any nation whatever; now America is establishing a fur industry of the first order. Our sensitive photographic paper and many of our photographic supplies came from Germany; now we make them. Much of our fancy and filled paper and letter lithographic work came from the same source; now we make it. That is why souvenir postals are cheaper than ever before.

Hardly had August, 1914, passed when some of our watchmakers told the Department of Commerce that they could not get curved watch faces, inasmuch as their supply had come from Thuringia, in the very heart of Germany. The department passed the word to the American glass makers. In a month a satisfactory supply was forthcoming; in two months production was up and costs down—down so that prices were lower than ever. Smaller musical instruments to the value of $1,500,000 a year we imported from Germany; now we make them. We have discovered how to treat native clays effectively; we have learned how to utilize glass that Germany got from Nebraska, to turn into quartz glass that was highly resistant and high-priced because useful for test tubes, retorts, etc. We have learned how to make many kinds of laboratory utensils and laboratory apparatus and machinery. We are making our own optical glass in quantities huge enough for our increasing Army and Navy. We are making invar metal, an alloy of nickel and steel invaluable for its low coefficient of expansion. Our manganese ore and metal industry is being developed, in Virginia, Tennessee, Colorado, California.

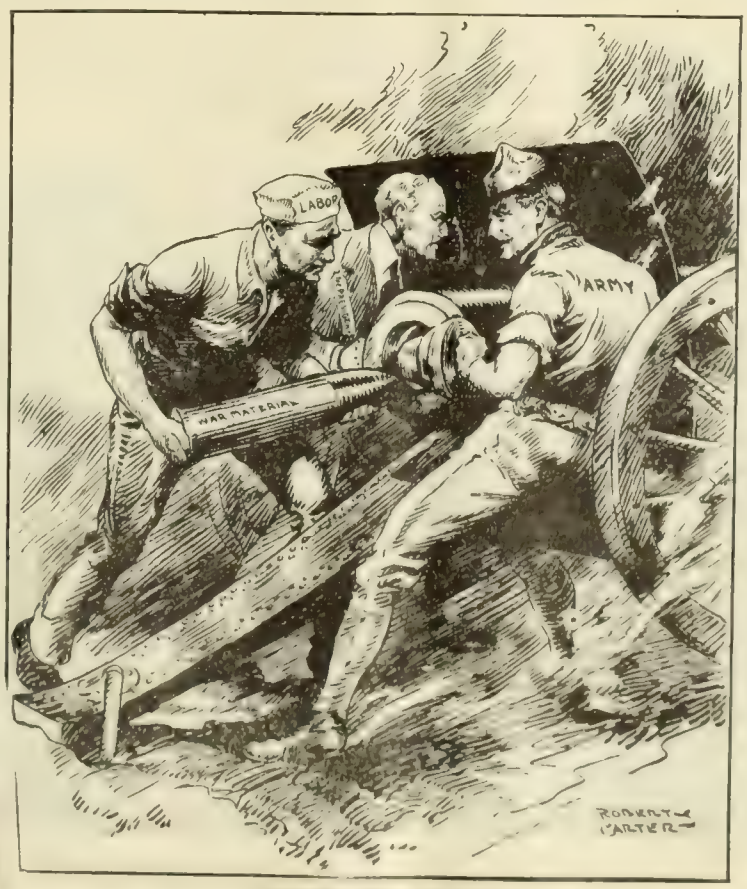
WE are making ichthyol, an Austrian pharmaceutical drug. Indeed we are making for the first time drugs without number; common, much-used aspirin—a derivative of salicylic acid to make which new works are going up in New York—is a familiar one selected almost at random. We are making chemicals, too, without number. The authorized capital of firms organized between January 1, 1915, and September 1, this year, to manufacture drugs, chemicals and dyes was $230,670,000, $13,000,000 of which was for the last August, with an indicated investment for 1917 of over $75,000,000. Already nineteen firms, with a capital of over $1,000,000, have been established. The results of this investment are reflected already in the fact that imports of drugs, chemicals and dyes are steadily becoming negligible; and exports are growing by leaps and bounds. In 1914, thus, we exported chemicals, drugs and dyes to the amount of $27,000,000; in 1917, despite shipping difficulties, we raised this amount to $185,000,000. The value of explosives jumped from $6,000,000 in 1914, to $820,000,000 in the last fiscal year; and under another heading, "other explosives" exported, amounted to $420,000,000.

There are vital lessons in all these figures and in all this evidence of a vast and comprehensive change in the economic position of America—lessons no less bitter to the Imperial German Government, one may imagine, than gratifying to the U. S. A.

In one word, America already has avenged the "Lusitania"—the army of civilian chemists and business men have attended to that, on a gigantic scale.

In another word, America has put into effect, conclusively, past all doubt, her Declaration of Industrial Independence.

One might write a book on what all this means when reflected in the future of America. It means, in one sentence, that no nation can invade us industrially and put us into bondage again—particularly since the Extra Reserve Law, approved September 8, 1916, blocks "dumping," which was Germany's weapon of subjugation, so that henceforth any attempt to sell goods below cost of production makes the seller liable to criminal action and his goods liable to confiscation. It means, in another sentence, that no nation in the world dare. [*Continued on page 351*



UNITED WE STAND



This Austin Standard Type No. 4 Building, 300 ft. x 300 ft., a 60-day building, was ready for the Nordyke & Marmon Co., Indianapolis, two weeks ahead of time. On this performance record the owner ordered another, and larger building.

Austin Standard

So far in 1917, we have buit 109 buildings
flo

Every one of these buildings has been ready for the owner *on ti*
or ahead of time.

Every building has been built within it scheduled cost.

Each building stands, and will stand i years to come, an eviden
of the high quality of Austin Constrction.



We built this building, Austin Standard No. 9 mill-type construction, 80 ft. x 308 ft., 3 stories, for the Pittsburgh Transformer Co., Pittsburgh, in 78 working-days, finishing the building proper several days ahead of schedule.

Ready for the Ov

This sureness of results in meeing your needs for fact
your equipment and material, order an Austin Fact
on time,

Owners have found this same surenessf results in retaining us to han
from start to finish, industrial building roblems of any size or kind.

With our comprehensive, well-distrilted organization we take the
sponsibilty for the successful design, onstruction and equipment of co
plete factories, power plants, etc.

"Results, not Excuses," is the slogan on the cover of our new catalog. It is worth your while to send for this if you need a new building. Write, 'phone or wire the office nearest the prospective work.

THE AUST
INDUSTRIAL BUILDE



This foundry building 120 ft. x 480 ft., for the General Electric at Schenectady, contcted for on 60 working-day schedule, was completed one week ahead of time.

Complete
uction
le"



This Building was ready for the New York Air Brake Company at Watertown, N. Y., 10 days ahead of completion schedule. Our record here brought orders for four more buildings for the same owner, all larger than this one.

Factory-Buildings

4 owners, aggregating 5,370,000 square feet of pace.

It is, therefore, with an almost certain sureness of results that we offer the prospective owner Austin Standard Factory-Buildings—*Delivered complete on a production schedule. Quality, cost and time of completion guaranteed.*

er Ahead of Time

ce means that you can close that pending contract, order uilding to house them, and that building will be ready, *ad of time.*

We do the engineering work, either in our office or we lend you our engineers to act as a part of your staff, to develop your own ideas, in your own plant.

Using the Austin Organization for the entire work means *unit responsibility,* a short phrase but full of meaning to the experienced.



Contracted for on a 70-day schedule, we finished this foundry building for the General Electric Company at Lynn, Mass., 36 days ahead of time. The building is an extension of an older one. Note the better lighting in the new building.

COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

New York · Philadelphia · Pittsburgh
Detroit · Indianapolis
Export Representative: American Steel Export Co.,
Woolworth Bldg., New York

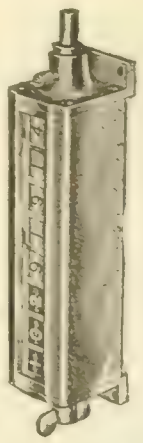
ost and
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The longest building the General Electric Company ever built at Schenectady, 860 ft. x 100 ft., completed in 76 working-days after the order, 4 days ahead of schedule.

A Better Day's Work

Ask the Plan and Purchase Department of The Independent
to Advise You on Factory Equipment for Efficiency



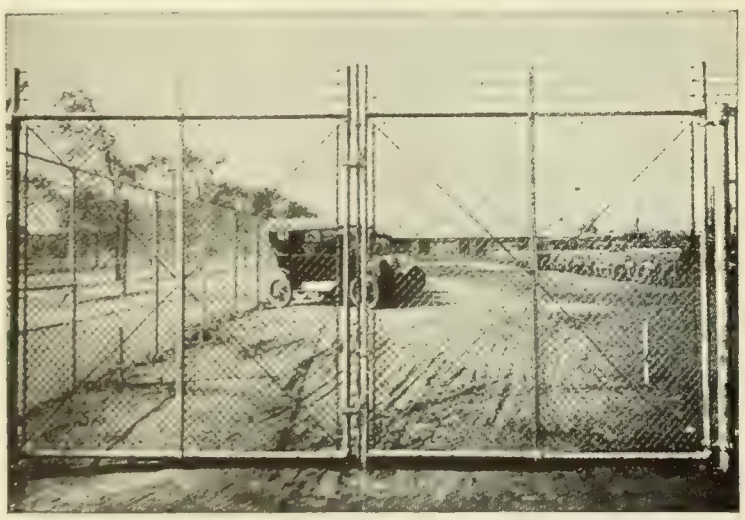
Would you find it a benefit to have an automatic counter on any of your machines? One by which you could tell at any moment how many articles in the grand total have passed thru the machine?



Night work can be carried on under lighting conditions so comfortable for the workers, and so efficient in the matter of clear, shadowless illumination as to resemble closely the quality of sun-light. There is an advantage in having this equipment—proper fixtures, properly placed, reinforced by properly painted walls

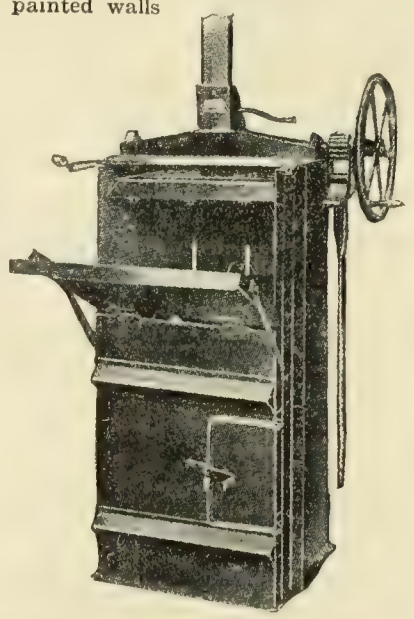


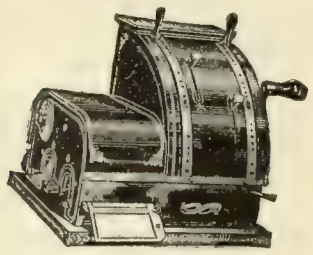
This small device contains chemicals which directed on an incipient fire will put it out and save unknown loss. Think in how many places you need it!



When you go home at night do you feel sure that your plant is protected from prowlers? During the daytime can you be sure that even the most distant part of the yard is secure? A properly constructed fence will save you money, time and much worry

You can't eliminate fire danger altogether, but you can reduce it to the minimum. One source of danger is loose paper. Don't allow it to accumulate. This baler will compress the loose waste paper into 100-lb. bales —or bigger if you like. Made of metal, a good baler can be listed among the fire prevention devices—besides which it pays its way. If you are burning old paper now, you are burning money!

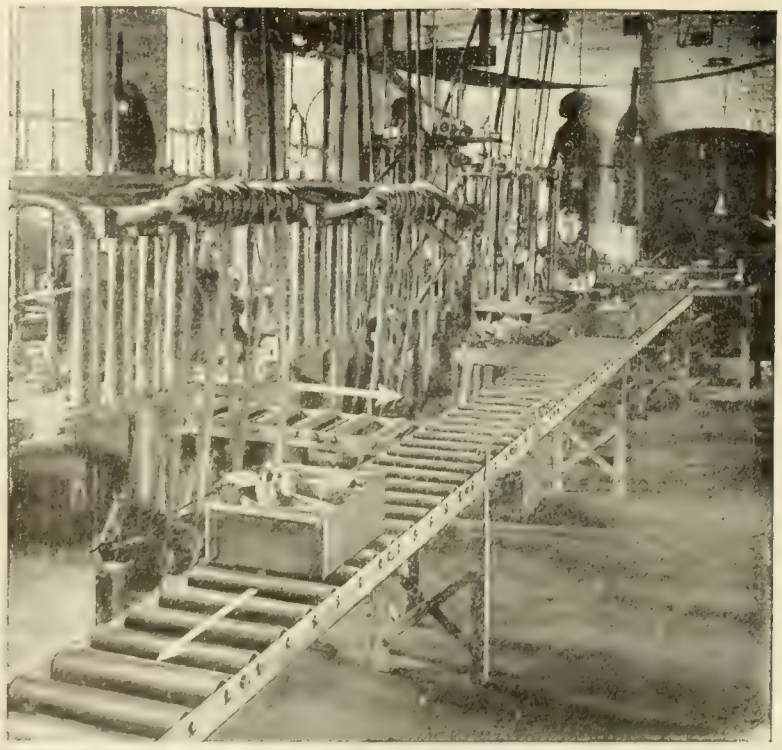




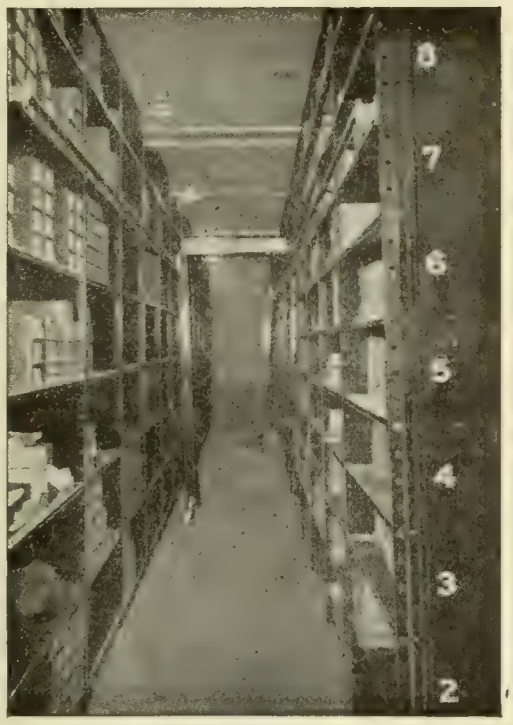
Did you ever have packages go astray in transit? Why not do away with such trouble by using a tag-addressing machine like this, which can print, address and count one hundred tags a minute?

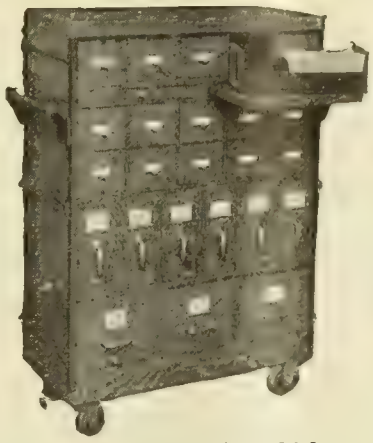


Fire danger is always present in a factory or storehouse. Means to reduce fire-hazard have been highly developed of recent years, under the spur of public opinion against preventable loss of life and fire wastage. Today automatic sprinklers such as these on the ceiling, with water ready to be let loose if a fire occurs, are in general use in factories, warehouses, institutions and office buildings



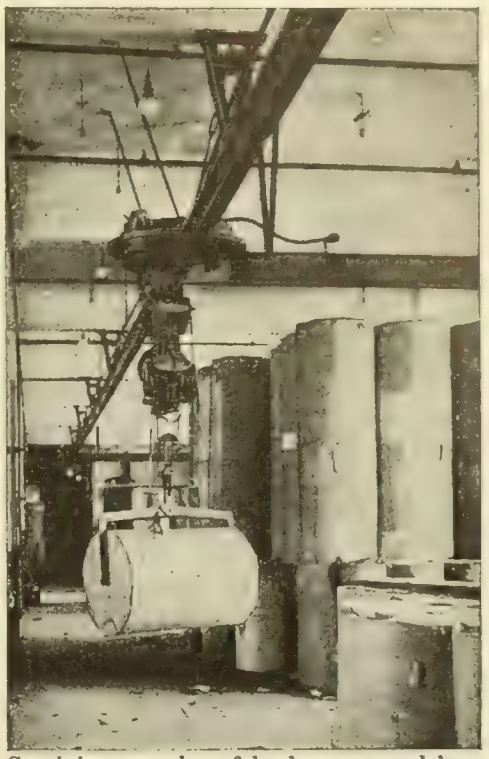
Moving along on a chosen path, turning corners, and arriving at their proper destination without being touched by human hands, boxes of parts start off from one point in the plant and arrive at another with a saving of time and labor that is truly astounding, if one compares such results with the methods of but a few years ago. After a study of your problem install a set of rolling tubes





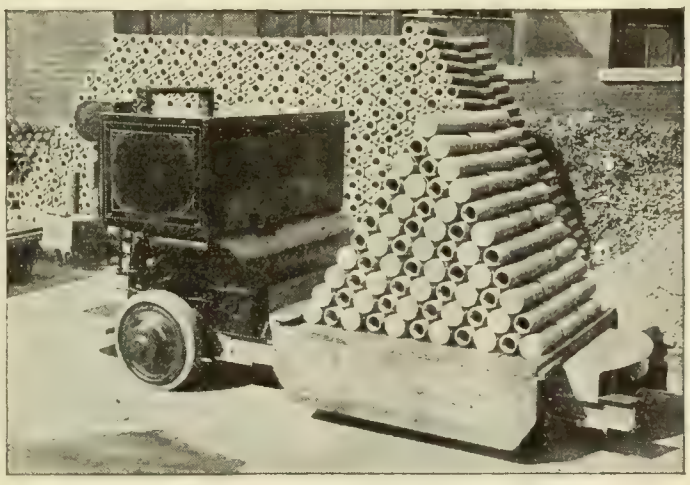
Have you a system by which tools, parts, and finished goods are all allotted to certain places? Does any one person know where to find them? Look at the orderliness of this stock room, with its steel racks, capable of standing the strain, the hard use, and of withstanding fire. Note the designations on sides and ceiling. Similar racks can bring similar order to your plant

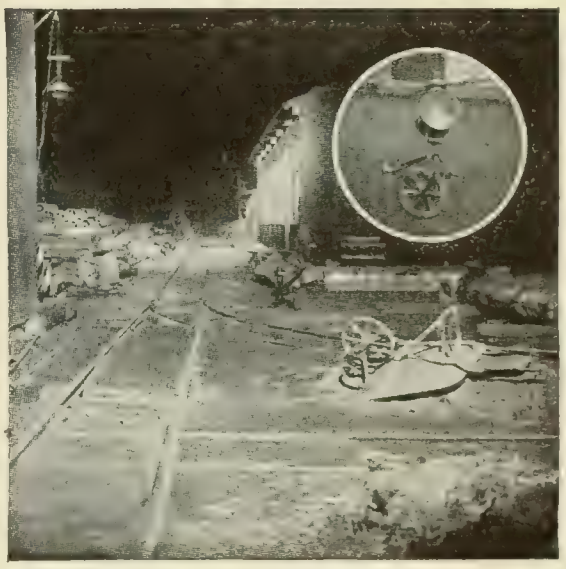
Are the foremen of all your departments able to turn at once to all necessary records—and yet to feel assured that this valuable material has full fire and loss protection? This movable file case (which can be made up in any required arrangement and size of compartments) can be easily and quickly run into your vault or fire-proof storeroom at night, and in the morning can be pushed to the desk where its contents will be used all day



Straining muscles of back, arms and legs used to mark the lifting and transporting of heavy articles in the shop or storage sheds, and a day's work was comparatively small. Today it is possible to have such work done by heavily-constructed hoists which easily and quickly pick up, carry and place the heaviest products—of stone, paper, wood, iron or other metals

Wheelbarrows, long rows of wheelbarrows coming back empty, dragged by tired men who have spent the whole day transporting unfinished goods from one department to another, coming back for another load, are a disappearing feature in many manufacturing plants; even the small car on a narrow track to be loaded and pushed about, and which replaced the barrow in many plants, is giving way to the electric truck, which can lift and transport without man-power or tracks, and man-power or tracks, and without getting tired





"There's some of them out in the yard beyond the main track—but it's time to quit; we'll get 'em in tomorrow." Old stuff, isn't it? It's what you used to hear; but not today. In these days we can throw a flood of intense light into the darkest corner, can spread rays of light over a wide extent, can concentrate them on a near or a distant point, in short, for time-saving or protection the manager now has at his command apparatus that doubles the day and leaves no place in the plant unguarded





Tin, glass, china and enamel-ware drinking cups are not as numerous as they once were in factories—but there are still some plants in which the bubbling fountain would prove an economy. If your help are obliged to have dirty hands, the cupless drink will be a boon to them. If you are troubled with water waste, the automatic feature of these drinking fountains will appeal to you, too

Stand near the wash-basins in your factory at noon today and watch for evidence of time lost because of poor accommodations, to say nothing of the discomfort of the men and their forced neglect of a common need and a sanitary measure. Good arrangements, giving sufficient room for quick use by all hands, good equipment, so constructed as to be kept clean easily and to assure plenty of water—hot and cold—are proved to be an economy, as well as evidence of efficient management





Opening a long row of windows, or several rows, one after the other, is a waste of time. You can arrange your sash overhead so as to be opened all at once by one motion of an easily moved lever—a plain case of economy and real efficiency

Have you thought of what ventilation would do in increasing the comfort of your help and bettering your entire output? Look at the large tube in the upper left hand corner of this picture; it's full of the bad air that without it (and the electric fan at one end) would be filling this plant—and it's carrying it out and away all the time

THE MANUFACTURER'S PROBLEM

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

SUPPOSE you were engaged in a life-and-death grapple with a burglar who had come to rob you while your family were sleeping. The fight was desperate. You were about evenly matched. Whoever prevailed would have to do it by killing the other. And you understood the situation.

Furthermore, you knew the burglar would kill the whole family if he had to in order to get off with his booty. Suddenly you heard cries of alarm from the next room, where two of your little brothers were sleeping. They had evidently waked and were on the point of rushing in to help you.

Then the burglar gave a long whistle to his pal outside. The pal shot in thru the window, straight to the room where your little brothers were sounding the alarm. Soon the little fellows would be stabbed into everlasting silence. What could you do? Nothing, but keep on fighting—and *calling for help!*

Here, in a rough parable, we have the position of the Allies at this moment. The international burglar, bully and braggart named Wilhelm of Germany, starting to plunder the human family in the night of his moral darkness, found the unexpected opposition too strong in France. Then he whistled to the minor members of his criminal band, who jumped in to stab Italy dead, and choke Russia helpless. In this new crisis, all Europe is calling to us to save it from destruction—and to save ourselves also.

Military experts consider that the Kaiser had three objects in pushing toward Petrograd and Venice at the same time. The first was to deliver a grand-stand play in home politics, by making the German people think a series of triumphs had really begun. The second was to divide and disintegrate the French and English forces, by luring them off suddenly to help Italy and Russia. The third object, and the most dangerous, was to overrun Italy and put her out of the game in the next few months, then concentrate the German and Austrian armies in France for combined attack before the United States could put a great army in the field!

WHAT can France and England do? Very little more than they are doing. The whole situation is up to the *American manufacturer*. He is the only man who can save Italy, by producing and shipping enough supplies in the next few months to make possible an effective and permanent resistance by the Italian army. The desperate need of Italy has placed the key to the future of the world in the hands of the American manufacturer.

Why did so marvelous a fighter as General Cadorna lose more than two hundred thousand men, killed, wounded or captured, in a single week? Because the guns, shells, materials and supplies of the Italian army had run out. This unparalleled loss of men was chiefly due to the lack of certain manufactured articles, that we alone could furnish. The Austrians were able to seize hundreds of guns because the guns had no ammunition, and thousands of men because the men had no food. No army can win a battle without weapons and rations.

The hand of Destiny has painted on the horizon of the world a huge sign. It reads: The way to world victory starts in the American factory.

War evolution proceeds in cycles. The first six months of our participation in the war was the cycle of conservation. The next six months will be the cycle of production. Conservation is a feminine virtue, Production is a masculine. They must be united. We have been learning how to save, we must learn as effectively how to produce. Greater, faster and better production by the American manufacturer seems now likely to become the deciding issue of the war. How shall we force the issue?

THE war has driven home a truth we had forgotten—that every human interest is bound up with every other. The manufacturer's problem is our problem. Whoever makes clothing or canned goods, shells or ships, yarn or bandages or medical supplies, or anything else the soldiers need, fights our battle for us and deserves every bit of moral and material support we can give. The manufacturer is probably carrying the heaviest war burden of any citizen of the United States. The world expects him not only to make bricks without straw, but to make two bricks where before he made one.

His raw material is reduced in some cases to less than half the normal supply, yet the world asks him to achieve a modern miracle and reach a 200 per cent output from a 50 per cent supply. He is greatly handicapped by the shortage of labor, some of his most reliable men have been drafted for battle service or have enlisted for home service, and he cannot fill their places. He cannot ship goods promptly and hold his regular customers in line, because the railroads, now in the service of the Government, are two to six weeks behind schedule in delivering freight. He cannot make the sales he used to make; he has to charge higher prices, yet people are economizing more than ever before; some of his keenest salesmen have gone to war, others are selling Liberty bonds or doing something else uncommercially patriotic; and the manufacturer himself, provided he is a big man, is too much absorbed in the nation's welfare to give much thought to personal profit. He cannot make his collections on time and thus meet his obligations when they mature, because the man to whom he sells is even harder pushed by the run of high prices and short resources.

But in spite of these and many more difficulties, the manufacturer has taken a long lead in patriotic work. When the Council of National Defense called for aid from private institutions, a hearty response came from more than 20,000 manufacturing and allied concerns—a larger enlistment for regular war service than came from all the schools, churches, reform societies and business associations combined! Furthermore, many of the head officials of the largest manufacturing corporations have resigned their positions, temporarily or permanently, for the sake of helping the Government win the war, and without pay. A half dozen of these men, recently photographed together, have been receiving salaries all the way from $50,000 to $1,000,000 a year; these royal incomes they promptly and cheerfully sacrificed when they heard the call to a greater work—national war efficiency. To a great business man, business means all things desirable, from pleasure to religion. When he gives that up, he has reached a point of superhuman devotion.

A new epoch of industrial progress for humanity was quietly but everlastingly marked the other day when the steel and iron makers of America, representing the largest corporate interests of the world, bound themselves in a patriotic pledge to unite their forces under the direction of the United States Government, whose advice they would seek and follow for the duration of the war. It is the man of high place who knows how to be really humble.

The demand for increased output by the American manufacturer will extend years beyond the close of the war. Take one item, for example. Building operations in England are now at a standstill. The dearth of homes for workers is appalling. An estimate last week shows that 1,000,000 new houses will be required for English families at the close of the war. Most of the lumber will have to come from the United States—and our production is not sufficient for our own use. Hundreds of examples like this might be mentioned, applying to other manufactured goods. We must not only supply and equip the armies of the Allies and our own, we must prepare to become the manufacturing center of the world for the next ten years.

THE great American war triumvirate is the soldier, the government official, and the manufacturer. We have been told how to help the soldier, how to coöperate with the Government official—newspapers, magazines and trade journals are full of these suggestions. But without the loyalty, labor and skill of the manufacturer, the hands of the Government official would be tied, and the feet of the soldier would be hobbled. May we not give a little serious thought to the problems of the men who are conducting the master workshops of the world, by whose output the future of humanity will be largely determined?

Every American citizen should be a moral partner of the American manufacturer. We all use a variety of manufactured goods every day of our lives, we bear a direct relation to the manufacturer of these goods, we should study this relation and our war duty and responsibility rising from it. We have learned how to assist conservation, we must learn how to assist production. Conservation is a personal endeavor—production is a national enterprize. The factory has become the molder of the world's fate.

Here are some of the things we can do, in moral and material support of the great war industries:

We can patronize the patriotic manufacturers. Local dealers should know of the war activities of the manufacturers whose goods they sell. A manufacturer of baking powder publishes a booklet of war bread recipes; a manufacturer of business books devotes his full time to federal work; a manufacturer of [*Continued on page 347*

Your Boy—Your Brother Your Friend



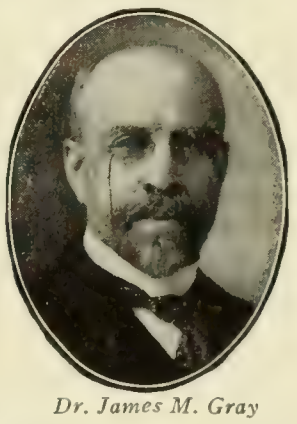
Professor Sellers and his son Rodney who is now serving in France.

Will Soon Be in the Training Camps of Europe

Prof. E. O. Sellers, a member of the faculty of the Moody Bible Institute, was one of the six men invited by the British National Council of the Y. M. C. A. to make a tour of the training camps in France and England. He spent several months in those two countries, doing evangelistic work and taking part in the activities of the Y. M. C. A. He was also in London during an air raid. He tells a great story of his experiences and also of the wonderful work being done among the soldiers and prisoners of war by the Y. M. C. A., which is an inspiration in itself. Being an able writer, Prof. Sellers knows how to tell what he has seen and describes in a vivid manner the conditions into which our chaps are going. **The story of his experiences will be told in a series of articles to appear exclusively in The Christian Workers Magazine, so that every one may quickly become familiar with the Christian work that is being done among the soldiers in Europe.**

There also appear in The Christian Workers Magazine illustrated articles by Mrs. Ralph C. Norton on **"Work Among the Belgian Soldiers,"** and Mrs Ada Wallace Unruh on **"The Soldiers and Moral Restraints."** Beginning in December will be another collection of touching articles from the pen of F. C. Hoggarth of Huddlesfield, England, entitled **"Short Studies on War Incidents.'**

Dr. James M. Gray writes regularly for The Christian Workers Magazine. He is known the world over as one of the leading writers on prophecy, and during the next year his articles will be of unusual importance to Christian people.



Dr. James M. Gray

God's Call to the Christian in Regard to the War

THE CHRISTIAN WORKERS MAGAZINE

The Leading Independent Religious Monthly

Dr. James M. Gray, Editor

In each issue appear articles by Dr. Gray on one or more subjects; also many strong helpful articles by leading religious writers. All these valuable contributions appear in addition to the regular departments.

In November, Now Ready:

"The Great Thanksgiving Psalm"
Rev. J. H. Jowett, D. D.

"The Overcoming Life"
Rev. A. B. Winchester

"Our Lord Jesus Christ in the Epistle to the Hebrews"—Rev. Harris H. Gregg, D.D.

"Work Among the Belgian Soldiers"
Mrs. Ralph C. Norton

"The Soldiers and Moral Restraints"
Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh

Seven Interesting Departments

The Sunday School Department—Contains the exposition of the Sunday School lessons.

Young People's Society Topics—Rich in suggestions for meetings.

Practical and Perplexing Questions—Answered for readers that are troubled by difficult questions on the Bible.

For Sermon and Scrap Book—Full of good stories and illustrations.

Foreign Missions Department—News and letters from the field and timely articles on present conditions.

The Evangelistic Field—News of the work of evangelists.

Book Notices—Carefully edited to warn against false teaching.

What is the Christian's duty in the world war? Why are wars dreaded and hated as they are? Is God the author of war? Is war a consequence of sin? Is war a divine punishment for sin? What about the Christian who has conscientious scruples concerning war? These questions are clearly answered in a recent lecture entitled—

What The Bible Teaches About War

AND THE CHRISTIAN'S ATTITUDE IN THE PRESENT CRISIS

By Dr. James M. Gray, Editor of The Christian Workers Magazine

In response to many inquiries received by Dr. Gray regarding these questions, **this lecture is an attempt to answer these numerous inquiries as to the Christian's relation to war in the light of prophecy.** Thousands of people have anxiously waited for this lecture, which is now published in booklet form and will be sent free to all that send in the coupon; also we will send you free booklet containing the remarkable lecture

THE BATTLE OF ARMAGEDDON

By Dr. James M. Gray

This lecture answers the question regarding the great war and its relation to the battle of Armageddon mentioned in the Book of Revelation; also its relation to the end of the age or the second coming of Christ. Thousands of copies of this lecture have been distributed, and only a limited supply is left.

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Send $1.50 today; and we will enter your year's subscription to The Christian Workers Magazine beginning with the current issue, and we will mail you free both of Dr. Gray's lectures in booklet form. These lectures are very instructive. They set forth the facts regarding the relation of the world war to the Bible prophecy in a clear and conclusive manner. You will find The Christian Workers Magazine worth many times the subscription price. No Christian worker can afford to be without it. Send in your subscription today, sure.

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Enclosed find $1.50. Enter my year's subscription to Christian Workers Magazine beginning with the current issue, also send me FREE booklets, "What the Bible Teaches About War," and "The Battle of Armageddon," by Dr. Gray.

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GIVE THE UNIONS A CHANCE

BY JULIUS HENRY COHEN

Mr. Cohen's advice on the settlement of industrial disputes is based on his experience as counsel to the manufacturers in the garment industry under "The Peace Protocol"; special counsel to the Public Service Commission of New York City in the street car strike of 1916 and adviser to Chairman Oscar S. Straus in devising the "Straus Plan"; special counsel for the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association and Special Attorney General for the State of New York in the "New York-New Jersey Rate Case," and now counsel for the "New York, New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission." Mr. Cohen is vice-chairman of the Citizens' Union of New York City, and author of "Law and Order in Industry."—THE EDITOR.

IT is said authoritatively by those who are in a position to know that, in the prosecution of the war, the country has suffered more from strikes and interruption of work than it has suffered from all the German submarine warfare combined. Without ships, we cannot win. Without ship-building, we cannot get the ships. Without ship-builders, there is no ship-building. Germany could well afford to finance all the strikes she can foment in this country.

What are we doing about it? The President has appointed a commission of able men and a well-trained secretary to take hold, as they arise, of labor troubles in governmental work. Obviously, there must be such commissions, and this particular one will, we may be sure, do its work well. But the method is still the familiar one of settling industrial difficulties as they arise. The theory, in brief, is this: *Pray to God that no trouble will arise; if it does, patch it up the best you can, and get back to work as soon as you can.* This, in the main, seems to be the extent of our program of preparedness for industrial war. Patriotic response to the President's call to the country's need alone saves us from what would be a real cataclysm if we were not at war.

For lack of a national policy, we drift toward a struggle—the worst, some of us believe, ever yet seen between two contending human forces in organized society—a war of the *classes* after this war of the *nations*. Is it not high time we took to heart the experiences of the last two decades, the lessons of the anthracite coal strike, the cloak and suit trade, the national railway peril of 1916, the 1916 New York street car strike, the 1914 Colorado experience, the present San Francisco street car strike—and actually prepared ourselves?

THERE are some things of immediate practical utility. For one, we can begin to understand the problem and popularize its meaning.

What are the elements of the problem? Well, for one thing, like international controversies, these matters have been heretofore disposed of, with rare exceptions, upon the basis of "material power of arms" rather than upon the basis of any "moral power of right." In brief, *the power to interrupt work* has been pitched in battle array against *the power to "starve 'em out."* Sometimes one wins; sometimes the other: in the end neither wins and both lose—lose the chance of making progress and waste, waste, waste, in loss of men's time and in capital, follows wantonly.

Now, so far as concerns public utilities, the United States Supreme Court made it clear when deciding the constitutionality of the Adamson Law, that Congress has the power in interstate regulation of public utilities to go into the field of wages, hours and working conditions.

But leaving the field of public utilities, where the legal power is authoritatively defined, and turning to the war situation, a fair field for industrial experimentation opens before us. Under the war power vested in the President, almost any industrial machinery of which he approves can be put into operation and tested out, as a means of ensuring prompt deliveries of munitions, of ships and clothing for the troops, at the same time providing for fair, human treatment of the workers on the job.

But before we decide upon machinery, let us ask ourselves what it is we seek to accomplish. Human controversy is not an abnormal symptom—it is normal. It is an agency of progress. In the absence of legal and orderly methods, men fight because they must. If there be no tribunal with power to decide between them, what else is there for us to do but fight it out? We did exactly this before we had parliaments or law courts. Today we go farther than the parliament or the law court. Finding that neither or both combined are adequate agencies for solving human controversies promptly and soundly, we establish commissions, boards, and like agencies. Always, however, we are careful to preserve these essentials, full opportunity for complaint, for public hearing, and somewhere we lodge power to decide, after the facts are ascertained. The greatest agencies in a democracy for provoking the truth from its hiding place are public criticism, cross-examination and debate. Without them we should be driven either to autocracy or anarchy. If we are successfully to maintain the principle of democracy, we must apply to industry the lessons we have learned in statecraft. Men must be given opportunity to struggle upward by debate, by conflict of reason, if we would save them from the dangers of violence.

The contract is one of the most effective pieces of legal machinery ever devised. It is at the base of all commerce. Preceding its making is haggling, bargaining, diplomacy, sometimes fair exchange, sometimes not, but always a binding obligation subject to revision by mutual consent. Upon it rests the partnership, the corporation—the financial transactions of the world. What have we done to safeguard the industrial contract as we safeguarded the commercial contract?

THE first stage in the evolution of a sound public policy in industrial matters is the *legalizing of collective agreements, in the establishment of carefully devised machinery for their enforcement, and in the creation of adequate and fair tribunals for the interpretation of such contracts when approved of.* Otherwise such contracts, like treaties, will be treated as "scraps of paper" whenever "stern necessity" requires hacking thru to Paris.

But how are such treaties to be sanctioned? The answer is, that in industries other than public utilities they may be sanctioned in the war contract. That is, the terms of the contract by which the Government purchases something that is to be produced can provide the conditions under which the work shall be done, so as to prevent interruption in the service to the Government. It can also provide for the machinery and the agencies for enforcement and interpretation of the contract. Crude attempts to do this are already under way in the clothing industry. Why not standardize such contracts? It can be done.

But how about industries wherein government does not yet play a part, where there are no governmental orders or purchases? As to such, we should vest the Federal Trade Commission (or, if we do not like that body, create a new commission, an "Industrial Relations Commission,") with power to receive and record industrial (collective) agreements and to approve of them when made, if satisfied that they are in the public interest. *The certificate of the commission to protect the employer and the workers from the condemnatory provisions of the Anti-Trust Law. Leave to enforce the agreement by strike or lockout to be obtainable from the commission upon presentation of a proper case, if it appear that judicial enforcement of the agreement is not otherwise practicable.*

HERE is provided opportunity for public record, investigation and safeguarding of each of the groups from the abuse of power by the other. As soon as either is willing to play "with the cards on the table," he may compel his adversary to do likewise. Secrecy as to the true facts is the ready provocative of violent war in industry as in the international realm.

But lest I be misunderstood, let me hasten to say that this plan involves the clear "recognition of the union" wherever the workers desire it, in the sense that that union which the men freely select becomes their attorney in fact, its legalized spokesman with a standing equally as good as the employers' association. But it involves also the searchlight of publicity ever turned upon the conduct of all spokesmen who seek the aid of the commission.

The American Federation of Labor has played a master-stroke in this war. By cooperation in the prosecution of the war itself and fighting the radical Socialists, it has taught business men to differentiate between the constructive Liberal and the *Bolsheviki* in the labor movement. Give it a chance to make good on the basis of fair and open dealing and you will soon substitute for the I. W. W. the methods of men with whom often you will disagree, but who at least know the importance of having public opinion upon their side. And having public opinion on one's side means playing the game square, not for today or tomorrow, but for the next day and the day after.

I should say the next step is to sit down with the leaders of the American Federation of Labor and work out a plan that will make it unnecessary hereafter for any representative body of workers to wage battle for the mere right to negotiate collectively. Coöperation and coördination of effort is the order of the day. Associated business men and associated workmen each playing their game in the open and on the level, must help, with the aid of government, to produce in each industry a system of internal and efficient industrial management. Thru such a system we shall stop the waste of strikes and harness the efficiency of the employer with the free effort of the workers.

New York City

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ARE YOU WORKING TOO HARD?

BY FRANK B. GILBRETH AND LILLIAN MOLLER GILBRETH

MONTHLY ARTICLE OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EFFICIENCY

WITH a little consideration of the subject of eliminating unnecessary fatigue half the people in the United States could easily arrange their daily activities so as to increase the value of their working time at least ten cents per day apiece. The present preventable loss in the United States due to unnecessary fatigue is therefore more than $5,000,000 per day or more than $1,500,000,000 per year. This estimate is conservative. The money value of this loss is one of its least important elements, but it helps us to gain some idea of its immensity.

Such loss is not confined to the United States. Similar loss is taking place in every country, among every class of people, in every occupation and with no apparent decrease, in spite of the pressing need for conservation nowadays along all lines.

This loss is no new thing. The ravages of over-fatigue have always existed, and have always been recognized, to a greater or less extent, but it has required the very definite shock of the havoc due to recent results of over-fatigue in the munition industries abroad to bring the subject of the dangers of over-fatigue to the attention of the public.

When we speak of fatigue elimination we do not mean doing away with necessary fatigue that is the result of needed activity.

We mean always decreasing that fatigue that results from unnecessary or unproductive activity from work done in an inefficient manner.

ETIQUET VS. EFFICIENCY

NOW the causes of such unnecessary fatigue are very simple and very easy to observe. One great cause is a confusion of issues—that is, a lack of knowledge of what one is trying to accomplish by the work in hand. Such a confusion exists in the hospital, where discipline is confused with etiquet or with efficiency, and where unnecessary fatigue arises from restrictions on posture, clothing, etc., that are designed to create a certain mental attitude, but that too often result only in unnecessary fatigue.

The same thing is seen in the schoolroom, and was until recently to be seen also in certain practises of the army. In the marvelous development of efficiency in the army during the last few years, and in the realization of the importance of eliminating unnecessary fatigue, such strides have been made in doing away with confusion of issues and in separating discipline and necessary etiquet from efficiency that the army may now serve as an excellent example of fatigue elimination to other fields of activity.

THE WRONG PLACE

A second cause of unnecessary fatigue is improper assignment to work. That is to say the placing of individuals at work at which they are unfitted, and which, from its very nature, tires needlessly. This cause of unnecessary fatigue may not lie within the field of observation or direction of all of us, but it is one of the utmost importance to those directly concerned.

A third cause for unnecessary fatigue that does effect all of us is the distribution of work and rest periods. We all realize that no work can be done in the best fashion possible and in the greatest amount possible without intervals for rest, yet little or no scientific data on the subject of rest periods is available, and little *will* be available until more interest is taken in this subject.

A fourth cause for unnecessary fatigue is the condition of the workplace itself, the amount of noise, the nature of the lighting, the excellence of the ventilation and heating, the condition of the workbench in its relation to the workchair or stool, if such exists, the placing of the equipment and tools, etc. These terms are the terms of a shop, but they are equally applicable in all lines of activity, be it in the hospital, the office, the school, the household or in those most interesting of all workplaces today—the workplaces of the soldiers.

WHAT TO WEAR—AND WHY

A fifth cause of unnecessary fatigue is that of inappropriate clothing. This, again, is a subject that is rapidly gaining attention, and in this field again the army is furnishing excellent leadership. The proper colored clothing, the proper weight clothing, the properly fitting clothing—we all have hopes that this may become not only available, but popular, as the efficiency of the present day uniform gradually becomes realized.

A sixth cause for unnecessary fatigue is the lack of fatigue eliminating devices such as chairs, arm-rests, foot rests, couches, etc. These must be not only available but also attractive and actually profitable to the user.

A seventh cause of unnecessary fatigue is lack of interest both in fatigue and in the activity from its results. This is being strikingly illustrated today, during these strenuous times, when each of us has become able to realize the importance and intrinsic interest of all activity, and of the motions therein involved. It is for us to seize upon this interest in something that is fundamentally interesting at all times, and to cultivate it for the lasting good of the country.

Those who have made scientific studies of work know that no type of activity strenuously and persistently investigated or performed can remain uninteresting—it is for us to arouse the interest of all, not only in what each one has to do, but in every type of work.

THE REALLY IMPORTANT THING

THESE causes of unnecessary fatigue by no means cover the entire field, but they are sufficient basis for a preliminary investigation. The important thing is not that this investigation be prest to its limit at the beginning or that it cover all fields. The really important thing is that it be made by each and every member of the community.

Let each one of us feel that his own particular field is crying for investigation, for this is actually the case in every field of activity. Let the business man carry it to his plant or his office; the school teacher to her school room; the housewife to her household; the officer or soldier to his camp; the surgeon, doctor, nurse or superintendent to his hospital; the worker to his workplace; the child to his day's activity at home or during school hours.

There are four things that might with profit be done by each one of us toward fatigue elimination. The first is to read something on the subject, to make an investigation of the literature and to spend some time, if only a few minutes, studying some of the things that have been done, that are being done or that should be done. The second is to make some sort of a survey of one's own living conditions. The third is to talk "fatigue elimination" to some one—to get the thing going, to arouse a spirit of coöperation and to get a community feeling on the matter. The fourth, and perhaps the most important, is to do a practical bit of fatigue elimination. This, in the case of a child, may consist of relieving some adult of activity that he may profitably put aside—work already being done by the Boy Scouts and Campfire Girls.

It may consist of a rearrangement of one's own working equipment or of one's own program. It may be arranging for the supply of some fatigue eliminating device or some aid toward passing the rest period more profitably, such as the Home Reading Box, or the new movement for sending all used magazines thru the mails to the soldiers and sailors in service. Thru this *doing* not only will come an actual, positive increase in fatigue elimination, but also an enrollment of each and every doer as a permanent fatigue eliminator, for nothing arouses and holds anyone's interest like actually accomplishing for oneself the thing in hand.

GOING ON WITH IT

FOR more intensive work, we suggest following the example of our clients and several other large industrial organizations and hospitals who are planning to make special surveys of the conditions in their factories and hospitals that cause unnecessary fatigue. They will devote whole rooms to "anti-fatigue museums." They will furnish better chairs, tables and benches with adjustable arm rests. They will have an interchange of ideas and information on fatigue reducing apparatus and methods. They will study what Volmer, Schlesinger, Butterworth, Kent, Spooner, Amar, Imbert, Sanborn, Ayars, Sexton and other authorities are doing to disseminate such ideas.

It must be remembered that the work of fatigue elimination is not something aside from the other activities of today, it is a part of them. Doing fatigue elimination work does not mean taking your mind off other things—scattering your activities. It simply means doing whatever you are doing in the light of, and with the thought of, cutting out unnecessary fatigue. What is the real aim of the knitting, etc., done by the Red Cross workers? Is it not to prevent unnecessary fatigue? What is the thought back of the Y. M. C. A. activity? The profitable utilization of all rest periods!

What is the aim of food conservation? Using each atom of our supply to create energy that may be used constructively, and cutting out all possible kinds of waste. So much for war work.

As for other work such as teaching, such as housekeeping, such as philanthropic work, in which we are engaged, and after all these are only indirect war work, we have the same reasons to emphasize the necessity for lack of waste and for cutting out that fatigue which is the most cruel, the most far-reaching and the most costly of all wastes.

Providence, Rhode Island

DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY

(*Continued from page 319*)

fast course toward the goal of popular improvement. And it is the monarchy which more effectively than any other power in German public life has attempted to assuage the evils of industrial competition and to pave the way for social peace.

It cannot be in the interest of Germany to throw aside a political factor which has done such service in the building up of an unusually high state of national civilization. It cannot be in the interest of the world to see this civilization disrupted by the passions and excesses of civil war, to which the attempt to destroy the monarchy would lead. It is in the interest both of Germany and the rest of the world to have this civilization raised to a still higher level thru a still closer interpenetration of its two dominant forces, the monarchical and the democratic.

If the war, as seems to be the case, has really bridged the chasm existing heretofore between the monarchy and the Socialist masses, and has bridged it permanently; if common suffering has swept away caste feeling and official arrogance; if the reorganization of the army on the basis of the Swiss militia system is going to be accomplished; if parliament is going to acquire a position coördinate with the crown, instead of being subordinated to it—then the nameless tragedy of these years will not have been in vain. Germany will then be a republic, not in name but in fact.

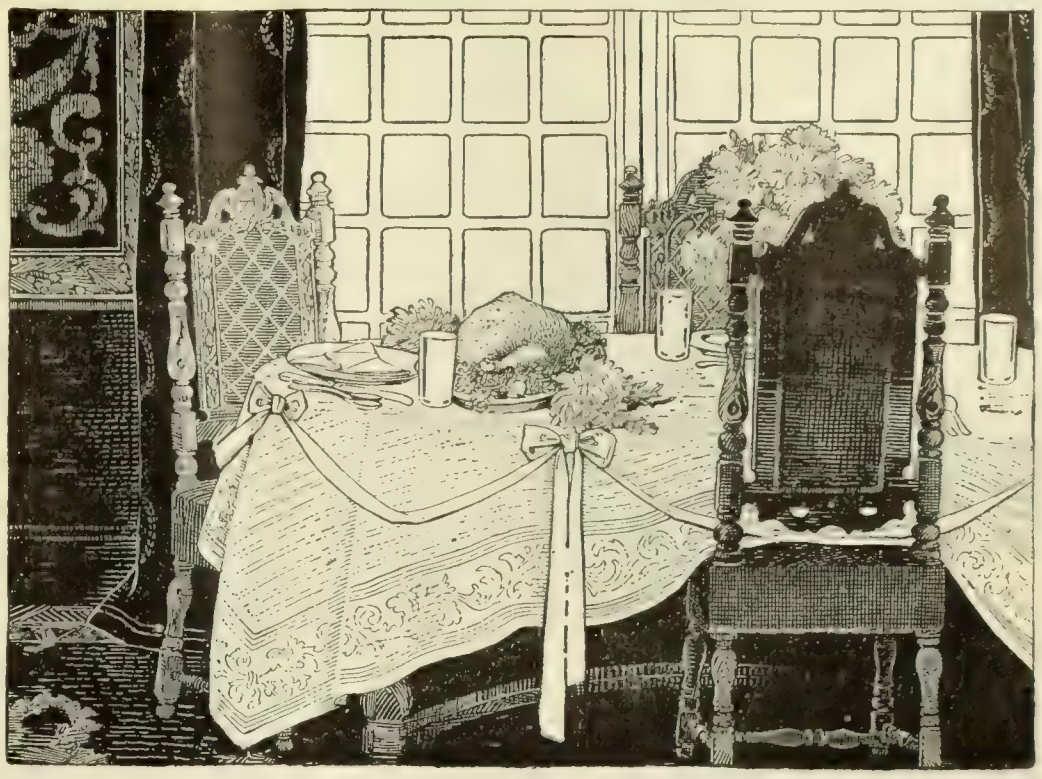
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Coeds in a Crisis

THE call of the college and the call of the country came into conflict at the University of Wyoming recently. The professor of agriculture posted on the bulletin board "A Patriotic Appeal," calling upon the boys to come out to the farm on Saturday afternoon and gather in the potato crop. But with the proverbial absentmindedness of professors he ignored the fact that a football game was scheduled for that same afternoon. Even Hoover and the Ag prof and the danger of running short of potatoes at the commons could not divert the eleven huskies from the gridiron. The war must be won—but so must the game.

The dilemma was solved in the Wyoming way, by women coming to the rescue. The required number of volunteers turned up at the farm at the appointed hour, but they wore middy blouses instead of overalls. But the crop was saved. According to the calculations of the mathematical department, each girl on an average picked up five times her weight of potatoes in four hours. And the girls got back to Laramie in time to meet the returning, and defeated team, with flags and tin whistles. Thanks to the coeds, the Wyoming students will not need potato cards this winter—but would the game have been won if the girls had been cheering from the grandstand instead of picking up potatoes?





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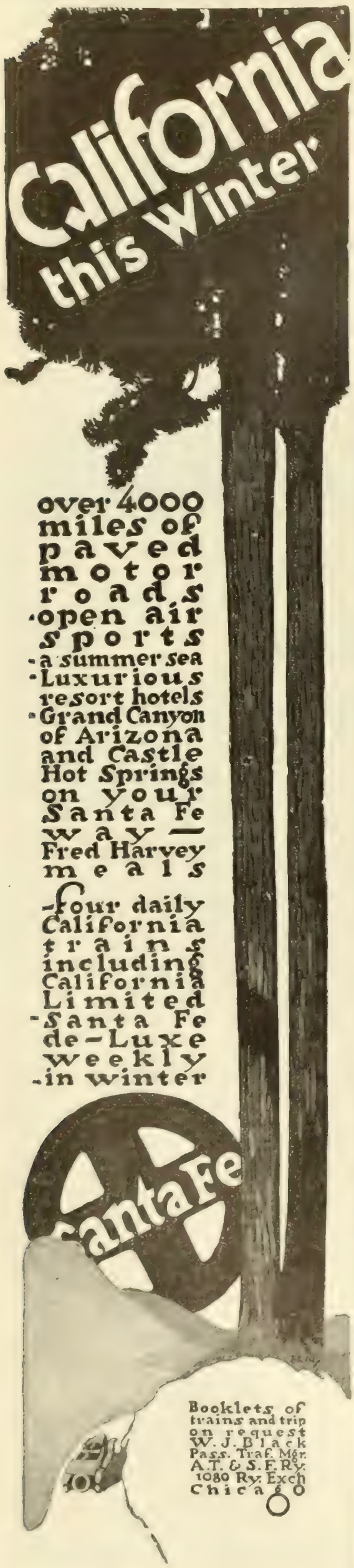
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DO YOU USE MARGARINE?

BY DONALD M. STERN

THE Commissioner of Health of New York City has declared himself for oleomargarine. He is advocating legislative action at Albany and at Washington which will encourage rather than discourage the production and consumption of butter substitutes.

Says Commissioner Emerson:

> Oleomargarine is made exclusively in Federal inspected slaughter houses and is subjected to a pasteurizing process during manufacture. Butter is made from cream from untested cattle, probably twenty to thirty per cent tuberculous, and made in a multitude of farm and dairy premises and butter factories, unsupervised and known to be, in many instance, insanitary. . . . Weight for weight and quality for quality, oleomargarine is of equal value with butter, and is as wholesome, nutritious and palatable.

The fats of butter compose an important part of our diet. These fats are available for use not only in butter but in several varieties of butter substitutes which can be produced in large quantities at a cost considerably less than that of ordinary butter. The chief obstacle to greater production is an unnecessary tax and the chief obstacle to greater consumption is a primitive prejudice against margarine.

Butter substitutes have long been looked upon with disfavor by the American people. While we have held on with determination to the traditional use of creamery butter, the peoples of northern Europe have been consuming a constantly growing quantity of butter substitutes. Not that our butter is the best made—for, according to the editor of the *American Food Journal*, in the English market there is only one grade considered worse—the Siberian. But we have insisted on butter alone, because we have been foolish enough to believe that there is no "just as good." In provincial mood we have been satisfied to add the one and the two cents to the cost per pound and we have been happy in the delusion that we were getting our money's worth. Today, when the nation faces the most serious food situation in its history, we cannot afford to indulge these myths.

WHILE we have been spreading expensive creamery butter on our bread, the thrifty people of Denmark, Great Britain, Norway, Holland and other countries have seen the advantage of spreading margarine as well. And this is not a question of war economy for these nations. Years before the war the margarine industry was well established on an important and large scale in all of these countries.

Surely the annual per capita consumption of one and a half pounds in this country does not represent the exclusive possession of wisdom on our part. Our larders have been so full we could afford to be careless. The war has only hastened the general knowledge of the menace well understood by those who were watching the statistics—that we were rapidly approaching a point where food and especially food stuffs from animal sources would be produced in quantities much less than needed to supply the demands of the community. The war has helped us to understand our problem. Fats we need, and if they can be obtained thru the use of substitutes we cannot afford to maintain the place we have taken at the bottom of this list of margarine consumers.

Little serious effort is made to demonstrate that butter substitutes are not "just as good." It would be a difficult case to establish. Not only are these products "as good," but there is reason to suspect that they may be better. In artificial butters due to the Federal inspection of the slaughter houses the danger of tuberculosis is minimized, and in the butter substitutes made entirely from vegetable fats, this danger is eliminated.

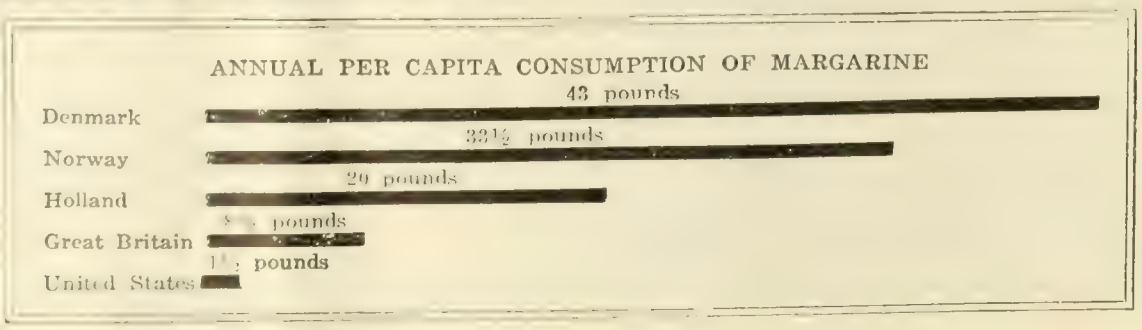
Chemical examinations show that butter and artificial butter are equivalents. There is, however, a difference in taste. But the use of a butter culture, produced in a laboratory, will give margarine a taste that will defy the most expert of butter tasters.

OLEO oil, cottonseed oil and copra oil are the most important ingredients of margarine, tho many others may be used, such as sesame oil, peanut oil, soya bean oil, solza oil or palm kernel oil. Oleo oil is made by separating animal fats into oleo and stearin. We are large exporters of oleo oil to Europan countries where it is used in the manufacture of margarine. In 1914 we made 16,000,000 gallons, valued at $12,000,000. Exports are estimated at about $10,000,000. Cottonseed oil is chiefly produced in the United States. In 1914 the product was 229,000,000 gallons, of which 42,000,000 gallons were exported.

We control the great sources for the large scale production of margarines. Copra oil, the other great ingredient used in artificial butters, is an important Philippine product. In 1915 the Philippine Islands exported about 137,000 tons of copra oil. Only 20,000 tons came to the United States, while France took more than 60,000 tons. The present shipping conditions make it impossible for large exports to reach France and much has been diverted to the United States. Everything seems to favor great margarine manufacture.

Production here has been restricted and hampered by revenue taxes. The tax is ten cents on colored and one-quarter of a cent on uncolored margarine per pound. It is a fact, however, that even the best qualities of creamery butter are colored. The dye used most frequently is annatto, a harmless vegetable substance. When used in butter there is no taxation, but when used in margarine to produce the desired shade the food is subject to an almost prohibitive tax. It is manifestly unfair to tax one and not to tax the other. To make available new sources of food is a national demand at this time. We must maintain exports as well as support ourselves. We must remove the obstacles to wider consumption. Unfair legislation must be repealed and public intelligence awakened to the real value of butter substitutes.

New York City



THE GREAT ADVENTURE

(*Continued from page 321*)

have quit smoking and will run a mile every night to get into shape.

It is hard for a civilian (unless he has made a summer habit of camping trips) to appreciate all that good food means to a soldier. One officer's proudest boast is of an extemporized dinner party which he prepared for some important occasion:

All went pretty well until it came time to serve the brick ice cream, when my poor excited soldier forgot to remove the paraffin paper. I was able to smooth matters over a little by some remark about trying to be as sanitary as possible. It was during the preparations for this party that my cook paid me the greatest compliment I have received so far in my military career. Said he: "Lieutenant, before you came down here you were in the hotel business, weren't you?"

The same officer tells us of some of the strange, unmilitary types swept into the army by the draft law, for example:

The poor fanatic who came in with braids of hair half way down his back and a long silky beard and thought it was sinful to shave. When he received the order to have his hair cut to one-half inch like all the rest of us, he wept all night, and when morning and the time for his enforced tonsoring approached he threatened suicide.

Certainly a "conscientious objector" if there ever was one!

The American negro has a happy temperament and gets as much fun out of army life as anyone. Here is a word from a Georgia camp:

The negroes have captured the camp. Everybody is talking about them and all predict that they will make the best fighters. They are always happy. Even now, at 9 o'clock, I can hear them singing across the camp. A lieutenant of one of the companies was telling me this afternoon that at a rest period when they were all singing, one of them got down on his knees and started to pray just about the time to fall in. The lieutenant said the negro told him he wanted to talk to the Lord, and he told the negro to fall in, he had to walk for Uncle Sam. They are always saying and doing something funny.

One officer tells us that the laborer outside the army who builds the cantonments forms an unfavorable opinion of army life. He quotes verbatim from one of the workmen:

"Naw I never was in the army, and what's more I never will be. Look at that bunch of birds sloppin' thru the mud out there on the main road. What'll they have to do but haul a gun all over kingdom come for three months straight now, drill night and day—but that's not the worst; they have to salute these bloomin' hot-house officers and kow-tow to them, what don't know their own foot from a two by four, and when they're all thru here what do they git? They git their blank necks shot off by the Germans, that's what they git! And all for $30 a month! Not much, I'd rather do this." Which bit of philosophy makes them all so glad they are not soldiers that they grab their tools and exert themselves; inasmuch, also, as the foreman hoves in sight just then around the end of the officers' barracks.

The raw recruit is also apt to form too hasty and unfavorable an opinion of army life:

Two hundred and more rookies arrived tonight to join our regiment. Some of them look kind of doleful, and my heart goes out to them as they dubiously look out on this queer, unusual combination of rude, bare buildings, unlimited quantities of mud and hear the none too polite commands of the non-commissioned officers. I'll bet that more than one of them will be glad to get to bed tonight and dream of the home his heart aches to get [*Continued on page 341*



Five-Cent Breakfasts

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Make Quaker Oats the central dish at breakfast. It costs one-eighth as much as eggs per unit of nutrition.

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The average mixed diet costs four times as much as Quaker Oats per unit of nutrition. So each dollar spent for Quaker Oats saves you about $3.

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Quaker Oats

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The world-wide fame of Quaker Oats is due to a matchless flavor. These flakes are made from queen grains only—just the big, rich, luscious oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel.

So here is Nature's greatest grain food with the maximum of flavor. And it costs you no extra price.

Oat food is nowadays doubly important because of its economy. So it is doubly important to get Quaker Oats to make oat food inviting.

12c and 30c per package in United States and Canada, except in Far West and South where high freights may prohibit

(1-23)

HANDLING MEN

BY G. S. RADFORD

MONTHLY ARTICLE OF THE EFFICIENCY SOCIETY

EVERYONE will admit that good management calls for a knowledge of the technique of the business as well as for a thoro appreciation of system and its uses: but more important still is the ability to select the right men for the work, to shape the assignment of work to fit the men available, and to obtain their co-operation.

Early this year one of the largest shipbuilding concerns in the country sent out a committee to investigate employment, safety and welfare work in some twenty companies, employing from 600 to 42,000 men each. The committee report is interesting, particularly as it probably will not be published. It states, among other things, that the five reasons given by these companies for a reduction in their labor turnover are, in the order of their importance:

1. Wages.
2. Fair treatment.
3. Promotion.
4. Good working conditions.
5. Welfare work.

This arrangement of headings may be taken as a fair statement of general experience in handling men. The subject of wages calls for little discussion, as it has been written up too much, if anything. Being the basis of the economic relationship between employer and employee, it is naturally the first thing that men consider in choosing a place to work. I once asked a most successful manager (who had reduced his labor cost 40 per cent in five years) to what he principally attributed his success in handling men. He replied: "I endeavor to pay them for what they do. That is all there is to it, isn't it?"

Fair treatment is naturally the next thing to be considered after wages, for it implies so many things of vital interest to the individual, and so deeply affects his peace of mind. The report just referred to contains a statement of special interest in this connection. A company employing 10,000 men informed the committee that the establishment of a court of appeal for their workmen cut down discharges by a most unexpected amount. This bears out the experience of many concerns, that one of the best aids to contentment is the knowledge that the company means to see that its employees shall be treated honestly.

Nearly all men will answer to fair treatment.

I recall a case where even a misunderstanding was turned to secure coöperation by the way in which the men were handled. The case occurred in a plant, and in a shop in that plant, where labor had been restless for some time. The plant was one of a chain of similar works. Several years before, the central office sent out a new set of standard forms, time cards and the like, with orders to put them into use. In the shop in question the time was ill chosen and the next morning about 500 men declined to go to work until they knew more about the new "card system," as they called it. The superintendent was sent for. He came down with a big dog at his heels. Just as he stepped up to address the men, the dog got in his way. He said, "Down, Sir! I'm master here." Then he talked for some minutes, and the men struck. That experience, followed by various changes in system work, was the preparation, if it can be called that, which preceded a reorganization some years later. You will readily understand that the sample of bad management just related, made the managing of the plant, and of that shop in particular, a ticklish proposition. Within a month after the new management took hold, an accident happened. A clerk was told to make up a new directory of the men. He chose the easiest way, and without the management's knowledge, sent the foremen a set of forms for the men to fill out, and there were a good many personal questions on those forms. The next morning the shop superintendent of the plant received a letter from the men, thru the foreman, that gave him something to think about all day. He took advantage of the opportunity to gain the goodwill and confidence of the men by sending for their committee and telling them that he was delighted, for once in his life, to find a shop where the men took an interest in the system work. He explained how forms are needed in a big plant to control the work, and how the men could help him by making the system work a success; also that he'd be glad to tell them at any time what he was trying to do in the way of such work and why. Then, when they were quieted down, he told them how the particular form that had caused the disturbance was a scheme gotten up by a clerk to save himself trouble, and they could help out the clerk, or not, as they chose. The men held a meeting that night, and sent the superintendent a letter thanking him for his courtesy, and promising their co-operation. The men who struck four years before under somewhat similar circumstances were willing to meet him more than half way. They answered to fair treatment; and barring accidents, they always will.

PROMOTION for merit is really a part of fair treatment and is the part of common sense in management. The best men will go where they are given a chance to advance themselves.

There is a certain technical bureau in the Navy Department that can always have the pick of the civil service employees. Men try to get the vacancies there. Why? Because they know that if they prove their worth they will be promoted, or else have a chance to take an advanced position in some outside concern.

Promotion from the company's force to fill vacancies, rather than bringing in outsiders, is an accepted policy in more and more concerns. Such a policy requires that men be in training for jobs higher up. Sound organization calls for understudies for all positions of responsibility anyway. Further, good management has in it an element of *teaching* such men to fit them for their work. The spirit of helping men to help themselves is one that should be cultivated thruout the plant. Encourage men to be ambitious. They are an asset.

Another good and growing practise that we may well consider at this point, is that of giving the man who has failed on one job a chance to make good in some other part of the plant. It is a fact that nearly every man is good for some particular kind of work. Of course you must except the habitual drunkard, the dishonest, the trifler and the trouble maker; but even among these there is sometimes a chance if you can *interest* the man, and develop the pride of personal achievement and the pleasure and interest of good craftmanship.

It is only good business sense for the management to provide a clean and comfortable place to work. So much depends on systematic and orderly arrangement of the working space that there is no excuse for not keeping a shop unencumbered. One of the first things, is not *the first* thing, to do with a run down shop, is to clean it out. Tell the foreman to clear out everything not used in the business. When he says he has done so, go thru the shop yourself and have all the unnecessary furniture, signs, locker doors, drawers and shelves removed. It is a curious fact that just as sure as a stow hole is available it will be filled, usually with junk. A plant consisting of several detached shops cleared $5000 on such a clean-up, over and above the cost of putting the place in order. The principal gain, however, is thru the influence on the personnel.

WE hear a good deal nowadays about the importance of the arrangement of machinery so that there will be a direct flow of material thru the shops. It is equally important that the machines and working places be arranged with an eye to the convenience and comfort of the men. There is no general rule for this, and there is room for considerable thought in working out each case. A sensitive drill whose table is fed up by a foot treadle, calls for a stool for the operator. A man who is using a file should stand up. He will do so naturally if he is paid on piece work, but will sit down just as naturally if paid by the day.

Environment plays a very large part in influencing the spirit and attitude of men, as all of us have found out while trying to work in the old-fashioned, dark, stuffy or cold office. A good *general* lighting system is a splendid cure for a "blue" Monday morning. Even if it is light enough to work without artificial light on a chilly, rainy day, switch on the light and watch every one cheer up and "get busier."

When it comes to the question of beautifying factory grounds, we begin to enter the domain of welfare work, which bears a definite relation to the matter of pleasant working conditions. There is a shipyard here in the East employing several thousand men, and strikes have not been infrequent. A short time ago it changed hands. The new management began by cleaning up the yard, and just inside the gates where the men entered, they replaced a mud hole with a beautiful bed of flowers. Now there are all sorts of men employed in a shipbuilding plant, on account of the great variety of trades. Many of them are used to specially severe work with not very high wages. It takes hard men to work out of doors on steel in the winter. There is an element of pathos in the fact that the day this flower bed was put in, the men congregated about it on their way out, and *cheered*.

Among the many things that must be considered in connection with handling men, is one that is unusually difficult to discuss—probably because it involves much that is personal and intimate. I refer to the personal relations of the executive with his workers.

Every executive can have the friendship and respect of his men, if he studies them and their interests with real and genuine sincerity. When you have a new scheme to put into effect, consider it from the workman's standpoint. He may be part of a machine in one sense, but he nevertheless is a man, with all the perfectly natural limitations and variable feelings of a human being. I venture to say that there is nothing in the entire field of management that will yield so large a return, both in actual accomplishment and in personal satisfaction, as the study of the men themselves.

THE GREAT ADVENTURE

(*Continued from page 339*)

back to. What an army of heart throbs and deep desires that can't be fulfilled for a long time, are assembled on an occasion like this, along with the physical specimens that the cold militarist sees, and sees only! But if the newcomer will only keep a stiff upper lip, he comes gradually to find it endurable, at times even enjoyable; and the great lesson can come to any one that reaches out a little for it—that there's something within a man that no officer can command tho his body be forced to do a hundred irksome things each day. I think the army is a great place to discover the independence and absolute security of a man's soul.

The men in service say little about the cause for which they have placed their lives in peril; probably they have made up their minds about that before they enlisted and thenceforth taken it for granted. But an Italian-American, who could neither read nor write when he came to this country at the age of seventeen but who speedily learned both arts and Americanism as well at one of our public schools, probably speaks for many of his silent comrades. He attended a moving picture show, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" possibly, and because deeply thoughtful. He writes to his some time school teacher as follows:

It was very bad to see this man beat his poor slave like a dog. Then came in my mind that if we don't keep busy the Germans will do the same to us; but believe me she is fooling herself, for when we get over there we are going to knock them to pieces and show the Kaiser that he is not going to control all the world.

We must not forget the naval arm of the service. Let a sailor tell us of the cake of soap which bulks so largely in shipboard routine:

I have been scrubbing clothes this evening. We don't wash them, we scrub them—get down on our knees with a cake of Ivory soap, a stiff bristled brush and go to it. That's one place where we fellows miss "Mother" and miss her badly. There are a number of fellows aboard who have been used to having everything done for them, and it is hard for them to get used to doing the family washing. And believe me when I say that there is lots of opportunity for scrubbing. We wear white uniforms on the ship and in the yard and you can understand how hard it is to keep those clean. Last week one day we were expecting an inspection by the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House who were here on the "Mayflower" and I didn't have a thing to do for half a day but keep my uniform clean, and I couldn't do it.

A final quotation will serve to show the spirit in which the new armies are facing their mighty task:

It is just the question of seeing the only right course and doing it as quietly and efficiently as possible. I am frank to say—and I speak for the others, too—that we are sorry it became necessary for us to go. I am equally frank to say that it would have been disastrous beyond measure for America to stay out longer. . . .

Just remember that your position is the same as millions of other parents who go about daily in the ordinary way, silently playing their greater part to win this last war that will end war. My parents, because of their superior mentality, and superior everything else, will bear it even better than the average. I have the utmost confidence that when the time for real concern comes (a whole year away) they will rise to the occasion as I will try and rise to the occasion and be the kind of son they would want me to be.

Such being the American army, what need we fear? One thing, and one thing only, that we, the civilians, may prove unworthy of the high-hearted men who represent us on the battle line.

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The 1918 Model Protectograph protects the amount *as it writes*—a whole word to each stroke of the handle. Leaves no room for argument between yourself and the bank as to whether you signed a check for, say, $500, or only $5.

Protectograph System (Todd Patents) "shreds" each character into the fibre of the check, draft, acceptance, or whatever it may be, in words (not figures), in Dollars and Cents, exact to the penny, in two vivid colors of insoluble ink for maximum protection and legibility.

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Now, for the first time, has an idea been discovered which puts speed — great speed and accuracy—within the reach of every typewriter user. Thousands of business college graduates and so-called "touch" writers who formerly never exceeded 30 to 40 words a minute are writing 80 to 100 words with less effort and with infinitely greater accuracy than ever before. And their salaries have jumped from a meager $8 to $15 per week to $30, $40, $50, and even more.

European music teachers, when training their pupils for the piano, invariably give special gymnastic finger exercises. The best results cannot be obtained unless the student develops the proper muscles.

This training is even more essential to expert typewriting. The reason that so few people can write no more than 30 to 40 words a minute is because their fingers are not flexible or nimble enough. This new easy method overcomes this at once—develops finger strength and flexibility by exercises *away from the machine*—trains the fingers *beforehand* for their work on the machine—and the results in speed, accuracy and increased earnings, border on the miraculous.



Making each finger independent

The New Way in Typewriting doubles and trebles stenographers' salaries by enabling them to double and treble their output. For example, here are actual figures showing how the New Way increases salaries *the very first year*. J. H. Krull, *increase* first year, $70 a month; O. B. Hunter, $65 a month; S. Shainin, $150 a month; A. H. Gardiner, $75 a month; Richard Clarke, $75 a month; R. L. Rankin, $35 a month; Carlos C. Guerre, $166 a month; J. P. Jones, $75 a month; H. K. Temme, $45 a month. These are but a few of the hundreds of reports sent in by New Way operators, proving the money-value of *great speed and accuracy* in typewriting.



In a few days you notice the difference

No matter how low your present speed, no matter how labored your efforts, no matter how weak or clumsy your fingers now seem to be, no matter how little or how much experience you have had, no matter what other courses you have taken, this new method will positively bring you the desired results, as thousands have already proven. The exercises, figuratively speaking, put wings on stenographers' fingers, and the new kind of machine practice makes the keyboard as simple and as familiar as a pencil.

If you are interested in this New Way Typewriting, write to The Tulloss School, 3831 College Hill, Springfield, Ohio, for their free catalog describing the method in detail. State also whether you are interested in New Way Shorthand.—*Adv.*

THE NEW BOOKS

Women in the War

A BOOK of special timely interest to women is *Women War Workers*, edited by Gilbert Stone. Herein has been gathered the personal experiences of some half dozen English women in as many new vocations brought to them by the war. We read how women have taken up mail carrying, banking, street car conducting, and driving delivery wagons; of both the mental and physical requirements for success in such channels of usefulness. It is noteworthy that self control and a sense of humor help along mightily either on the rear platform of a street car or in collecting the weekly butcher's bill. If the Comforteer as a distinct war worker, apart from the nurse, is still new to us, those who may occupy the position of entertainer of wounded or sick soldiers will find this chapter replete with common sense suggestions. Employers of women, also, will gather from these representative worker writers valuable hints for the preservation of their employees' health and strength.

Of how the French aristocracy have fared during the war, Mary King Waddington gives us an entertaining account in *My War Diary*. If the dukes, counts, and what not, who flit thru her pages, perforce came down to *pain de ménage* at tea time, they appear to have accepted this and similar deprivations gracefully enough, as they, also, responded to the call to arms in a spirit of unalloyed patriotism. But most of these people remain unknown outside the rarified atmosphere of high French society. The big Frenchmen of the war, the great statesmen and generals, do not appear to have been on Madame Waddington's calling list. These today are of first interest. One wishes the author could have told us something about women of the position of Madame Poincairé or Madame Joffre. Her book, however, has its valuable side in an alert observation of current events.

Towards the Goal, by Mrs. Humphry Ward, is the publication of letters written by the author to Theodore Roosevelt, prefaced by a glowing tribute from the recipient. In these letters Mrs. Ward describes, with all the masterly vigor of her pen, the rise of the British peoples to fight for the cause of universal democracy. From showing how, at first, the bewildering onslaught of the German hosts found Great Britain totally unprepared, once the danger was brought home few indeed remained unwilling to meet whatever sacrifice was demanded. To this sacrifice heroically performed she points as she tours the battlefields of France, to remain forever as a binding tie between France and Great Britain. She adds her heartfelt gratitude on that day when the United States cast in her might on the side of human liberty. As a work of contemporary history, Mrs. Ward's book must win a lasting reputation.

If Maud Mortimer in *A Green Tent in Flanders* had merely described her experiences with the Red Cross, and if, in addition to this, she proved herself an artist of power in light and shade, still her book might pass these times with many others without compelling distinguishing notice. But Maud Mortimer, with her delightful humor over the problem of her California gold pieces in the Pisa-Paris train, comes presently to look upon the face of the eternal problem, stripped of all pretense, in all its helplessness, with not a shred of human vanity to mask its sordid reality. She does not recoil from it, nor does she affect to pass it by lightly; but in that dismal, battle scarred swamp of a place puts to herself, and the reader, the supreme question which must be encountered by each one of us some day. And she answers it (on page 119) in words which approach the divine in their symbolical significance. All unconsciously, it would seem, she has struck an immortal chord vibrating thru the silence of mortality, and by it lifts her book out from its haunting shadows into that white light by which many may find faith restored and grief comforted.

Women War Workers, ed. by Gilbert Stone. T. Y. Crowell Company. $1.65. *My War Diary*, by Mary King Waddington. Scribner. $1.50. *Towards the Goal*, by Mrs. Humphry Ward. Scribners. $1.25. *A Green Tent in Flanders*, by Maud Mortimer. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

The War Path

MILITARY morale is clearly placed before the embryo soldier in *How to Live at the Front*, by Lieutenant Hector MacQuarrie. If a soldier is disposed to question whether the strict rule of cleanliness and neatness is, at all times, necessary to his fighting ability, the author presents conclusive reasons in proving such are manifestations of the good soldier's healthy mentality, and consequently his usefulness. If an exception now and then demonstrates brilliant heroism, in him dependable qualities are still lacking. The author frankly proclaims the German soldier perfect in his discipline. *On the Road from Mons*, by Captain A. Clifton-Shelton, is an absorbing account of the author's experiences in that memorable retreat. Captain Shelton throws a sidelight on the still clouded operations at Le Cateau which should be of value to the future historian.

A comprehensive and illuminating review of events in Serbia is presented by Mrs. St. Clair Stobart in *The Flaming Sword*. Mrs. Stobart, as a Red Cross worker in Serbia, bears the distinction of being the first woman to command a field hospital, with the rank of major in the war. That she proved a capable officer in this capacity is shown by leading her unit safely thru the terrible Serbian retreat. Therefore her graphic narrative and observations come to us with the weight of the best authority. At the moment, it is noteworthy she expresses the opinion that women can be successfully employed as directors of both base and field hospitals, on the lines of communication and other military positions, thus releasing men for actual fighting.

Britain in Arms, by Jules Destrée, travels now a fairly well beaten reading path, tho none the less ably brought to our notice. Two aviation books to hand are *The Way of the Air*, by Edgar C. Middleton, and *How to Fly*, by A. Frederick Collins. While the former is more likely to interest the lay reader owing to the author's thrilling personal experiences as an air pilot, the latter, written on the plan of a text book, possibly contains greater student value. But so rapid is now the

development of this science, so numerous the new inventions pertaining to it, that i would be hazardous to pronounce any book of this kind entirely up-to-date.

From a number of technical and other books specially useful to soldiers, we select the following: *Quartermaster and Ordnance Supply*, a guide in the form of questions relative to this branch of the service, with references to sources of return information. Helpful to those about to undergo examination. *Machine Gun Practise and Tactics*, by Lieut. K. B. McKellar, a pocket volume of well-tabulated instruction for officers and men of this arm. *Gunner's Handbook for Field Artillery*, by Captains John B. Hammond and Dawson Olmstead, U. S. A., in concise form, meets all the requirements for gunner rating, and enhanced by excellent diagrams. *Army and Navy Information*, by Major D. W. C. Falls, is of a general character relating to organization of forces, uniforms, insignia, pay, etc., together with similar matter concerning foreign armies. As a handy reference, this book will be found serviceable to civilians as well as soldiers, and all those who write about the war.

A capital little linguistic aid for our soldiers in France is to be found within the covers of *War French*, by Col. De Witt Willcox. By this it will be found easy to explain how one wants his hair trimmed, a new pair of pants cut, and the numerous likely needs of a soldier.

How to Live at the Front, by Hector MacQuarrie. Lippincott. $1.25. *On the Road from Mons*, by A. Clifton-Sheldon. Dutton & Co. $1.25. *The Flaming Sword*, by Mrs. St. Clair Stobart. Doran. $1.75. *Britain in Arms*, by Jules Destrée. John Lane Company. $1.50. *The Way of the Air*, by E. C. Middleton. F. A. Stokes Company. $1. *How to Fly*, by A. F. Collins. Appleton. $1.10. *Quartermaster and Ordnance Supply*. The University of Chicago Press. $1.50. *Machine Gun Practise and Tactics*, by K. B. McKellar. Macmillan. 90 cents. *Gunner's Handbook for Field Artillery*, by John B. Hammond and Dawson Olmstead. Dutton & Co. 60 cents. *Army and Navy Information*, by D. W. C. Falls. Dutton & Co. $1. *War French*, by De Witt Willcox. Macmillan. 75 cents.

Ways and Means

PARTICULARLY in these times when food conservation is of such vital importance do we turn to those menus which will tempt the appetite while furnishing a balanced ration at minimum expense.

To some a prejudice against Chinese foods must be overcome before their delicacy and economy can be enjoyed. However, a trial will prove their value to the thrifty American household.

The popularity of the chop suey restaurants in New York City has grown tremendously during the past two years as the public is beginning to recognize the merits of their food as well as its cheapness. For 30 cents a person can get a meal consisting of soup, a generous serving of chop suey (meat and secondary vegetables), rice and an unlimited supply of tea with rice cakes.

In *The Chinese Cook Book*, by Shiu Wong Chan, are recipes for over one hundred dishes. The directions are so explicit that a woman with little experience can follow them and by so doing prepare in a novel way satisfying combinations of meat, vegetables, rice and eggs.

Rice has, to some of us, been an unwelcome substitute for the tuber. But the least friendly will succumb if fried rice is served. This concoction includes all of the essential food properties and is as wholesome as palatable.

FRIED RICE

Four bowls cooked rice.
Three-quarter pound chicken or pork cut into cubes.
Two cups secondary vegetables.



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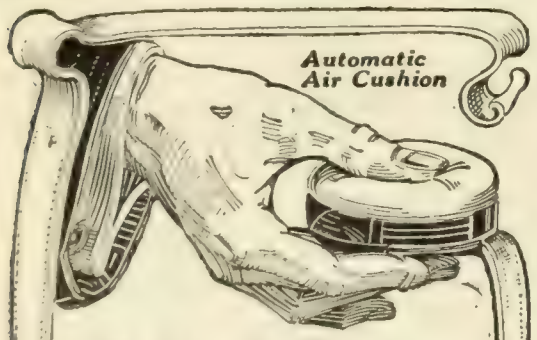
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Five eggs.
One cup primary soup.

(a) Put the rice in a hot, oiled pan and cook until it changes color, turning frequently with a cooking shovel.

(b) Fry the meat and secondary vegetables for three minutes in a hot, oiled pan. Add cold water and cook for fifteen minutes. Pour off the water and add the rice.

(c) Beat the eggs well and add to the rice.

(d) Add the primary coup and continue to cook until the egg appears to be done.

To the primary soup is due the quality of flavor peculiar to Chinese foods and it is generally used as a substitute for water.

This soup is always made of equal weights of chicken and lean pork, say one-half pound of each for each pint of water. It is advisable to use not less than six pints of water and meat in proportion.

(a) Chop the meat into small pieces.

(b) Cook slowly for two and one-half hours, or until half of the liquid has evaporated.

(c) Strain thru a thick cloth until the liquid is as clear as water. Skim off any remaining oil.

Let the soup cool. Keep in the refrigerator to be used as needed.

To those women who postponed canning vegetables and fruits for fear of failure, a practical handbook for next season will be found in *Successful Canning and Preserving*, by Ola Powell. This comprehensive book, a member of the Lippincott's Home Manuals series, is adaptable for schools, clubs and home use.

In *American Indian Corn* the author, Charles J. Murphy, formerly Commissioner for the State of Nebraska, brings to our attention the value and importance of Indian corn (maize) as a supplementary food, particularly at this time when America must supply the allied world with grain. A full series, 150 recipes in all, for cakes, breads, puddings and cereals made of corn is given, some light for the invalid and others of a substance suited to meet the demands of hard labor.

"Waste not, want not," is the keynote to *Practical Food Economy*, by Alice Gitchell Kirk. In a readable way the author shows how to eliminate waste by intelligent buying, preparation and cooking of foods. To the average housewife a definition of and a technical treatise on the familiar word *calorie, is* not particularly illuminating. In this book Mrs. Kirk has incorporated a generous list of examples representing approximately 100 calories and Professor Atwater's nutrition table which shows the waste and fuel matter (measured in calories) of every food variety. By following the suggestions and consulting the food values this book offers, it is possible for the housekeeper to do her bit in food saving and at the same time to serve her family according to its various nutritive needs.

Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, Port of New York, in a recent book, *The High Cost of Living*, makes a critical examination into that grave problem. The author, an accepted authority on economic questions, asserts in the preface that the high cost of living is not a war product but that the war has aggravated conditions, has given opportunities for speculation and extortion and that the increase in cost of living will continue after the war unless radical steps are taken to prevent it. Mr. Howe builds his arguments on solid facts and his solutions are the logical result of thoro study into the economic and social causes of the situation. The production of wheat and meat, the mainstay of the nation's food supply, must be increased. It is decreasing because of actual loss to the farmer and cattleman, the producers. This condition can be remedied by eliminating the privately owned stockyards, packing houses, terminals, the wheat gamblers, stock exchanges and railway corporations. In their place a system of state control functioning for the whole nation must be instituted. In the chapter The Transportation Embargo, Mr. Howe writes:

Thousands of different railroad officials, each one of whom is interesting in *carrying the freight that brings the highest return and that insures the longest haul over his particular road are determining for us what commodities shall be carried and what not. There is little thought of the needs of the whole nation or concern for*

the industrial and agricultural life of the whole people. Railroading is run for the railroads. It must be run for national service—possibly for national existence.

The student and serious reader will find this book a mine of valuable information representing progressive legislation. (Scribner's, $1.50.)

The Chinese Cook Book, by Shiu Wong Chan. Stokes. $1.50. *Successful Canning and Preserving*, by Ola Powell. J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia. $2. *American Indian Corn*, by Charles J. Murphy. Putnam, New York. 75 cents. *Practical Food Economy*, by Alice Gitchell Kirk. Little, Brown Company. $1.25. *The High Cost of Living*, by Frederic C. Howe. Scribners. $1.50.

Information Wanted?

Bookkeeping and Accounting, by Dr. Joseph J. Klein, is a very full textbook of business technic with an abundance of drill exercizes on each topic. (Appleton, $2.50.)

In attractive form, *New York of Today*, by Henry Collins Brown, editor of *Valentine's Manual*, is ready for those who want a readable, beautifully illustrated description of contemporary New York. (The Old Colony Press, New York.)

A complete instructor and guide to success with flowers and plants in the home is found in handy form in *Milady's House Plants*, by F. E. Palmer. This valuable little book is compactly written and well illustrated. (A. T. Delamare Company, Inc., New York.)

It is a pleasure to know that the war has not interrupted the publishing of *The Oxford English Dictionary*, which, as a lexicographical product, stands preëminent. An additional section (ver to vis) just issued of volume X includes 3002 words. (Clarendon Press, Oxford, $1.75.)

In another field the Japanese are cutting out the Germans. The series of *Official Guides to Eastern Asia* are as good as Baedeker or better. Vol. V, just out, covers the Philippines and the little known regions of the Dutch, French and British possessions in the East Indies. (Putnam's.)

Thruout the country there are many would-be authors who are at a loss to know of where and how they may dispose of their literary product. To such *Where to Sell Manuscripts*, compiled by W. L. Gordon, is of great service as it contains the names and addresses of over one hundred publishers in the market, specifying the *kind* of material each publisher wants. (The Standard Publishing Company, Cincinnati, $1.)

What is the classification of deposits?
What is a bank acceptance?
How is it carried in the accounts?
What is the big economy that will be effected by the adoption of the federal reserve clearing system?
What is the effect upon the bank statement if the stockholders of the bank deposit their dividend checks?
What is meant by the batch system?

These questions are clearly and concisely answered in *Practical Banking*, by O. Howard Wolfe. The author speaks from actual experience and with authority, on matters of vital importance to those about to enter the banking business or already engaged in it. (La Salle Extension University, Chicago.)

In *Pictorial Photography: Its Principles and Practise*, Paul L. Anderson has produced a helpful manual, broad in scope but not too technical for the comprehension of the amateur, particularly adapted to the needs of those workers who, without wishing to undertake a study of the abstruse scientific phases of photography, have gone beyond the elementary stages and desire to achieve pictorial expression. The author takes pains to make clear not only the technical methods but also the fundamental principles underlying those methods, since a grasp of the principles is essential to the worker seeking to correct and grow away from his mistakes. There are chapters on the technic of color photography and motion picture photography, and the book has some attractive illustrations. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $2.50.)



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A five-story brick building in flames! Papers valued at $1,000,000 in steel files on third floor! The burning building collapses! Files fall three floors to the basement! Buried under tons of red-hot brick!

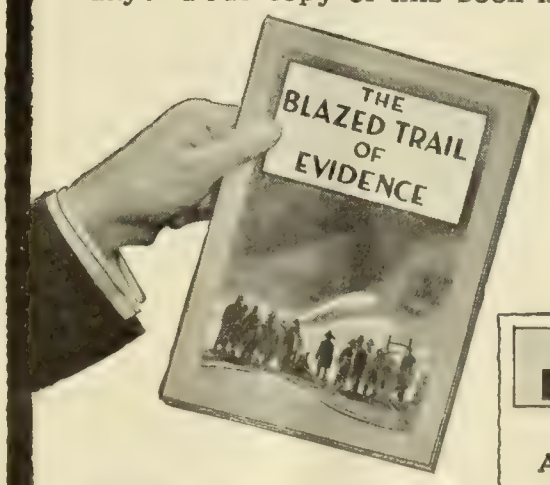
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Mr. Purinton's War Service Question Box

Mr. C. A. K., Pennsylvania. "In your recent article, 'Every Man's Workshop,' you say that a pulp mill designed to produce twelve tons per day was made to produce thirty-six tons. I am in the paper making industry, would like more detailed information regarding above mentioned performance and efficiency work in general as applied to my own trade."

Consult Frederic Taylor's book "Principles of Scientific Management." Apply to the following concerns for literature and details of professional service: *Engineering Magazine,* 6 East Thirty-ninth Street; Harrington Emerson Company, 30 Church Street; Business Bourse, 261 Broadway; Efficiency Society, 119 West Fortieth Street, all New York; and A. W. Shaw Company, Wabash and Madison, Chicago. Look up advertisements of efficiency publishers and engineers in the factory trade papers, some of which you doubtless have on file in your factory library.

Mrs. W. P. A., New Jersey. "I write verse in many veins, serious and comic, and in many meters. My husband, who has literary training, thinks they do not lack charm and style. Nevertheless, only occasionally is one printed, and semi-occasionally is one remunerative. The enclosed small effusion has just been returned by *The Atlantic.* Are you permitted to suggest a publication that might consider it kindly?"

No. You want a publication, and a young army of critics, that would receive it *harshly.* You have a slight poetic gift; but in order to get your muse really working, you must be starved, or deserted, or at least misunderstood, condemned, hurt. A poet who has not suffered greatly has not learned the true ring of poetry. Ask your husband not to praise you, but to pick your verse to pieces, line by line, word by word. Get a job as a factory hand, or work ten hours a day in the slums, or join the Red Cross and go where blood flows. Then you will know tragedy—and feel poetry. You only *think* poetry now, and maim it with metaphysics.

Join the New York Woman's Press Club, meet real authors, obtain real criticism. And look up Question Box answer 382, first nine lines, from Independent of January 29, 1917.

Prof. E. H. J., Ohio. "As a physicist, in college laboratory and classroom, I am particularly anxious to learn what opportunities are open to scientists in which they may make the best use of their special training."

The National Research Council has sent forth an urgent appeal to the physicists of America who have the time and facilities to aid in solving the submarine problem. If you could work out a practical method for the detection and destruction of U-boats in American waters and the European shipping lanes, you would be recognized immediately as one of the great benefactors in world history, and as lifetime leader in your profession. Ask George Ellery Hale, chairman of the National Research Council, Washington, D. C., how to apply yourself to this problem and similar needs for the scientist to fill. Put your students also on the trail of this wonderful chance for service.

Mr. H. H. D., Massachusetts. "Your article, 'What Can I Do?' seems to strike the keynote of the whole situation, by telling the individual how and where to serve his country. (a) What method would enable a young man to determine the military, or naval department he is best fitted for? (b) Are there employment bureaus to assist men to find jobs on farms? (c) Where are the men coming from to man the 1000 wooden vessels now building? (d) General Joffre recommends training men in France; would the French or British officials accept volunteers, and furnish free transportation?"

(a) Get a book on each different branch of service, compare physical and mental requirements with your own, also learn which branch appeals to you most. Obtain specific, technical knowledge by application to various authorities named in the "Directory of Service" (20 cents), from secretary of Columbia University, New York.

(b) Write U. S. Department of Labor, also U. S. Department of Agriculture, also Federal Employment Bureau, Washington, D. C. Inquire, too, of local postmaster.

(c) Volunteers may apply to U S. Navy, Washington, D. C., or to American Federation of Labor, Washington, or to General Shipping Board, Washington.

(d) No. All American soldiers in France belong now under General Pershing.

Mr. F. D. W., Washington. "Have been factory superintendent and mechanical engineer for twenty years, specializing in tools for rapid production of machine parts. Am in retirement with a competence. Shall be glad to give the Government my services as long as the war lasts. Where can I do the most good?"

Apply for a chance to serve as factory official or consulting engineer, to Secretary of the General Munitions Board, Washington, D. C. You might enlist as a member of the Corps of Engineers, Reserve Officers, Class B, according to *Army Regulations No. 1493;* write for particulars to the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. Or you might qualify as a Master Engineer; obtain details from Col. C. H. McKinstry, Corps of Engineers, Room 302, Army Building, 39 Whitehall street, New York. We think your best opportunity would be as Major in Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps; send application for examination to Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Mr. C. B. N., Virginia. "The war demand for highly trained and forceful men seems to show the increased importance of scientific vocational guidance. (a) Are there any correspondence schools that offer to prospective students advice on choosing a vocation? (b) What recent books might be of assistance? I am a young man of twenty, earning good wages, but not in my real work. I am anxious to serve my country better in making the most of myself."

We heartily approve the resolve you have made; but we would suggest that you also undertake a specific and immediate war duty of some kind. Watch these columns for ideas available or adaptable.

(a) Yes. Write International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pennsylvania; also Bryant and Stratton Business College, 80 East Randolph, Chicago; also American Correspondence Schools, Chicago.

(b) One of the newest books is "How to Choose the Right Vocation" by H. W. Merton, from Funk & Wagnalls, New York. Other publications from Ginn & Co., Boston; Fowler and Wells, 1388 Broadway, New York; Review of Reviews, Irving Place, New York; Rocine and Vaught, 59 East Van Buren, Chicago; Boston Vocation Bureau, Beacon street, Boston; New York University Press, 32 Waverly Place, New York.

Miss M. E. G., Illinois. "What can I do in the 'Service Army?' Would like to be matron or general utility person in a hospital, but might be helper to a doctor, or collector on a street-car, or employee on an elevator. I can do almost anything. Put me where I'm most needed."

We wish we had the right place for you, but our work is to put you in touch with many possibilities and leave the choice with you. The national registration of women, conducted by the Council of National Defense, should have reached you by now, and placed you somewhere. If not, ask for particulars and a war registration blank from Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C. Any woman's club that belongs to the General Federation should be able to open different avenues of service; talk the matter over with leading clubwomen you know personally. The editor of your weekly or daily newspaper could inform you as to local patriotic organizations; find what all these are doing, ask officials how you might help. For index to war activities of women, see page 10 of "Directory of Service" (price 20 cents), from Columbia University, Morningside Hights, New York.

The Manufacturer's Problem

(*Continued from page 332*)

steel and iron specialties hires his salesmen to neglect their own business in order to sell Liberty Bonds; a manufacturer of automobiles turns his plant over to the Government without charge, for the production of war machinery; hundreds of other manufacturers are doing practical things, unselfish thing, to free the world of kaiserism. When we go to buy goods made about equally well by different concerns, we should, if possible, find which concern is most patriotic, and buy accordingly.

We can appreciate and approve the war service of big manufacturers. Only a week or two ago, I read in a periodical having about a million circulation, a long editorial article lampooning and condemning, wholesale and haphazard, the frightfully unscrupulous methods of "Big Business"—and on another page of the same periodical I read a wonderful account of sacrificial war service by the very kind of business man the editorial damned! The writer of that article was a traitor as vile as tho he had tramped on the American flag. There is nothing now more unseemly than to abuse with libelous language a national corporation whose product is needed in the war. When you see a great manufacturer whizzing by in his motor car, don't envy him—he is doubtless carrying in one hand a burden that you could not shoulder with your entire body.

We can pay all bills promptly. Every cash payment is a real war measure. How? Because every cash payment somehow benefits the ultimate producer of war manufactures.

We can buy fewer export articles. A good plan would be to stop and ask ourselves, before making any purchase: Could this article be used by a soldier in France, or could the raw material be made up in some other form to be used? If the answer is affirmative, then we should buy the article only in case of absolute necessity. We know that leather, lumber, steel, iron, wool, cotton, a dozen other kinds of raw material, are acutely needed in the operations of war. Yet most of us are buying these goods as freely as ever, with apparently no thought of the effect on war production.

We can offer the benefit of our experience to some manufacturer. The modern scope of the factory has become so broad that almost any man who is a leader in his business or profession could aid the manufacturer in solving one or more problems. The physician could put the manufacturer in connection with the Public Health Service, and could work out a system of preventive hygiene to reduce the illness of employees and multiply their energies. The teacher could evolve a plan of industrial education that would increase the knowledge and improve the skill of the workers. The editor could put life into the factory bulletin or house organ published for the mutual interests of employer and employee. The banker could prepare a number of easy methods for saving money, and offer special service to the members of the factory. The librarian could help to install an efficiency library, and could instruct employees how to use it effectively. The problems of the factory are now the problems of the community. Almost any public spirited man, whatever his work may be, could think of a way to increase the output of a manufacturer whom he knows personally.

We can buy only standard goods that we know to be reliable. The object of this move is both to aid the manufacturer and to protect ourselves. It is generally the great manufacturer who is doing great war

Salt Mackerel

Direct from the Fishing Boats to You



Old Gloucester



Your pail is ready—fat, meaty, juicy mackerel —send no money—try the fish first.

Frank E. Davis PRESIDENT

It's thirty-three years, come next September, since I began supplying the choicest of Gloucester's famous mackerel direct to the homes of families throughout the country.

Our Own Home Kind

People here in Gloucester, the leading fish port of America, laughed at me when I began to sell mackerel by mail. They didn't realize how hard it is for other people to get good fish. But I did. So I decided to make it easy for everybody, everywhere, to have full-flavored, wholesome fish, the kind we pick for our own eating here at Gloucester. 65,000 families are buying from us today.

Fishmen for Generations

You see, I *know* fish. My folks, 'way back, have always been fishmen. They helped found Gloucester in 1623. My boyhood days were spent aboard fishing boats. Catching fish, knowing the choicest and picking 'em out, cleaning and curing them the *right* way, has been my life's job.

Thirty Years' Development

Today our business is housed in a modern, four-story, concrete building, with 20,000 square feet of floor space; fitted with the most improved and sanitary equipment for cleaning and packing fish. Standing at the water's edge, the fishermen's catches are brought right into the building. They go to your table with "the tang of the sea" in them.



Such a *Good* Breakfast!

A fat, tender, juicy Davis' Mackerel broiled to a sizzling brown; some butter, a sprinkling of pepper, a touch of lemon, if you wish—how good it smells, how tempting it looks, how it tickles the palate, and, oh, how it satisfies!—the favorite breakfast dish of thousands.

Fall Mackerel, Fat and Tender

Most of the fish your dealer can buy are Spring fish, thin, dry, and tasteless. What I've selected for you are Fall fish, juicy and fat with the true salty-sea mackerel flavor. We clean and wash them before weighing. You pay *only* for *net* weight. *No heads and no tails.* Just the white, thick, meaty portions—the parts that make the most delicious meal imaginable. You probably have never tasted salt mackerel as good as mine.

Send No Cash— Try the Mackerel First

I want you to know before you pay that my fish will please you. If there is any possibility of a risk, I want it to be at my expense. Just mail the coupon today, and I'll ship at once a pail of my mackerel containing **10** fish, each fish sufficient for 3 or 4 people, *all charges prepaid,* so that your family can have a real Gloucester treat Sunday morning.

Then—if my mackerel are not better than any you have ever tasted, send back the rest at my expense.

If you *are* pleased with them—and I'm sure you will be—send me $3.90, and at the same time ask for "Descriptive List of Davis' Fish," sold only direct, never to dealers.

Remember: Meat, flour, potatoes, *everything* has gone 'way up in price. In comparison, Davis' mackerel is low. An economical food—so good to eat, so nutritious! The "Sea Food Cook Book" that goes with the fish will tell you just how to prepare them.

Mail the coupon now with your business card, letter-head or reference.

Frank E. Davis Co.
302 Central Wharf
Gloucester, Mass.

Frank E. Davis Co.,
302 Central Wharf
Gloucester, Mass.

Without obligation on my part, send me your Descriptive List of Davis' Fish, and ship me a pail of mackerel containing 10 fish, each fish sufficient for 3 or 4 people, all charges prepaid, for which I will remit $3.90 in days after receipt of fish.

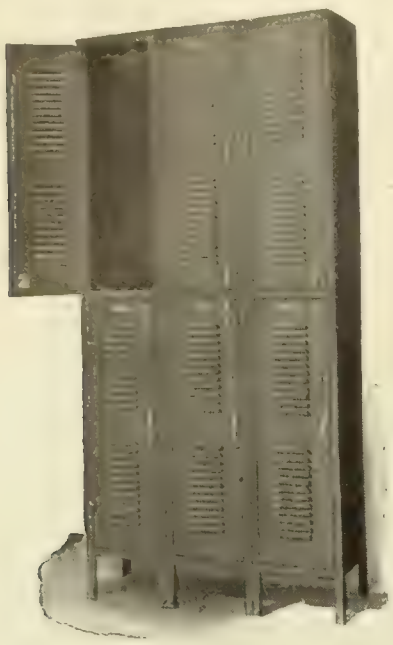
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IT'S real economy to buy good lockers. An installation of Durand Steel Lockers is a permanent asset; a satisfactory investment.

Durand Steel Lockers are fireproof, practically indestructible, sanitary and convenient; they promote order and efficiency.

Write today for illustrated catalogue.

We are also manufacturers of steel shelving, steel bins and general steel factory equipment.

DURAND STEEL LOCKER CO.

1572 Ft. Dearborn Bk. Bldg. Chicago — 972 Vanderbilt Bldg. New York

work. The small producer lacks resources and facilities to make possible a real national service on his part. Hence, in buying only the standard, well-advertised manufactured articles, we are much more likely to aid the concern that is aiding the Government.

Perhaps the most valuable service we can offer to the manufacturer is that of a clearing house of ideas, to put him in direct touch with the great national sources of information, consultation, coöperation and supply. This we hope to do, in the following paragraphs. You certainly have one or more acquaintances who are manufacturers, or employees of manufacturers, or friends or relatives of manufacturers. Please call their attention to the remainder of this article, outlining special points of interest to the American manufacturer, whether he makes diving suits, airships, or anything between.

The manufacturer's war problems are so many and diverse that we could not hope to solve them, or even to classify them, here. But we do hope and believe that you could find a solution for almost any manufacturing problem by means of one or more of the following dozen suggestions for increasing factory output and improving factory management.

1. Coöperate with the Government. Line up your factory under the national service banner. Get information from the War Industries Board, Washington, D. C. Register with the Board. You will also be advancing your own interests, because the registered concerns are on the ground floor in obtaining particulars of the investigations, regulations and other war developments by the Government.

2. Apply for solution of your problem to federal departments, or national efficiency organizations. The particular help you need could be had from one or more of the following institutions: Federal Trade Commission, United States Departments of Commerce and Labor, National Chamber of Commerce, National Institute of Efficiency, National Efficiency Society, Manufacturers' Information Bureau, Manufacturers' and Dealers' League, Manufacturers and Dealers' Protective Association, Trade Experience Interchange Bureau, Factory Method Company, Factory Distributors Company, Industrial Research Company. That you should have an unsolved problem is extremely doubtful—it is merely unsolved to you. Find the man, publication or institution that has done the solving for you. So your real problem is not to form but to find the solution of your problem. Our work is to help you do it.

3. Watch closely all the trade journals you can get hold of. Don't let a month go by without carefully studying five to ten such periodicals. In their pages will appear the answer to many of your war difficulties. A list of the most valuable trade journals may be had without charge from the Independent War Service Bureau, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

4. Make a leading man from each department a member of a book efficiency board. Give him one or more of the recent books in his line, have him dig out, then try out, suggestions there contained for meeting the war emergency. Almost every question that could arise in factory operation is now met by a standard book. A list of the foremost publishers of business books may be had on application to the Independent War Service Bureau.

5. Consult business efficiency engineers or production specialists, on matter too large or too personal for the somewhat slow and roundabout reference to a book, magazine, or institution. The announcement



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of efficiency engineers may be located in the advertising pages of the factory journals mentioned above, or may be obtained from the editors of these publications.

6. Look over my recent articles on Factory and Office Efficiency, published in The Independent. They offer a large number of the current factory methods and ideas, some of which may be new to you. Obtain list of subjects from The Independent.

7. Be sure that money and time are not being wasted in a single department, on old-fashioned, cumbersome, tools and equipment. Write the Independent Efficiency Service for the check list of the Plan and Purchase Department. Have all the items on the list checked up as indicated, then refer doubtful points or needs for equipment to the Plan and Purchase Department. No fee is required, all the service costs you is postage.

8. Collect and study all the publications of *general factory knowledge* presented by the manufacturers of factory tools, materials or supplies. These various booklets are advertised in the pages of business and factory magazines. A typewriter company sends a pamphlet on reducing typewriter costs; a maker of steel cabinets offers one on improved business methods; a maker of automobile trucks has a publication for the expediting of your delivery problem; a publisher of a business journal offers a book on factory costs without charge. Get all this free knowledge, and apply where suitable.

9. Prepare a booklet of your own that will render a timely patriotic service to each customer or dealer buying your goods. Every sale should carry a service, apart from the sale. And every wartime sale should carry a wartime service.

10. Substitute women workers for men wherever possible. Begin training them *now*. Don't wait until the 5,000,000 army draft suddenly takes a number of your best men, with nobody ready to fill their place. Analyze the duties of every man—you will be surprized to learn how many could be handled as well, or better, by a woman specially trained for the job. In England more than 1,200,000 women are now doing the work formerly done exclusively by men. And official reports indicate that a large percentage of this work is done to better advantage by women.

11. Organize a tour, by one or more of your leading men, of the most efficient factories in the United States. You may learn more new methods from a day's visit to another factory than you could evolve in your own plant from a year's experimenting. Or, if you cannot send a committee for this purpose, get all available literature describing the methods and products of a number of great factories, then apply lessons to your own. A list of modern factories will be furnished on request by the Independent War Service Bureau.

12. Learn how to take your employees into your confidence. Most of the problems of industrial management resolve to the selfishness or the ignorance of the head of the concern. Get rid of the superstition that a "boss" is a boss. He isn't. A boss is a partner and friend of each employee, or he is an old fogy and a fool. It is likely that 80 per cent of your factory problems could and would be solved by employees, if you expected and rewarded the best they could give.

Every problem of industry is a problem of the individual. Factory output is an overflow of human interest. And the way to set a man going is to fill his head with cold facts and his heart with warm sympathies, both together.

Can Consumptives Get Well?



R. L. ALSAKER, M.D.

By R. L. Alsaker, M.D.

Author of "Maintaining Health"

Consumption is the most deadly of all diseases. About one-seventh of the human race dies from this affliction.

It is so tragic because it does not give the individual a chance to live his life and accomplish what he is capable of doing. We are doing something to overcome consumption, but the question is, can't we do more? Here is an interesting letter on the subject:

"Dear Doctor Alsaker:—I have always been fairly healthy until six months ago, when I broke down. My cough then got worse, and I saw red streaks in the sputum. I began to run an afternoon temperature, and had some night sweats.

"In childhood I had enlarged glands, adenoids and sometimes the tonsils bothered me, but I had no worse ills than the average boy.

"Yes, I am tubercular. My doctor has told me to sleep out of doors. He is feeding me raw eggs and fresh milk until I see green and yellow—my eyeballs are green. He tells me to eat rare beefsteak and take plenty of cream. When I began treatment my stomach seemed all right, but now I am nauseated and feel like vomiting. This stuffing is torture. I take soda, creosote, occasionally a little whiskey to stimulate the stomach, and some cough mixture. I was given tuberculin which made me deathly sick.

"I've had lots of time to think of late, and it has just dawned upon me that everybody whom I have known who has received the treatment that I am getting has died. What is the need of this torture if it is to end in death? I am almost in rebellion, but I don't know what to do. I am only twenty-two years old, and as I have been ill less than a year, it seems to me that there ought to be some way out of it. I don't want to go to Arizona, as the doctor advises. A tubercular young lady has just returned from Arizona—in a wooden box. E. N. T."

Consumption is an individual and family problem. Intelligent parents can raise their children so that there is not a particle of danger of their becoming consumptive. Intelligent adults can keep themselves free from tuberculosis—and all other diseases.

Germs are said to cause tuberculosis, but they are not the real fundamental cause, for they can not gain hold in a healthy body.

The real cause of tuberculosis is wrong living, and where we make our greatest mistake is in eating. Children who are properly fed do not develop tuberculosis or enlarged glands. Adults who eat correctly do not become tubercular. Eat right and avoid tuberculosis.

Taken in the beginning, tuberculosis is curable. The recovery is as prompt and complete as in most other serious diseases. If the condition is allowed to advance, no one can tell what the outcome will be. Sometimes individuals recover after they have suffered long and severely, but those who would be sure of conquering this disease must take it in the early stages.

It is wrong to treat tuberculosis as described in this letter. Medicines never cure anything. Forcing a patient to gorge on milk, eggs, beefsteak and other foods ruins the stomach, and then there is tuberculosis plus indigestion. The fattening cure is a failure. The tuberculin superstition is exploded, but some doctors still cling to it. It is easier and cheaper to live properly at home than in Arizona.

The right thing to do is to get the individual to give himself the proper care. That means to educate the patient into right ways of taking care of himself. It means that he must learn how to breathe, exercise, relax, rest, eat, drink and think.

The feeding is most important. The individual should have enough of good food, but he should not gorge. An excess of food always poisons the body and a poisoned body is a diseased body. Two eggs and two glasses of milk a day, with other foods, will probably be good for the patient. But twelve eggs and two gallons of milk per day, in addition to other foods, will surely make the patient worse. Is it any wonder that such feeding abuse prevents recovery? The consumptives are fed to death.

In the early stages nearly all *consumptives can get well*, if they will get right down to business and take good care of themselves. If they will give themselves proper care as soon as they begin to notice signs of being run down and feverish, they have a splendid chance to recover.

It is marvelous what proper eating will do, when other means fail. Don't take my word for it, but prove it in your own case and on your own person.

In a small volume on the subject I have explained in plain English the true cause of consumption and how to get relief in the early stages of the disease, without leaving home. This book also shows how to conduct yourself so that there will not be the least danger of contracting this scourge. A plain, simple, dependable plan of living is given you that includes eating, drinking, breathing and thinking that any one, young or old, can understand and follow. No hospitals, no sanitariums, no drugs, or serums—just a pleasant, common sense home treatment that harmonizes with and helps Nature.

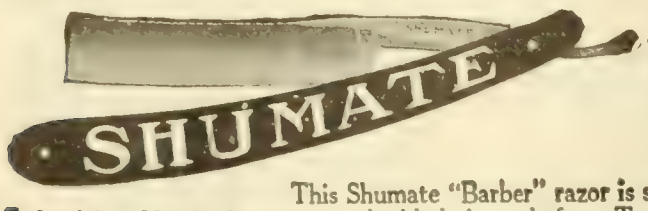
The price of "CONQUERING CONSUMPTION" (the title of this new book) is one dollar, with ten cents additional to cover packing and postage—considerably less than your doctor would charge for prescribing a single treatment—less than your druggist would charge for a patent "cure-all" *that doesn't cure*—less than it would cost you to lose a day's pay on account of sickness—less than the cost of an evening at the theatre. In fact this small investment will pay big dividends in health and happiness till the end of your days.

Send one dollar and ten cents to my publisher, Frank E. Morrison, Dept. 88, 1133 Broadway, New York City, and get your copy. Follow my plan of treatment for one month; then if you are not entirely satisfied with the improvement in your health, return the book and your money will be refunded.

Remember this: You have your choice of living right or living wrong. This book teaches you the truth and nothing but the truth. Do you want it?

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT: R. L. Alsaker, M.D., is an eminent authority on the subject discussed in the above article. He has put the net result of his many years of professional experience with sick people into his writings and it is a real pleasure for me to recommend them, because I know from personal experience and observation that good results always follow an observance of his simple instructions. Frank E. Morrison, Publisher, Dept. 88, 1133 Broadway, New York.

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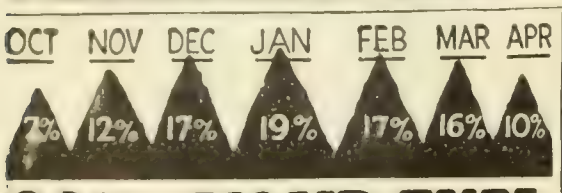
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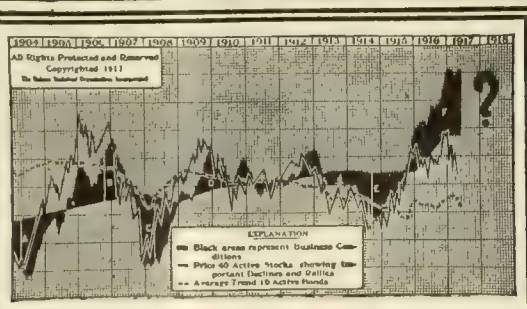
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JOSEPH COLLOMB—Be limp if you want your sleep placid; emulate the dishrag.

REV. I. MANLEY SHARP—Nero was a sanctified angel as compared to the Kaiser.

ROSE PASTOR STOKES—All personal net incomes over $6000 should be conscripted.

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND PRESTON—The woman slacker is as guilty as the man slacker.

ELIHU ROOT—Self-governing democracies are indeed liable to commit great wrong.

GEORGE MOORE—Art must be parochial in the beginning to become cosmopolitan in the end.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ—A submarine war success cannot be expected immediately.

H. W. GOSSARD—Women can sell anything—threshing machines as well as corsets.

PROF. H. A. OVERSTREET—Absentee capitalism may be as bad for a country as absentee landlordism.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—Bend your knees before the great Ally who has never forsaken the Germans.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR T. HADLEY—Christianity, as we and our fathers have understood it, is on trial.

DR. FRANK CRANE—The man who is doing the best piece of work for the world is William Howard Taft.

ANGELO M. READ—It does not seem possible that music as a study in our schools can be put aside indefinitely.

DR. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON—Making the world safe for democracy is nothing to making the world pleasing to God.

DR. HENRY GODDARD LEACH—The Scandinavians exhibit a power of racial endurance rarely found among other people.

MACHINE GUNNER EMPEY—After looking thru the periscope, don't stick your head over the top to see what you saw.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—We are to decide whether we have got a country or whether we have simply got a polyglot boarding house.

"MA" SUNDAY—Never judge a girl by how she looks when you are courting her, boys. Always wait till you see her the morning after.

WERNER SOMBART—Let us reflect on the inexhaustible wealth in German character which contains in itself everything of real value that kultur of man can produce.

PEARSON W. BANNING—Congress can well afford to offer not less than $100,000 for a new national hymn and an annuity of $10,000 for life to the successful composer.

POLICE COMMISSIONER ARTHUR E. WOODS—By street accidents in New York City one person is killed every fourteen hours and one person is injured every twenty-three minutes.

MRS. FLORENCE KELLY—If we are daughters of the men who framed the Constitution and fought against the tyranny of England, we will wear black until this conscription law is repealed.

BILLY SUNDAY—The man who will not accept God's word has a small brain. You could put 10,000 brains like his in a mustard seed, and they could turn hand springs for 500 years and never get a stone bruise.

IRVIN S. COBB—The circumstance of a man having been harnessed up at the baptismal font with the name of Clarence does not necessarily imply that the individual thus burdened laces up his union suit with baby ribbon.

CONGRESSMAN BLACKMAN—It may be that there will be many women in the next Congress and unless the President settles down to business and follows the well settled principles of procedure that govern, or ought to govern, this body, it might not be surprizing if we had a lot of children elected to the next Congress.

UNCLE SAM'S WAR-MADE INDUSTRIES

(*Continued from page 327*)

politically to defy us. For we have realized our aims—that army of ours in and en route to Europe indicates that; and we have realized our true preparedness—there are plenty of indications in this article of that.

We need only to hold our ground and to extend it. Then we are safe. And the world is safe.

And the ground work has been done; the new era has been achieved; our new Declaration has been put into force.

And "trade is an eminently practical matter," as Marion Letcher, head of the Foreign Trade Advisers of the State Department, told me.

"Then what," I asked him, as I thought an American business man would desire me to do, "should our industrial leaders now do?"

He answered: "First, make up their minds to go into this situation seriously.

"Second, remember that trade is concrete, an eminently practical matter. There is no such thing as abstract trade. You cannot handle trade on paper, and no matter how big or how small the operation is, the principles are always the same. Our business men must know their fields, their markets, their men. Travel and study, therefore."

New York City

Pebbles

In the event of a quarrel in the house, harmony can always be obtained on the piano.—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

Husband—Can you tell me of my wife's whereabouts?

Maid—Faith, sir, I think you will find them in the laundry.—*Pennsylvania State Froth.*

Lives of bad men must remind us
We should live a life sublime,
Or departing, we will find us
With them, in a hotter clime.
—*Lehigh Burr.*

Henry—He may be a great artist—but he has a peculiar way of doing things.

Happy—How's that?

Henry—He says he painted his greatest masterpiece on an empty stomach.—*Cornell Widow.*

The latest example of English "as she is spoke" comes from Egypt, where a native interpreter who had overstayed his leave wrote the following letter to his chief:

"My absence is impossible. Some one has removed my wife. My God, I am annoyed."—*New York Evening Mail.*

Private (sadly)—Excuse me, sir, could I have a couple of hours off—to go and see my dying father?

Officer (sternly)—Dying father? Why, I left him not ten minutes ago!

Private (hastily)—Ten minutes ago! Sir, you take the bun—he's been dead seven years.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

A German Captain of Engineers has related how he once sent a green corporal and three men back with instructions to put a railroad station completely out of commission so that it could by no possible means be of use to the enemy.

The corporal rejoined the command in a surprizingly short time considering the nature of his task. The captain asked if he had carried out his instructions.

"Ja wohl, Herr Hauptmann," said the corporal, "the Russians will never be able to use that station again. You see," pointing to a large sack on his back. "I have carried away all the tickets."—*London Opinion.*

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USING THE TRACTOR INDOORS

BY CLARKSON LLOYD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR EFFICIENCY SERVICE

ALMOST every factory has hauling and delivery problems on the inside entirely apart and separate from those directly involved in transporting its goods to the user thereof. And the speed with which these internal deliveries are made and the cost of making them are vitally important; for they affect not alone the deliveries of the finished product, but also its manufacturing cost. In these busy times it behooves everyone to speed up. Wherever it is possible to use machinery to save man power such machinery should be used. It is no longer a case of throwing men and women out of employment when a manufacture installs machines. The whole country is labor-hungry.

In the old days the job of getting materials from one department to another depended on leg power. Later on, when the first gleams of efficiency began to penetrate into our industrial nooks and crannies, a good deal of the leg power was superseded by mechanical and gravity conveyer systems, chutes, traveling cranes and miniature railroads. The mechanical and gravity conveyers are growing in popularity. They eliminate the need for human carriers. They are quick. They never take things to the wrong place. Workmen never have to wait for them to come back from a previous errand. And, once installed, they require a minimum of attention.

Traveling cranes, for some businesses requiring the transportation of bulky materials—such as steel girders, boilers, ores and the like—are undoubtedly useful, as are the miniature railroads. But the expense of installing and maintaining these devices makes them unavailable for any but the very big plants. And besides, their usefulness is limited by the fact that they run on fixed tracks from which there can be no deviation.

To supply a definite need in this matter of internal hauling, one of our well known motor truck engineers has recently invented a motor tractor which is now being successfully marketed. It is a small, comparatively light machine and its possible uses are legion. With a draw-bar pull of 1500 pounds, it is capable of drawing loads out of all proportion to its size.

This new tractor employs a form of caterpillar drive. It can run on any surface, from the roughest to the smoothest, laying its own track as it goes. It can pull raw material up a grade from the freight cars right into the factory. Being only 50 inches wide and 52 inches high it can go thru the average factory doors with ease. It can turn in a 12-foot circle—which not even the smallest automobile can do—and it can handle a load forward or backward with equal facility.

This little tractor costs $1185. You can use it outside the plant and inside. It is so small that you take it on an elevator and use it on any floor. And not alone can it handle almost any hauling job you may have, but in emergency it can furnish belt power for one or more of your machines.

Needless to say, this tractor is at home on the farm as well as in the factory. If you would like to receive more information about it and what it can do, I shall be glad to send it to you by mail on request.

ANOTHER form of time and labor saver is the electric industrial truck With these, as with the tractor already described, one man can do work which would require scores of men with the old-fashioned hand truck. In fact, they make it possible for one man to do work that men with hand trucks can never do. For instance, one electric truck that I have in mind will carry 4000 pounds with ease up a 20 per cent grade. Not even an expensive industrial railway can negotiate a grade as steep as that. In conjunction with trailers this electric truck has hauled 8600 pounds of pay load at a speed of about six miles per hour.

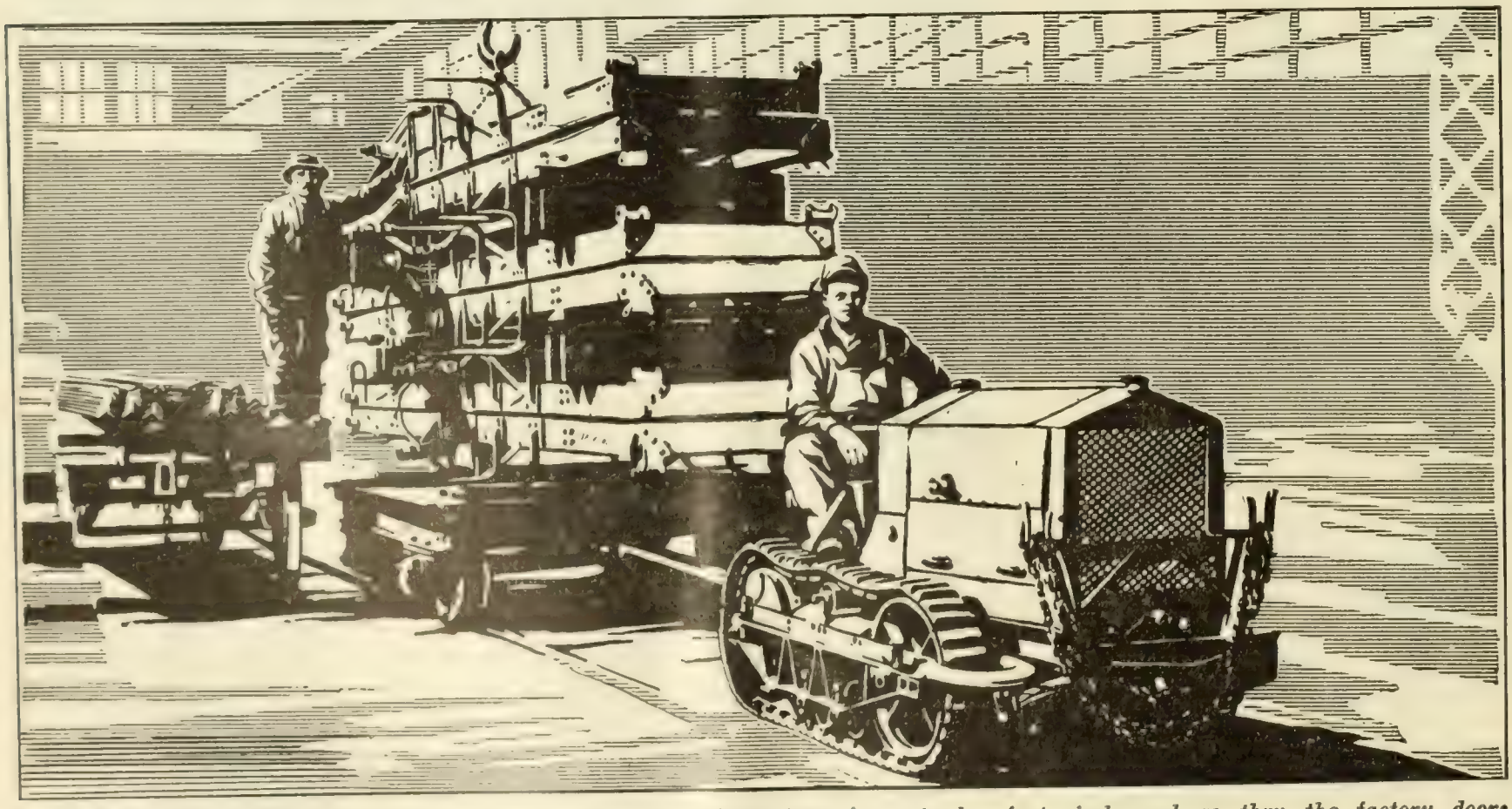
The truck itself has a loading platform 7 feet 6 inches long, 48 inches wide and 23 inches from the ground. It steers on all four wheels, and can therefore be turned in a very small radius. The battery will drive it at a speed of five to seven miles per hour with a full load of 4000 pounds for ten hours at a stretch without recharging.

Another interesting device that saves time and much labor is what is called a lift truck. It works by human motive power, but has this very pronounced advantage over the ordinary, old-fashioned hand truck. The lift truck is in reality a chassis only—that is a frame without a body or platform. The platform is separate and you have a number of them.

Suppose your shipping department is 30 feet or so from the curb where your street motor trucks are loaded. With the ordinary hand truck all packages or boxes or crates would have to be lifted on in the shipping room and lifted off again at the curb. If they were not lifted off the hand truck the truck would have to stand idle until the stuff had been loaded. With the lift truck you have any number of platforms. These may be loaded in a dozen different places at once. Then one man slides the lift truck under the platforms, one by one, wheels them to the curb and leaves them there. When the street truck arrives its load is waiting for it.

The lift truck is exceedingly simple. The operator slides it under the loaded platform. A slight pressure downward on the truck handle and on a foot pedal lifts the platform clear of the ground and locks it there. When he wants to lower the platform again he merely steps upon the foot pedal. A hydraulic check cushions the fall of the platform, allowing it to settle gently to earth, thus preventing the damage of the load thru jar.

The lift truck may be had in load capacities of 2000 and 5000 pounds. And the principle of separate platforms has also been adapted for use with electrically propelled lift trucks suitable for long distance and interdepartmental hauls.



The little tractor with a big pull. It can run on any surface, turn in a twelve foot circle and go thru the factory doors

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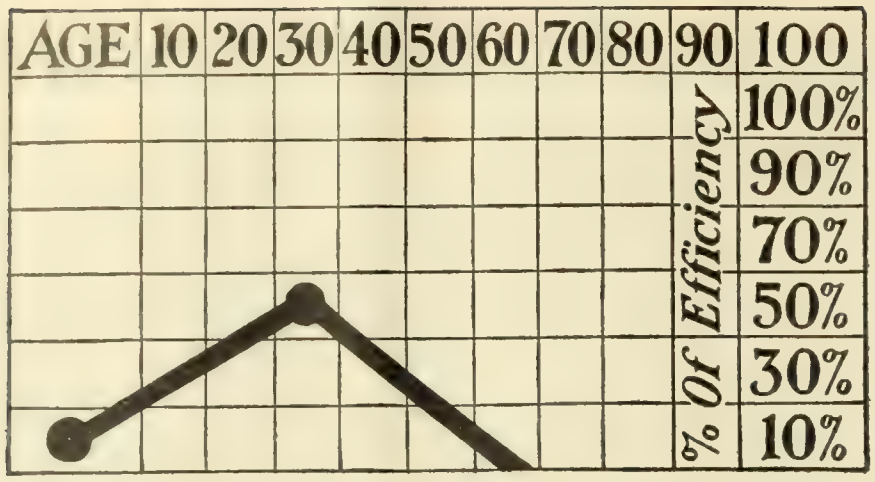
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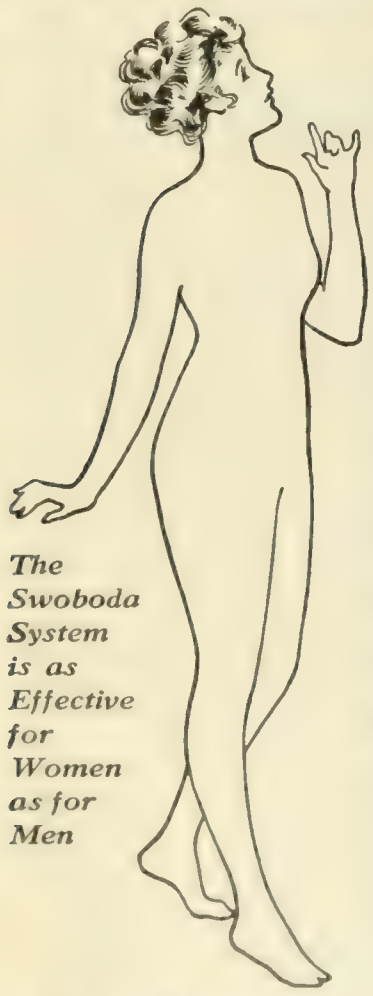


You Are Slumping!

You Are Slumping And Do Not Know It. You Are Half Alive And Do Not Realize It. You Are Only Half as Efficient As You Could Easily Be and Do Not Know What To Do About It. You Are Living An Inferior Life—You Are Taking Far Less Than Your Full Share of Life and Pleasure. I Have Shown Over 262,000 Men and Women From 7 to 97—Including Millionaires and Paupers—How To Acquire New Life, New Vigor, New Energy and a Higher Realization of Life and Success.

Do Not Deceive Yourself

There is no fraud like self-deception. You may think you are young, strong, brainy, energetic and happy, yet when compared with other men or women you are ill, weak, dull, listless and unhappy. You do not know what you are capable of accomplishing because you have not begun to use your powers. The truth, if you will only acknowledge it to yourself, is that you are only a dwarf in health and mind when you could easily become a giant—only thru conscious development of every cell, tissue and organ of your body.



The Swoboda System is as Effective for Women as for Men

You Are Only Half Alive

If you possess only sufficient energy and vitality to carry you thru each day—if you are normal in health only under the most favorable conditions—if you are not full of "pep," energy, confidence and ambition every moment of your life—if you are unable to abuse yourself without flinching—if you are over tired mentally or physically—you are only half alive—you are not thoroughly qualified to win against the competition you are up against.

Some Parts Of You Are Dead

The body is made up of billions of tiny cells. These cells are of varied degrees of activity. Some are alive, some are weakened, some are practically lifeless and some are totally dead. When your stomach troubles you, when your heart bothers you, when your liver complains, when your intestines protest, when your bones ache, when your brain becomes cloudy or foggy, it is a sign that the inactive, non-alive cells have secured the upper hand. Only through Conscious Evolution of the cells can you bring them to the point of efficiency and energy that should rightfully be yours.

What Is Conscious Evolution?

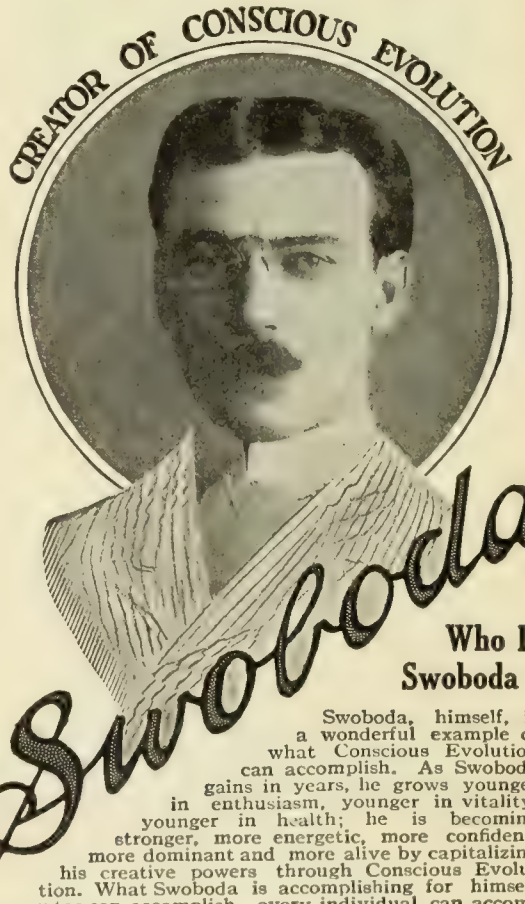
Conscious Evolution is a simple, scientific, practical, convenient and easy method of developing every cell in the body to its highest pitch of vitality and energy. Without drugs, medicines, apparatus—without electricity, cold baths, massage or dieting—without asking you to deprive yourself of any of the pleasures or habits that you enjoy—without asking you to do anything you do not like to do. Conscious Evolution will give you energy and vitality to spare, digestive power to spare, self-reliance to spare, youth to spare, living power to spare and working power to spare.

Become Superior to Others

The Swoboda System makes you a better human being than others, physically and mentally. It enables you to dominate others—it enables you to out-think others—it enables you to out-endure others. It so vitalizes every organ, cell and tissue as to make the mere act of living a joy. It gives you a thrilling and pulsating nature—it can increase your very life. I not only promise it, I guarantee it. Read my guarantee and learn what I mean by perpetual youth.

Your Earning Power

Your success depends entirely upon your health, vitality, memory and will power. Without these all knowledge becomes of small value for it cannot be put into active use. The Swoboda System of Conscious Evolution can make you tireless, improve your memory, intensify your will power and make you physically just as you ought to be.



Swoboda

Who Is Swoboda?

Swoboda, himself, is a wonderful example of what Conscious Evolution can accomplish. As Swoboda gains in years, he grows younger in enthusiasm, younger in vitality, younger in health; he is becoming stronger, more energetic, more confident, more dominant and more alive by capitalizing his creative powers through Conscious Evolution. What Swoboda is accomplishing for himself you too can accomplish—every individual can accomplish, for every individual is governed by the same laws and principles, and every individual has it within himself to make use of these laws and principles.

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The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. COMPOSITION.

The Story of the Week.

1. Give a clear, oral account of the progress of the war during the past week.
2. Give a similar account of the most important events that have occurred in the United States during the past week.
3. Give a summary of the reasons that led the Western Allies to create a common war council. Explain what the council is expected to do.
4. After the recent elections you heard a man say: "I wonder if the Germans are interested in politics these days." Tell him about the present political situation in Germany.
5. Write a clear explanation of the reasons why the six questions recently asked by Mr. Balfour should all be answered in the negative.
6. A French Canadian has a relative who lives in Paris. They write to each other concerning the political conditions in their respective lands. Write the Canadian's letter and the Parisian's reply.
7. Give a speech, as if to a body of workingmen, explaining the provisions of the Government questionnaire for drafted men.
8. Prepare a circular letter giving the new regulations for the manufacture of bread and bakery products.
9. Give a patriotic speech in which you explain the work of the Council of National Defense.
10. Select any two pictures in The Independent, and write a comparison or contrast of the two.
11. Write an original story based on the cover design of this number.

Editorial Articles.

1. Give a speech, in the form of Persuasion, urging some of your fellow citizens not to deserve the name of Bolsheviki.
2. Write for your school paper a summary of the reasons the United States has this year for celebrating Thanksgiving.
3. Show in what ways "The Acquisition of Eldorado" is an effective title.

We Must Stand Together. By President Wilson.

1. Write paragraphs in which you explain the following quotations from President Wilson's speech: "The power of the American spirit"; "I respect the ancient processes of justice"; "If our men have not self-control, then they are not capable of that great thing which we call democratic government"; "We must yield to and obey common counsel."

Creative Chemistry. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. Write a brief of the entire article. Explain by what means the article has been made clear; instructive; interesting.
2. Point out examples of the following: point of contact; personification; simile; metaphor; humor; use of the commonplace; development by detail, by comparison.

The Promise of Great Russia. By Meyer London.

1. Condense the thought of the article into a single paragraph. Add an original paragraph of comment.

Governments in Business. By Joseph E. Davies.

1. In a single paragraph tell what important social changes have been brought about by the war. Add a paragraph of comment.

Having a Good Time.

1. If you have read Ruskin or Carlyle tell in what way the article reminds you of the work of either writer.
2. Write a short composition in which you present the author's opinion of how to have a good time.
3. Write a composition of contrast on life in the East, and life in the West.

SECTION II. WORD STUDY.

1. Give the derivation and the meaning of every one of the following words from the article on "Creative Chemistry": ameliorate, febrifuge, environment, evolution, epoch, horticulturist, synthetic, efficacious, antiseptics, diluted.

SECTION III. LITERATURE.

Phantasms of War. By Amy Lowell.

1. What is the occasion of the poem? What is the author's purpose? What style has the author adopted in order to accomplish her purpose? What is the effect of the poem?

SECTION IV. GRAMMAR.

1. Give the syntax of the subordinate clauses in the leading editorial article.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. United States Interests in the Caribbean Sea—"The Acquisition of Eldorado."

1. At the present time the United States controls directly or indirectly several countries in and about the Caribbean Sea. Under what circumstances did the control of each come about? What has been the result?
2. The advantages to the United States of acquiring the Guianas were discussed in The Independent for February 28 and April 17, 1916. What was said in these issues of the economic advantages of owning the Guianas?
3. Several years ago we used to hear a great deal about "dollar diplomacy." What is the meaning of the term? Would the acquisition of the Guianas be another example of "dollar diplomacy"?

II. Is Peace in Sight?—"The Land of Darkness," "Unity for Victory," "French Ministry Quits," "Peace Talk in Germany," "British Discuss Peace Terms," "Northcliffe Assails British Government."

1. Why has Russia ceased, for the time being, to be one of the factors in determining the probable terms of peace?
2. Which is more important for the Allies' cause—the breakdown of Italy or the establishment of the interallied war council?
3. What is the significance of the resignation of Premier Painlevé?
4. Are there any signs that Germany and Austria are weakening?
5. Do you attach any significance to the reported debate in the House of Commons and to Lord Northcliffe's discontent with the way things are going in England?

III. The Russian Revolution—"The Promise of Russia," "Bolshevikism," "The Land of Darkness."

1. Fill in, as far as you can, what Mr. London says he is forced to omit: "a historical analysis of the causes of the upheaval."
2. "The autocracy was a mere superstructure." "The country is essentially democratic." In what sense are these statements true?
3. "This ["Land and Liberty"] was the slogan of the Russian people for more than sixty years." Give some of the facts which justify this statement.
4. "The problem is not so simple when one approaches the industrial situation." Why not?

IV. Organized Labor and the War—"We Must Stand Together," "Wilson Appeals to Labor," "Labor Unions Denounced," "The Railroad Labor Crisis."

1. Compare the attitude of the National Founders' Association with that of the Railroad Brotherhood. Do the facts seem to justify the President's statement: ". . . you are more reasonable . . . than the capitalists"?
2. What are the handicaps under which organized labor is forced to operate during war? Is capital subject to the same or similar handicaps?
3. What is the President's exprest attitude toward I. W. W. agitation? toward the unauthorized attempts at the suppression of this agitation?
4. What answer has the convention made to the President's appeal?

V. The New Industrial Revolution—"Governments in Business," "National Defense Council's Work," "War Bread."

1. In what industries and in what commercial undertakings has the socialization of industry discussed in the first paragraph of Mr. Davies' article taken place?
2. Why are the powerful forces in both capital and labor circles disposed to look forward to the return of "the old individualistic order in industry"?
3. In what sense do the facts presented in the references justify the heading adopted for this topic?

VI. Modern Industrial Problems—"Synthetic Perfumes and Flavors."

1. According to Dr. Slosson what are the two stages of industrial organization thru which the world has thus far passed? What is the third stage upon which it is just entering?
2. Look up in some convenient history of commerce the facts about the trade in perfumes, spices, drugs and gems. Does Dr. Slosson's article overstate the importance of this trade?
3. What is happening at the present time to the trade in perfumes, drugs and gems?
4. Does your mother use spices as freely as your grandmother did? If not, what has she substituted for them?



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HARPER'S WEEKLY

AMERICA'S THANKSGIVING

NOT for more than half a century have the people of the United States gathered in the churches and at their hearthsides to render thanks to God on an appointed day while the blood of their best and bravest was flowing under the hand of the enemy. For a fitting parallel we must recall Thanksgivings which are to the oldest of us a remote memory, when Pennsylvania artizan and Alabama farmer engaged in fratricidal strife, or those of a yet more distant past, when red-coated soldiers policed our cities and hungry, footsore Continentals built rude encampments in the woods. It may in fact be said that this is the grimmest and most tragic of all our Thanksgivings, for today our fate is linked with that of every other free nation and it is no longer a question of keeping the torch of liberty aflame in a western wilderness, but of bringing that torch back to the Old World to burn the highest citadels of tyranny.

In such an hour it would be unmeet to thank God simply because our broad lands are spread with harvests as a table might be spread for a banquet, that the pulse of industry beats with a stronger and steadier pressure than in any other country, and that some of our youngest commonwealths are wealthier than the whole nation that made Washington its President. Our wealth our industry, the very resources of our soil would be but a shame to us if we could not use them to relieve the sufferings of the less fortunate. But our gratitude should not be small that the lavish bounty of nature and the labor of our forefathers have made it possible for us in some measure to play the Good Samaritan and bind the wounds of the world.

Nor can we offer thanks, as is our custom, for the blessings of peace; tho surely none can appreciate those blessings more sincerely than the nation at war. We may not cry peace where there is no peace. But we may well be thankful that it rests in our power to make the world safe for peace. We have today the vision, surely not altogether unwarranted, of an international order which will spare our children and their children any need to repeat our horrible and necessary task.

Most of all we may be thankful that however great may be the sacrifice which we as a nation are called upon to make, it cannot be greater than the cause in which it is offered. War, in itself, is simply the killing of men and the destruction of all that they have labored to create. But we know that the very prosperous civilization which existed in 1914 was built over the wreckage of ages of war and that one more war could not annihilate either the potential wealth of nature or the creative energy of mankind. And we who are Christians know also that death is doubly unimportant. All men must die in the body and all men are immortal in the spirit. But there is a deeper evil in war than death and devastation. It is the fact that the majority of wars have been useless or worse than useless; that blood has been shed like water and as vainly; that brave and honorable men have died and left the world worse by their warfare. If it were an unjust or even a dubious cause which America had espoused, who could endure the horror of so much wasted suffering? But, as if with the deliberate intention of lightening our hearts for the struggle, the despotism which has challenged us has exhibited every form of cruelty, perfidy, arrogance and cynicism which free-born Americans have ever fought or hated. We know what we fight and why we fight. We know that the world will be a better place to live in by our victory. And no other comfort will suffice to make even victory sweet in such a war as this. We thank God, therefore, for the privilege of making this supreme and holy sacrifice.

BOLSHEVIKISM

THE pacifist faction of the Russian revolutionists is known to the world as the "Bolsheviki." Russians tell us that by derivation the word means "those of the majority," referring to a bygone schism in one of the revolutionary parties under the old Tsardom. However that may be, the Bolsheviki are really, in the whole population of Russia, a very small minority. Their relation to the rest of Russia is characterized by a paradox: they are of all political groups the most radically republican, democratic, pacifistic and anarchistic, and yet they are the most willing to consent to a German peace, or, in other words, to the triumph of everything that is monarchistic, aristocratic, militaristic and bureaucratic in Europe. Were the Bolsheviki logical extremists, did they simply carry their principles beyond the limits of moderation, we should expect to find them emblazoning on their banners such devices as "Death to the Hohenzollerns" or "No Peace with the Prussian State." Instead we find them willing to fraternize with the armies of despotism, to give friendly ear to the agents of the Kaiser, to abandon republican Poles and Czechs to Hapsburg rule, and to denounce in fiery language the democracies of England, France and the United States.

But every country is faced by a similar problem, and we may well use "Bolshevikism" as a general term for those extreme radicals who for temporary factional purposes ally themselves with the deadliest enemies of all that they believe and hope. The Sinn Feiners are typical Bolsheviki. What they profess to desire is the creation of a small independent nation on their verdant island. To achieve this aim they call upon the assistance of a vast and arrogant empire whose attitude toward the small nations may be read in Serbia and Belgium and whose political philosophers have repeatedly declared to the world that great military might alone gives a people the right to independence. By using



Drawn for The Independent by C. R. Macauley

THE PASSWORD IS "REPUBLIC"

Germany to wreck England the Sinn Feiners are doing their best to ensure that Ireland shall for all coming time be a despised vassal state of Greater Germany.

In Canada the French population complain that insufficient recognition is given to their national language and distinctive culture. But what shall be said of the folly of these champions of Gallicism who are trying to hamper the military activities of the Canadian Government, and are thereby giving aid and comfort to the enemies of France? Should the Germans ever rule Quebec, and the military power of the Entente Allies is the only shield that protects Canada from annexation, there will be no language problem. German alone will be tolerated, as German alone is tolerated in Metz and Strassburg today.

There are other Bolsheviki. The anarchists who wish to abolish Government and are selecting the present time to attack the public order of the United States are, whether they realize it or not, "doing their bit" to bring to this country the Prussian Superstate, the rule of *strengst verboten* and the trampling out of the last embers of individual liberty. The Industrial Workers of the World are deliberately crippling American industries necessary for the prosecution of the war, tho nothing human can be more certain than that the man who was detected in such activities in Germany would face a firing squad at sunrise. The pacifists who object to serving in the American army would soon have an opportunity of tasting the cruel discipline of the Prussian army if they were successful in converting their fellow countrymen to their non-resistance policy. The little knot of militant suffragets (to the credit of the sex they do not comprize one suffragist in ten thousand) who are denouncing President Wilson as their "enemy" and badgering him in Washington might well reflect if they are not giving aid and comfort to that well known anti-feminist, Wilhelm von Hohenzollern, and how much chance they would have of a real share in the Government if they lived in Germany. Finally the good liberal, justly concerned over a free speech and a free press, sometimes urges an immediate peace with the Government which censors newspapers even in time of peace and imprisons for years the mildest critics of the Kaiser.

If you are a monarchist, an aristocrat, a reactionary politician, an anti-feminist, a militarist or just a naturally servile and submissive person, you have a right to be a pro-German. But if you call yourself a republican, a democrat, an individualist, a rebel, a pacifist, a feminist or a liberal you ought to be not only a pro-Ally but more strongly pro-Ally than any one else. In any other case you are a catspaw, a tool, a dupe. You belong to the Bolsheviki.

ECONOMIC PRESSURE

THE Boston Chamber of Commerce has made a direct challenge to the business men of Germany. In a resolution just adopted it calls upon the American business men to be prepared to boycott German goods after the war if the German Government does not become democratized. The theory is that Germany's armament after the war will fundamentally depend on her receipts of raw materials and profits from her foreign trade, and if Germany is not democratized the German rearmament will be the measure of the greatness of the rearmament forced on all other nations.

This is a timely suggestion, tho it apparently does not take into account the profest willingness of the Central Powers to join in a general reduction of armaments. There is no doubt, however, but that Germany is giving more attention at this moment to her economic rehabilitation after the war than any other belligerent. Even questions of territory are of secondary importance. An unequivocal declaration from the business men of the greatest business nation in the world cannot fail to be listened to and heeded. The American Chamber of Commerce should refer this suggestion to its various local chambers of commerce and boards of trade thruout the United States in order to secure if possible a national endorsement of the plan by the business men of the country.

JUSTICE

THE Supreme Court has unanimously decided that the laws which several southern and western municipalities have enacted separating the habitations of whites and blacks are null and void.

Evidently the XIVth Amendment, which has something to say about life, liberty and property, is not entirely a scrap of paper.

THE ACQUISITION OF ELDORADO

THERE are various indications that the European powers holding territory in tropical America are more disposed to part with it than ever before. If so it is our duty to meet them half way and in a generous spirit, not taking advantage of their distress but aiding them in their hour of need. We have loaned them large sums of money at a low rate of interest and without security. We have given freely for the relief of suffering in France and Belgium. This is right and we shall doubtless do more in both these ways in the future. But if after lending all we can afford and donating all that we will we can help them still further by buying at a fair price some of their unprofitable property we ought to do that also. Our European Allies will need money badly in the immediate future whether for another year's campaign or to relieve the overwhelming obligations they have already incurred, and nothing is more natural than that they should desire to realize on their real estate.

Now the territory under European title that would be of greatest value to us and is of the least value to its owners is the Guianas. None of the three is now prospering in spite of the abnormal prices of sugar and rubber. It is just three hundred years since the coast was settled—and nothing but the coast is settled yet. The resources of the vast hinterland, extending to the edge of the Amazon Valley, are still unutilized and are likely to remain so until they pass into the possession of the United States. Neither France nor England will have any cash to spare for the development of this field for a long time to come. Holland, tho not yet involved in the war, is almost as hard up, and, as we pointed out in our issue of July 21 last, it would be greatly to her advantage as well as ours if she would sell us Surinam.

This is the only way for the people of the Guianas to profit by the undeveloped wealth about them. Consider, for instance, the case of Demerara or British Guiana. The project for a railroad from the coast to the Brazilian frontier, which we discussed in The Independent of February 28, 1916, was the one great hope of the inhabitants, but of course they could not now expect the British Government to grant the necessary subsidy. But if British Guiana were transferred to us, either the American Government or American capitalists would speedily furnish the funds, for it promises to be as profitable an enterprize as the Panama Railroad. That was for a long time the only railroad route between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. This would be for a long time the only railroad route between the Atlantic Ocean and the Amazon Valley. The watershed at this point is only 400 feet above the sea level. The road need not be more than 280 miles long and its cost is estimated at $5,000,000. For the first part of the route it would pass thru low-lying alluvium, where sugar, cacao and rubber can be grown. Then the road would enter a belt of valuable tropical timber and finally reach the prairies of the upper plateau, which would provide pasturage for herds like those of the Argentine and 6000 miles nearer New York! This seems the simplest solution of the problem of keeping

down our meat bills. The official report of Sir Walter Edgerton, Governor of Guiana, says:

> The best authorities obtainable consider that our savannahs could support three-quarters of a million cattle—more than is required to provide an export of 100,000 head a year; sufficient to provide a railway to the savannahs with adequate traffic to more than cover working expenses.

But besides tapping the interior such a railroad would open up a northern outlet to the Amazon region and all its untold wealth. If we should be unable to obtain British Guiana, the Dutch or the French would serve almost equally well, for they all have forests and savannahs, and any one of them might be used as a direct route into equatorial America. The one that first falls into our possession will be made the Golden Gate to South America. In buying the Danish West Indies we obtained a strategic point of some naval and commercial importance, but offering no possibilities of extensive development. But any one of the Guianas would not only be valuable in itself, but would also open a new trade route of incalculable opportunities. For one thing it would bring us into direct contact with Brazil, whose friendship we are most anxious to cultivate. A railroad from the Amazonas plateau to the north coast would be of even more benefit to Brazil than to the United States, and she would probably coöperate by extending it from the Guiana frontier to Manaos. The Guiana country needs only the touch of modern business enterprize to make it the Eldorado or Golden Land that Sir Walter Raleigh thought it was.

NANSEN'S MISSION AND NORWAY'S NEED

IN these days of special missions from our allies in the Great War we are apt to overlook the delegations that come to us from our allies in democratic idealism, the small neutrals, to offer us their ships and to ask in return for our food. For several months three commissions from Scandinavia, from Norway, Sweden and Denmark, have been in Washington awaiting the answer of our Government to their anxious people at home. The dean of these northern commissioners is Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the great explorer. Why is Dr. Nansen here? It is because the embargo by the United States has practically cut off all supplies except German coal from Scandinavia, and because the people of these countries face a winter of dire necessity followed by a depletion of their economic resources and threatened starvation. Whatever their exports to Germany may have been in the first years of the war, they are very little now. No food is leaving Sweden; Norway sends Germany fifteen per cent of her fish export, as against eighty-five per cent to England. Denmark is unfortunately obliged to slaughter her cattle in large numbers and sell them to the Central Powers, because she is no longer able to get fodder from the United States with which to keep alive the herds that she has raised so patiently thru the last three decades of diligent agricultural coöperation. The Scandinavian commissioners do not ask us for what we have not got to give. We understand that Denmark no longer seeks our fodder. Norway will be content with rye if we cannot give her wheat. But something her people must have. In return they assure us that none of our exports, or other products released by them, will be re-exported to the Central Powers.

How shall we treat the commissioners? Obviously two policies of war necessity will be advanced: the first is to drive these neutrals into the war on our side. But military experts regard the entrance of any of the Scandinavian Powers into the war at this time as a liability rather than an asset. Denmark would at once become a second Rumania. Nor do we need to win their sympathy with our war aims. The peoples of these three most democratic nations are fully in accord with us. The Swedish people have now repudiated the Government which lent itself to German intrigue, and established a liberal-socialist ministry, each member of which is known to be pro-Ally in sympathy. The second argument in favor of treating Dr. Nansen and his associates coldly is that of economic exigency. Is it not better to starve out all countries adjacent to Germany? There will be less for Germany to draw upon, fewer tempting morsels roundabout to be devoured. Germany will thus be forced to supply to neutrals and deplete herself. She affects to be glad to come to their aid with the supplies which we will not sell them. Already, we are told, she has made shipments of oil and Rumanian wheat to Scandinavia. The danger is that the Scandinavians will thus come to forget both their real friends and the real malefactor.

At this point in the discussion, the moral and political considerations demand a hearing. There will be a world after the war; so we all hope. Can we afford to lose the friendship of the three Scandinavian neutrals? Do we want to drive them permanently into the economic arms of Germany? Do we consent to see crippled, perhaps forever, three of the most highly enlightened peoples on the face of the earth? Obviously there is a balance somewhere between the economic and the political arguments. The War Trade Board and the State Department are doubtless carefully weighing night and day the intricate questions crying for adjustment. Three big factors may be called, first the food question, second the shipping question, and third the question of Swedish iron. It would appear that America must accede to the desires of Dr. Nansen and the Scandinavian commissioners in so far as will keep the northern neutrals from extremities of need and will preserve their sympathy for us, without at the same time permitting them to become a source of economic comfort to our enemies. There is need for speedy adjustment, and we are confident that our Government will give its answer quickly, before the ancient friendship of our great democracy and the three democratic peoples of northern Europe becomes impaired.

CAPTURE THE SOAP BOX

THERE has been much complaint that free speech and a free press no longer exist in America because local authorities have suppress the pacifist agitator and the Postmaster General has debarred seditious publications from the mails. We do not agree with these critics. The Government, which has the right to compel us to do military service, to hand over any part of our income which may be needed for the national defense, to determine what we shall eat and drink, has certainly the right to see that the prosecution of the war is not balked by the copperhead.

Nevertheless, we admit that the repression of the anti-war agitator is as unfortunate as it is necessary. Among other unhappy consequences of repression is that it gives a pretext to the disloyalist to say: "You cannot answer our arguments and so you appeal to force." The soap box disappears and in its place—vacancy. But it is a commonplace of psychology that you cannot replace something with nothing. The only way to make sure of the suppression of error is to teach the truth.

We need to supplement the purely negative censorship of disloyal utterances with a positive campaign of education. Do not take away the soap box; leave it on the sidewalk and let a patriot mount it. Do not let the professional sorehead write all the letters to the correspondence page of the daily paper; let the man of education tell the public the facts of modern international politics. We are fighting in the noblest cause of modern times and we can prove it. Truth is no treasure to be hidden in some guarded vault; it is the irresistible lightning which challenges and slays every error that ventures in its path. Of course, we realize that the patriot is too busy fighting or working in these times to devote much attention to propaganda. The anti-patriot is usually the man of leisure, with little to do but talk and write. But if you find yourself temporarily without other war work you can do something very useful in your country's cause by telling the actual truth to those who have been the victims of the propaganda of our enemies.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

November 9—Russian revolutionary movement spreads to Moscow. General Diaz succeeds Cadorna as head of Italian army.

November 10—Italians abandon Asiago. British army advances in Palestine beyond Askalon.

November 11—Kerensky marches against Petrograd rebels. Italians make stand on the Piave River.

November 12—Six British ships sunk during previous week. Battle rages in Moscow between Bolsheviki and Moderates.

November 13—French Cabinet resigns. Germans cross Piave River.

November 14—German attack repulsed at Passchendaele. Fighting in Petrograd suburbs.

November 15—Georges Clemenceau appointed by French President to head new Cabinet. Lord Northcliffe refuses post in British Cabinet.

The Land of Darkness

Since the Bolsheviki outbreak in Petrograd, involving as it did the seizure of the chief means of communication between Russia and the outside world, everything that has happened has taken place behind a curtain of silence which it is still impossible to penetrate. It is as hard to find out what is actually happening in Russia, which is our associate in the Great War, as it is to follow the course of events in an enemy country separated from us by an unbroken barrier of entrenchments. Of course rumors are not wanting, but these are so conflicting that they but increase the darkness of our ignorance. Reports have reached us of a great victory for the Bolsheviki and the retreat of Kerensky's army from Petrograd; of a German attack on Helsingfors, Finland; of the triumphal entry of Kerensky into Petrograd and the crushing of the Bolsheviki in Moscow; of an attempt to make Siberia an independent nation under Czar Nicholas II, who is still an exile in that country, and of negotiations for the formation of a coalition Government containing both Bolsheviki and moderate Socialists.

How many of these reports are trustworthy it would be impossible to say. It seems evident, at least, that Kerensky and his followers fled to Moscow after Petrograd fell into the hands of the Bolsheviki; that he collected a loyal army for the recapture of the capital, and that there was a battle at Gatchina, a few miles south of Petrograd. The Bolsheviki seem still in control at the capital. Nikolai Lenine is the head of the new revolutionary Government and Leon Trotzky the Foreign Minister. Both are suspected of pro-German tendencies. All the other posts in the cabinet have been filled with Bolsheviki, and some of the new rulers of Russia were, prior to their elevation to office, laborers and common sailors. The Russian military forces appear to be divided in their allegiance. The sailors and the Petrograd garrison, together with an indefinite number of the soldiers at the front, are with the Bolsheviki, who have done much to win their favor by declaring the abolition of capital punishment for infractions of military law. The Cossacks and many other sections of the army (including the women's regiments) stand with Kerensky. The Finns are neutral and working for their own independence from any Russian control. Finland is said to have run out of bread and to be on the verge of a general famine.

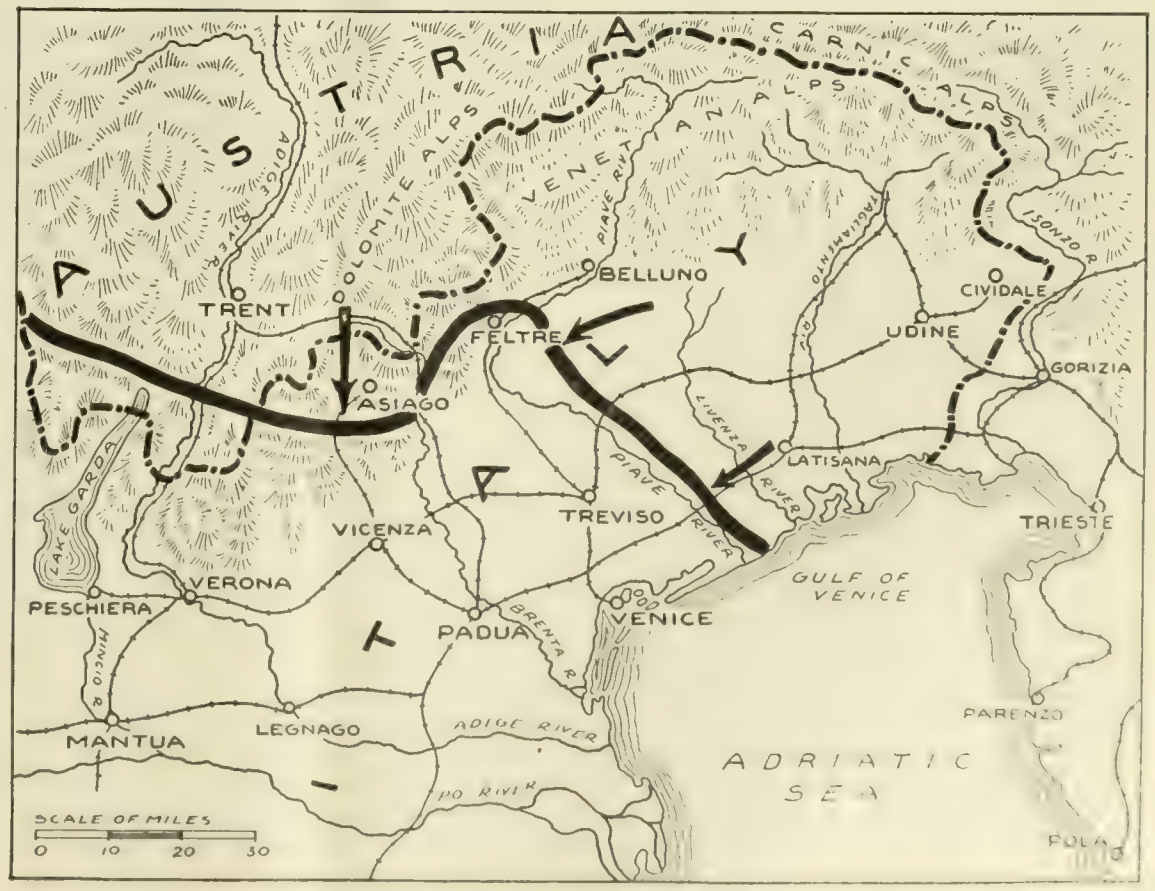
Is the Submarine Beaten?

During the week ending November 11 the British lost one ship of more than 1600 tons and five smaller vessels. This is not only the lowest record of destruction since the beginning of unrestricted submarine warfare, but a very low record for any period of the war. If the Allied navies can keep future tonnage losses down to anything like this figure the U-boat will have ceased to menace the lines of trans-Atlantic communication and will no longer be able to prevent an increase in the merchant fleets of Great Britain and the United States. It is possible, however, that the submarine slump is temporary; that the majority of the U-boats were kept in port for repairs and reëquipment, and that there will soon be a new outburst of activity. During the same week the French lost two ships and the Italians one. This seems to indicate that the paralysis of U-boat warfare is general and applies to the Mediterranean as well as to the North Sea.

The amount of shipping tonnage at the disposal of the Entente Allies has been increased by the conclusion of agreements with Japan and with the northern neutrals of Europe. Japan will sell outright to the United States a number of her ships in the Pacific in exchange for American steel. Holland and the Scandinavian countries have agreed that commodities sent by the United States shall be consumed within those countries and not reëxported to Germany or used in place of other commodities sent to Germany, and our Government in turn has agreed to permit the neutrals to buy here the foodstuffs and raw materials which they need. This agreement releases many ships at present held up in American ports thru failure to obtain export licenses.

The Campaign of the Rivers

The series of rivers which cross the Venetian plain are so placed that each forms a barrier to an invasion from the east. The Austro-German army of invasion has driven the Italians to abandon each successive line of defense as far as the Piave, and yet these "moat rivers" have been useful to the Italian army in delaying the advance of the enemy and giving the soldiers time to recover their military spirit. The greatest danger for the Italians is not that their front would be directly pierced, for the speed and skill of the retreat and the natural difficulties of the advance have prevented such



THE BATTLE ON THE PIAVE

The Italian army has been forced to abandon in succession the Isonzo, Tagliamento and Livenza rivers as lines of defenses and is now being forced, in the direction indicated by the arrows, beyond the Piave. A further retirement would probably involve the loss of Venice

a disaster, but that a sudden blow from the Trentino would cut the lines of communication of th. army and either force it to make a general surrender or to abandon its positions with disastrous haste. Such a stroke was actually attempted, but the Italians were watchful and did not permit themselves to be surprized. The invaders suceeded, indeed, in taking the town of Asiago in the Venetian Alps, but the Italians replied with an immediate counter-thrust which held the enemy in check.

The Piave did not prove an absolute barrier to the army of invasion. Belluno, a town directly north of Venice and about fifty miles distant from it, was taken on November 11 and over 10,000 Italians were made prisoner in the fighting along the upper Piave valley. The lower part of the river proved to be a good line of defense.

Further details throw new light on the rout in the Julian Alps which was the immediate cause of the whole Italian disaster and the abandonment of more than 2000 square miles of Italy to the forces of the enemy. The portion of the Second Italian Army stationed in the Julian Alps region, was not only honeycombed by seditious propaganda but actually contained spies of enemy nationality drest in the Italian uniform and speaking the language to perfection. False reports, even "faked" Italian newspapers, were circulated among the soldiers. After a period of "fraternization," German shock troops were secretly substituted for the passive Austrian regiments which had held the opposite trenches and clouds of poisonous gas, of at least two kinds, were poured over the Italian lines preparatory to the attack. Panic seized even the troops in the rear trenches, and those front line troops who chose to hold their positions found themselves without support and were speedily killed or captured.

Unity for Victory

As a direct result of the Italian collapse, which was due in part at least to the failure of war supplies to reach Cadorna's army, the Western Allies have created a common war council for the adjustment of military problems of common interest. The three members of the interallied military committee appointed to have charge of the war zone from the Flanders coast to the Gulf of Venice, are General Cadorna, who was recently succeeded by General Diaz as chief of the Italian army, General Wilson, of the British army, and General Foch, Chief of Staff of the French War Ministry. General Cadorna, however, is said to have refused the post offered to him. Other nations at war with Germany will be asked to participate so that the whole military problem on all fronts may be treated as a unit. Each nation taking part will appoint a permanent military representative as adviser to the war council who would be independent of the general staff of that nation. These military representatives and their assistants will remain in permanent session at Versailles and will act as advisers to the Allied governments. At a reception in Paris, Premier



Underwood & Underwood

VICTORY IN THE HOLY LAND

General Allenby is directing the Allies' campaign in Palestine, which has accomplished the defeat of all the forces Turkey could send against it

Lloyd George explained why the creation of an international war council had become a necessity. He instanced the destruction of Serbia as a military factor in the campaign of 1915 as an example of the failure of the Entente Allies to coöperate. Russia could send no help, Italy was unwilling to do so, the British and French sent a small expedition to Salonica which arrived too late to stop the German drive. "Half the men," he declared, "who fell in the vain effort to pierce the western front in September that same year would have saved Serbia, saved the Balkans and completed the blockade of Germany." In 1916 Rumania was sacrificed in exactly the same way, each of the Allies preferring to take care of the war zone nearest home or of greatest national interest. "Italy's misfortune," he continued, "may still save the alliance, because without it I do not think that even today we would have created a veritable superior council." He exprest regret that the urgency of the Italian situation made it necessary for England, France and Italy to form the council without consulting the United States or Russia, but he hoped that these nations would soon be represented on it.

The March on Jerusalem

General Allenby's present campaign in Palestine is causing something like panic in Turkish military circles. The British have not advanced far into the enemy's country but they have advanced over and thru Turkish armies sent to bar their passage and, unless Germany comes to the rescue of her hard-prest ally, the Jews and Syrians will soon be under the shelter of the Union Jack and no longer subject to the tyranny of the Crescent. The British army is advancing northward with cavalry, artillery, "tanks" and airplanes; supported on the Mediterranean coast by detachments of the British and French navies. While engaged in this work of coöperation a British destroyer and a monitor were sunk by an enemy submarine.

On November 9 the British army took the city of Askalon and with it 700 Turkish prisoners and thirteen cannon. The retreating Turks, who were supported by Austrian artillerymen, fell back on Hebron, about twenty miles south of Jerusalem. During the whole campaign the Turks are estimated to have suffered more than 10,000 casualties, exclusive of their loss in prisoners.

Foreign Secretary Balfour has promised British favor for the establishment of a Jewish nationality in Palestine. The British stipulate, however, "that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

French Ministry Quits

On November 13 Premier Painlevé and his associates placed their resignations in the hands of the French President. According to French practise a ministry is required to resign whenever the popularly elected Chamber of Deputies refuses a vote of confidence. This custom makes for much more frequent cabinet changes than the German system of appointing ministers at the will of the Emperor, the American system of making them responsible to a President with a fixed term of office, or the English system of keeping ministers in office so long as the political party to which they belong can hold a majority on important questions of legislation. An accidental coalition of political factions and groups having little in common but discontent may at any time upset a French ministry, and it is rare for such an overturn to cause any important change in the course of national policy. The Painlevé ministry had

held office for barely two months before its overthrow.

The resignation of the French cabinet followed a debate on the creation of the new war council of the Entente Allies. Several deputies raised the point that an advisory military council was not enough; the situation demanded a supreme military command. The Chamber of Deputies, however, voted by a small majority to endorse the action taken by the Government in establishing the council. The opponents of the ministry then demanded an immediate discussion of various rumors of plots and conspiracies, involving some Frenchmen high in public life, which grew out of the recent arrest of "Bolo Pasha" for treason. The Premier asked that discussion of these questions be postponed until the end of the month. The Chamber of Deputies refused by 277 votes to 186 to consent to this. The Socialists withdrew their support from the Government on the test vote and the "Right," or conservative parties, went over to the opposition. Faced by this coalition of conservatives and extreme radicals the Government was left in a minority and forced to resign. Georges Clémenceau has been selected as successor to Premier Painlevé.

China Protests

The Lansing-Ishii agreement, which aimed to settle outstanding disputes in the Far East and to prevent their recurrence, has been received in the United States with enthusiasm, in Japan with approval and in China with no little protest. On the surface, this is hard to understand because China is the greatest gainer by the agreement, which guarantees her national independence and her right to trade at will with any other nation. The probable explanation is that the Chinese feel their dignity somewhat affronted by the conclusion of any treaty in respect to China without consulting the nation chiefly concerned. Some of the Chinese may also see a menace in the recognition by the United States of the fact that "Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous." But since those "special interests" already existed, and even threatened to develop into something much more menacing to the integrity of the republic, it must seem to the foreign observer that China gained much and lost nothing by the conclusion of the agreement between the United States and Japan. However that may be, the Chinese Minister to Tokio presented a formal protest against the Lansing-Ishii agreement from his Government on November 9, and Dr. Koo, the Minister to the United States, presented a similar protest at Washington three days later.

Peace Talk in Germany

It is impossible to guess at this early stage what may be the effect upon the public opinion of the Central Powers of the civil war in Russia and of the Italian retreat from the Isonzo. The comments of the German press which have reached America show surprizingly little enthusiasm for the Bolsheviki cause in Russia. It may be that the Germans fear that these pacifists will not be able to keep their hold and that any settlement made with them will be overturned by a counter-revolution, or it may be that the Germans dread anarchy upon their eastern frontier as much as they do a hostile army. The improved military situation will, however, encourage the Germans and Austrians to keep on fighting during the hungry winter and may possibly save Chancellor von Hertling from being forced out of public life like his predecessors, Chancellors von Bethmann-Hollweg and Michaelis.

The new Chancellor, after assuming office, held a consultation with the party leaders in the Reichstag and also with the chief generals of the army to make certain that he had sufficient support in every quarter to enable him to rule the Empire in security. The National Liberals, the Center or Clerical party, the Progressives, a majority of the Socialists and many Conservatives pledged their support to his administration. The Independent or anti-war Socialists and the Pan-German Conservatives, the two extreme groups of the Reichstag, are alone in refusing to rally around the new administration. A number of prominent Reichstag leaders are suggested for important posts in the Imperial and in the Prussian Governments, both of which are under the direction of Chancellor von Hertling. The Chancellor is said to have endorsed the peace program of the Reichstag and the German reply to the Pope's peace message, and to favor the reform of the Prussian franchise.

The conferences between the Chancellor and the Reichstag leaders are viewed by some Germans as a great advance in the direction of Parliamentary control of the Government.

British Discuss Peace Terms.

The House of Commons on November 6 held a formal debate on the question of terms of peace. The issue of immediate negotiations was raised by H. B. Lees-Smith, a Liberal member of the House and one of the leaders of the pacifists. He offered a resolution declaring that:

This House is of the opinion, providing



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WHEN THE SUGAR GAVE OUT

The temporary shortage in sugar found unpreparedness thruout the country and people found it hard to adjust themselves at once to the "sweet uses of adversity." These protests of the poor were photographed in Boston

satisfactory guarantees can be obtained with regard to the independence and restoration of Belgium and the evacuation of occupied territory, that no obstacle should be placed in the way of preliminaries toward negotiations for a peace settlement which ought to embody an equitable solution of the problem of Alsace-Lorraine and of devising the enforcement of effective international machinery for the avoidance of future wars.

Mr. Lees-Smith in moving his resolution asserted that the Entente Allies had entered into secret agreements embodying war aims that, if realized, would be the cause of future wars. He mentioned particularly the rumor that Germany, in addition to Alsace-Lorraine, was to lose other territories along the Rhine if the Allies were triumphant. He advocated the abandonment of the idea of conquests, the revocation of the Paris resolutions looking toward a partial economic boycott of Germany after the war, and the immediate summoning of a peace conference.

Mr. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied. He denied that any secret treaties dealing with peace terms existed and said that "It never was, and is not, the object of the Allies to take from the German Empire admittedly German territory." "Is it imperialistic," he asked, "to desire to see an independent Poland? Is it imperialistic to desire to see Armenia released from the tyranny of Turkey? Is it imperialistic to desire to see Alsace-Lorraine restored to France? Is it imperialistic to desire to see Italy embrace those of her own race, civilization and language? Is it imperialistic to desire to see Rumania under Rumanian rule? Is it imperialistic to desire to see the Serbian community again a great and flourishing united power?" Thus he reaffirmed the principle of nationalities as the essence of the peace terms of the Allies and repudiated all rumors that any violation of this principle was contemplated by them. The House of Commons then voted, by 282 votes to 33, to close the discussion, and Mr. Lees-Smith's resolution was rejected without a division.

Northcliffe Assails British Government

Lord Northcliffe, who has returned to England from his war mission to the United States, has rejected the position of Minister of Air Operations, offered to him by Premier Lloyd George. The tone of his letter is one of marked discontent with the present British Government and seems to foreshadow an attempt to overturn the cabinet. This is by no means an impossibility, for Lord Northcliffe's opposition, voiced by the chain of newspapers which he controls, was largely responsible for the overthrow of the Asquith ministry and the elevation of Premier Lloyd George to his present post.

In his letter Lord Northcliffe praised the war preparations of the United States and Canada "little understood on this side of the Atlantic" and contrasted them with the mismanagement prevalent in England where "there are still in office here those who dally with such urgent questions as that of the unity of war control, the eradication of sedition, the mobilization of the whole man and woman power of the country and the introduction of compulsory food rations." He also criticized the censorship and "the absurd secrecy about the war which is still prevalent." "Unless," he declares, "there is swift improvement in our methods here the United States will rightly take into its own hands the entire management of a great part of the war. It will not sacrifice its blood and treasure to the incompetent handling of affairs in Europe."

Laurier Presents His Platform

The Canadian Government announces that a general election will be held on December 19 for the Dominion Parliament. The coalition Government of Conservatives and Liberals which is headed by Premier Robert Borden has appealed to the people for support in the interest of the vigorous prosecution of the war. The election will be fought under the new franchise which gives the vote to soldiers and the immediate relatives of soldiers, even if they are women, and deprives recently naturalized persons of enemy birth from sharing in the suffrage. Owing to the fact that so many Canadians are now fighting in Europe, the final returns will be delayed and the result of the election may not be known with certainty till January.

The leader of the opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has announced the policies which he will put into effect if the result of the election enables him to assume office. He opposes the draft and promises to suspend its further operation until the Canadian people have had a chance to vote on the question by referendum. It will be remembered that in Australia a compulsory military service law was defeated when submitted to popular vote and has not since been introduced. But the present Canadian election will practically be a referendum, for the one great issue of the campaign is the draft law. Sir Wilfrid Laurier also attacks the Government policy on the ground that "it conscripts human life only and does not attempt to conscript wealth, resources, or the services of any persons other than those who come within the age limit prescribed by the Military Service Act." He promised to meet the economic problems of Canada by repealing the additional tariffs imposed during the war, by controlling foodstuff, producing factories, and by using the strong arm of the law to put a stop to profiteering. If necessary, he declared, the Government would not hesitate to take control of all the war munitions factories of the Dominion.

Inquisitive Uncle Sam

Every man who is registered for the draft will soon have an opportunity of telling the military authorities of the nation all about his private affairs. The Government has prepared an elaborate questionnaire, which will be sent to registered men about December 15, designed to make possible the distribution of these men into five general classes arranged in the order in which they will be summoned for service. The first draft was necessarily a hit or miss affair, in which the question of exemption was decided for each individual by local draft boards. Many were taken into the army who would have been of greater service to the nation had they remained in civil life. But the second draft will be based on a carefully gathered mass of information which will make infinitely easier the task of the draft boards.

The questionnaire is divided into twelve sections. The first, which must be answered in full by all registered men, asks information as to the name, address, age, parentage, schooling and occupation of the person to whom it is sent. The second section inquires into the registrant's physical fitness. This schedule enables registrants to make a claim for exemption on grounds of health; tho no one, of course, will be taken into the army without a physical examination. Sections three to eight inclusive make it possible to claim exemption on such grounds as holding a federal office, being a minister of the gospel or a student of divinity, being already in the army or navy, being an alien or being a state or municipal official, a custom house clerk, an artificer in an armory or navy yard, a pilot or a mariner. Exemptions on some of these grounds are not absolute, but, if allowed, they

THANKSGIVING DAY

From President Wilson's Proclamation

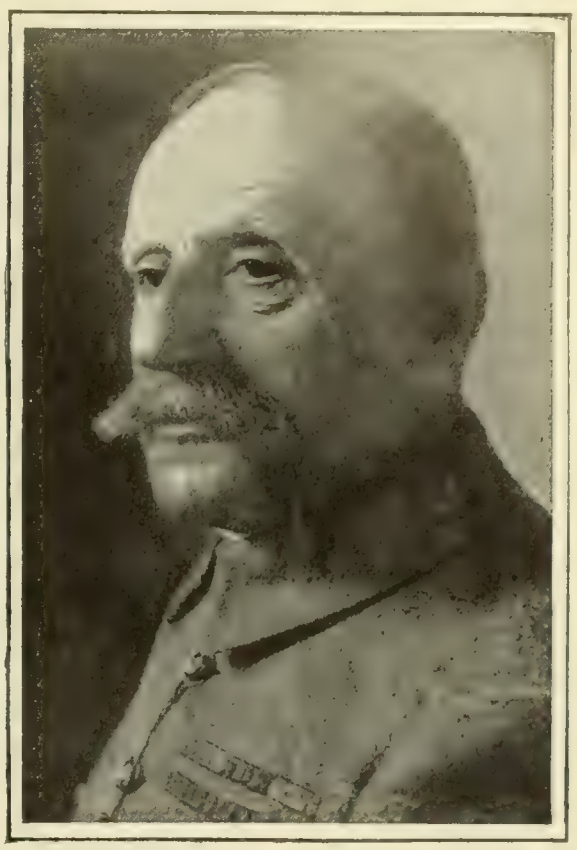
"We have been given the opportunity to serve mankind as we once served ourselves in the great day of our Declaration of Independence, by taking up arms against a tyranny that threatened to master and debase men everywhere and joining with other free peoples in demanding for all the nations of the world what we then demanded and obtained for ourselves. In this day of the revelation of our duty not only to defend our rights as a nation, but to defend also the rights of free men thruout the world, there has been vouchsafed us in full and inspiring measure the resolution and spirit of united action. We have been brought to one mind and purpose. A new vigor of common counsel and common action has been revealed in us. We should especially thank God that in such circumstances, in the midst of the greatest enterprize the spirits of men have ever entered upon, we have, if we but observe a reasonable and practicable economy, abundance with which to supply the needs of those associated with us as well as our own. A new light shines about us. The great duties of a new day awaken a new and greater national spirit in us. We shall never again be divided or wonder what stuff we are made of."

postpone the time when the registrant will be summoned for service. Section nine is for the member of a religious sect which has conscientious scruples against war. Section ten, which goes into much detail, permits the registrant to specify the persons dependent upon his earned income and to offer proof of this dependency. Sections eleven and twelve, the most elaborate of all, deal with industrial and agricultural occupation in order that it may be possible to determine how "essential" to the war necessities of the nation is the work of the registrant. Every registered man, even if he was exempted by the draft tribunals last summer, must return the questionnaire sent him within a week of the time he receives it, with every query which concerns him fully and accurately answered.

Because of the difficulty which many persons of slight education, or unused to filling out detailed printed forms, may experience in complying with the requirements of the Government, President Wilson has asked "men of the legal profession to offer themselves as associate members of the legal advisory board to be provided in each community for the purpose of advising registrants of their rights and obligations and of assisting them in the preparation of their answers." So if anyone finds any difficulty in understanding the questionnaire, he can find a lawyer to tell him, without charge, just how he should answer. This is the first war work which lawyers, as a profession, have had a chance to perform for the nation.



Underwood & Underwood



International Film

TO THE AID OF ITALY

General Wilson, of the British army, and General Foch, one of the most prominent of French military chiefs, have been designated advisers of the Allied defense in Italy. This appointment, like the decision to hold a war council of the Allies in Paris, is a definite step toward the achievement of real coöperation among the forces that are fighting Germany

National Defense Council's Work

The Government has summarized for the public the work of the Council of National Defense, its advisory commission of experts, and the various boards and committees subordinate to the Council. In the matter of administrative organization the Council has to its credit the creation of the War Industries Board for the purchase and most useful distribution of the munitions of war; the establishment of an Aircraft Production Board, which developt the so-called "Liberty motor" and is now at work on the greatest airplane building plan in history; the establishment of a General Medical Board, consisting of many of the most highly qualified surgeons and physicians of the country; the selection of physicians for the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps and the standardization of surgical instruments and supplies; the creation by the President on the advice of the Council of a Federal Labor Commission to settle labor disputes affecting the work of the war; the organization of a conference of State authorities in Washington under the auspices of the Council, and the sending of a railroad committee to Russia and the enlistment of reserve engineer regiments for the railroads of France.

Besides the prosaic, necessary task of creating administrative machinery, the Council claims the credit of securing raw materials for the use of the army and navy at prices much below current market rates; the encouragement of coal production; the elimination of the middleman in purchases made on behalf of the Government; the rapid construction of training cantonments for the National Army; the creation of the standard heavy war truck; the mobilization of the 262,000 miles of railroad in this country for the Government's defense; close coöperation with the telegraph and telephone companies in developing rapid communication by wire in the interest of the war activities of the nation, and the maintenance of peace-time labor standards even under the stress of war.

War Bread

President Wilson, acting under the authority of the Food Control Act, has extended the supervisory power of the Food Administration to the manufacture of bread and other bakery products. All persons or organizations who manufacture for sale bread, cake, rolls, crackers, biscuit, pastry or in other ways consume flour in food production are required to procure a license on or before December 10, 1917, unless their monthly consumption of flour or meal amounts to less than ten barrels. This exception will exempt a few small-scale bakers from the regulations of the Food Administration, but, on the other hand, the restaurant, hotel, boarding house or club which bakes its own bread in large quantities is in the same position as the regular baker.

The new regulations impose upon the bakers and hotel men a standard loaf of bread. One pound is set as the minimum weight, but pound and a half, two pound and four pound loaves are also tolerated. The use of sugar is limited to three pounds to a barrel of flour. Lard or other shortening of animal origin must not be used in excess of two pounds to a barrel. Milk used in bread manufacture must be skimmed. Bakers are not allowed to accept the return of unsold bread. Various kinds of fancy rolls are banned. A reduction of price to consumers who carry home their own purchases is suggested but not made compulsory. Mr. Hoover asserts that, apart from the cost of delivery, it would be possible to sell bread for seven cents a pound loaf. The estimated saving to the nation thru the regulation of the baking industry has been placed at 600,000 barrels of flour, 100,000,000 pounds of sugar and 100,000,000 pounds of lard. Since, however, three-fifths of the nation's bread production comes from the home kitchen and only two-fifths is made in bakeries or hotel kitchens, it is of the greatest importance that the housewife should follow voluntarily the same counsels of food economy which are imposed on the baker by Federal authority.

Wilson Appeals to Labor

At the Buffalo convention of the American Federation of Labor President Wilson was the guest of honor and the chief speaker of the occasion. We print a portion of his speech on another page of this issue. He explained the war policy of the United States at greater length than perhaps on any previous occasion. He showed that by the peaceful competition of trade Germany was winning all the wealth and power that any nation could wish for, but that the Germans "were not content with success by superior achievement; they wanted success by authority." He declared that the Berlin to Bagdad railway was not undertaken as a commercial speculation but "was constructed in order to run the threat of force down the flank of the industrial undertakings of half a dozen other countries."



International Film



© Donald Thompson from Central News

THE LEADERS OF BOLSHEVIKI REVOLT

Premier Lenine, suspected of German affiliations, and Leon Trotzky, popular demagog of the Russian pacifists, are addressing two of the street meetings by which they aroused the revolt against Kerensky. The left-hand photograph shows Trotzky; in the one at the right is Premier Lenine

President Wilson described the present status of the Pan-German dream of conquest in vivid terms:

> Take the map and look at it. Germany has absolute control of Austria-Hungary, practical control of the Balkan States, control of Turkey, control of Asia Minor. I saw a map in which the whole thing was printed in appropriate black the other day, and the black stretched all the way from Hamburg to Bagdad—the bulk of the German power inserted into the heart of the world. If it can keep that, she has kept all that her dreams contemplated when the war began. If she can keep that, her power can disturb the world as long as she keeps it, always provided—for I feel bound to put this proviso in—always provided the present influences that control the German Government continue to control it.

The President exprest his wonder that any revolutionary faction in Russia could dream that its new found liberties would remain secure in the immediate neighborhood of a powerful and hostile despotism. The only road to peace lay thru victorious war:

> What I am opposed to is not the feeling of the pacifists but their stupidity. My heart is with them, but my mind has a contempt for them. I want peace, but I know how to get it, and they do not.
>
> You will notice that I sent a friend of mine, Colonel House, to Europe, who is as great a lover of peace as any man in the world, but I did not send him on a peace mission. I sent him to take part in a conference as to how the war was to be won. And he knows, as I know, that that is the way to get peace if you want it for more than a few minutes.

The attitude of the convention as a whole was one of aggressive loyalty and zeal for the national cause. The report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor declared it an imperative duty of all American citizens to "support our Government in its righteous effort to defend principles of humanity and to establish democracy in international relations." The report demanded "adequate and direct" representation at the forthcoming peace conference for organized labor. The declaration on foreign policy opposed "indemnities and reprisals based upon vindictive purposes" and all hostile economic leagues after the war, but it permitted indemnities "to right manifest wrongs." All territorial changes were opposed "except in furtherance of the welfare of the peoples affected." The declaration on domestic policy opposed child labor, indorsed the basic eight-hour day, favored equal pay for men and women workers and urged a national employment bureau to secure a distribution of labor according to the war needs of the country without resorting to any form of industrial conscription.

Labor Unions Denounced

At a very unfortunate moment, while the American Federation of Labor was passing resolutions expressive of loyalty to the nation and the Government was engaged in delicate negotiations with the railroad unions, President Barr of the National Founders' Association took occasion to denounce all labor unionism unconditionally and even to accuse the Department of Labor of acting as a catspaw for the trades unionists. He assailed with particular vehemence the introduction into industry of the eight-hour day. "In war time," he declared, "the eight-hour day is a luxury which must yield to the demands of national necessity."

The convention of the Founders' Association sent a telegram to President Wilson denouncing the "autocracy of labor," demanding that "industrial and labor conditions as existing prior to the war should exist for the duration of the war" and declaring that "any action to the contrary, whether of industry shirking its duty or labor interposing restrictions of production or attempting to change existing conditions, should be recognized as treason and punished as such." The National Founders' Association is said to contain the employers of more than 500,000 steel and iron workers.

The Railroad Labor Crisis

A referendum on the question of submitting to the railroad companies demands for wage increases aggregating $109,000,000 a year has been secretly taken by the railroad Brotherhoods of Trainmen and Conductors. One hundred and seventy thousand men are involved in the movement. If the managers reject the wage increase demands, after the union leaders have been authorized to present them by a favorable referendum vote, there will be still another referendum necessary to call a strike. The engineers and firemen have not as yet taken any stand on the strike question, but they will almost certainly follow the example of the other two Brotherhoods if matters come to a crisis. The American Federation of Labor, it is understood, will refuse to give any moral or material support to the four railroad Brotherhoods if they should decide to reject Federal mediation and start a general strike in war time. President Gompers and the other leaders of the American Federation of Labor have actively exerted their influence to stop strikes, especially on such Government work as arsenal construction.

The railroad Brotherhoods will probably accept Federal mediation rather than run the risk of alienating public opinion, especially in labor circles. They will also discover a new and more stubborn temper in the national administration than when they prest their wage demands in time of peace. President Wilson significantly wrote to Judge William L. Chambers of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation: "The last thing I should wish to contemplate would be the possibility of being obliged to take any unusual measures to operate the railways." Some interpret this statement as a threat to take over the railroads and have them run directly by the Government.

THE PROMISE OF GREAT RUSSIA

BY MEYER LONDON

Examination into the economic and social causes of the Russian revolution enables us to understand and predict in part the future Russia which it is instrumental in producing. Mr. London, a native Russian, is particularly well fitted to do this. He has the distinction of being the only Socialist Member of Congress.—THE EDITOR.

THERE is a distressing lack of information about Russia. Not only is there an absence of knowledge of present events, which is bad enough, but there is a failure to grasp the meaning of those forces the working of which has resulted in the greatest change in modern history.

While Russia was ruled by a Czar our press was reticent about Russia. The Duma, Russia's parliament, had been for years the storm center of the inevitable revolution. The parliamentary battle of the people with their Government, a struggle that waged fearlessly and unremittingly, went unnoticed.

The revolution came as a surprize and looked to the uninformed as the work of a handful of men. I cannot undertake in the brief space allotted to me to enter into a historical analysis of the causes of the upheaval.

The average newspaper correspondent, no matter how well intentioned, unfamiliar with the language of the country, seeing things that strike the eye only, necessarily limiting his observation to the surface of things, cannot give us an adequate idea of the most significant factors in the remaking of Russia.

That is why some of the slogans of the revolution appear so ultra radical and so impossible. Many fear even a return to previous conditions. Such a thought is inconceivable to me.

The autocracy was a mere superstructure. The people never knew the Government except as an oppressor. The Government was never a source of help. It was there to check, to prevent, to obstruct, to postpone. The removal of the old Government did not involve an organic change. A heavy stone was rolled down from the shoulders of a people.

The spiritual as well as the material needs of the people had no connection with the existence of their Government. It was not the case of destroying an institution that permeated every branch of life of the people. It was the cutting away of an unhealthy growth from the body politic.

One should not fear a return of the old régime.

The country is essentially democratic. There is alarm here over the demand for the re-distribution of land. To the uninitiated it looks like the old-fashioned agrarian rebellions. It is nothing of the sort. The principle of collective ownership of land is strong in the economic life of the people. The village community owns the land in common today. The efforts made since 1905 to introduce private ownership in the village community have proven abortive.

While the theory of collective ownership of land is firmly imbedded in the the thought of the people, only twelve per cent of the land is owned collectively by the people, while eighty-eight per cent is under individual ownership. Of this eighty-eight per cent one million square miles (640 million acres) was the property of the Czar and his family. All this of course will go to the people. The property of the church will also go to the people. The problem of endowing the farmer with sufficient land to live on is a practical problem, not a dream of dreamers, but an immediate reform the accomplishment of which is within the reach of the people. Not a theory to be debated, not a new gospel, but a mere application and extension of a principle strong in the lives of those who live by the work of their hands and in the sweat of their brows. Those who still reap the benefits of the old feudal system and who own millions of acres of land may not grasp the importance of it. To them the demands of the Russian peasant may mean bloodshed, violence and all sorts of horrors, but to the student of Russia it means only the next step to be taken in building Russia's future.

The program of the peasantry consists of the two words "land" and "liberty." This was the slogan of the Russian people for more than sixty years.

Russia's peasantry wants access to the land. Their demand is no more revolutionary than the American Homestead Law was revolutionary. The platform will now become a reality. It is only a question of method, of tactics. Russia's sacrifices will have been in vain unless the great masses of the people will gain access to the land.

Take the subject of woman suffrage, a smile goes over the face of the American who reads about the enfranchisement of women in Russia. With a majority of the states of the Union looking upon the very idea of political equality of women as a dangerous heresy, he cannot get himself to understand how that Slav democracy, only a day old, seeks to outdo him, to outstrip republican France, to excel old England. How presumptuous, indeed. But there is nothing peculiar about it. The emancipation of women has been for more than two generations an accomplished fact in that strange land. The Russian woman was probably the first woman in the world to obtain the privilege of attending universities. She was the first to rebel against stifling conventionality. And then her part in the revolutionary movement.

The martyrology of that sad people



Photograph by Donald Thompson from Underwood & Underwood

A mob of Russian women marching to the Duma to present their demands

abounds with the names of women. Out of a batch of seven hundred and seventy political prisoners during three months in one year, one hundred and fifty-eight were women.

The chief of the secret service reported to Alexander II in 1874 that in the most aristocratic families the women were the most dangerous revolutionists. Three of the women mentioned in that report are alive today and are shaping the course of the revolution. Vera Zasulich, Cathrine Breshkovskaya and Vera Figner, who has survived twenty years of solitary confinement.

Women marched under convoy to Siberia and ascended the scaffold alongside of men. She did not claim superiority and no one dared to question her equality. The extension of the suffrage is but a recognition of her share in the rejuvenation of a people.

The problem is not so simple when one approaches the industrial situation. Russia's industries are still undeveloped. The efficiency which comes from the organization and concentration of capital is unknown. While there is plenty of striving for industrial democracy the necessary preliminary for democracy in industry is absent. There is no foundation upon which to build. The prerequisite of a highly organized capitalistic state is missing, and it will be up to Russia to show whether democracy in industry can be attained by the mere strong desire to be democratic. In any event, the barbarity which accompanied the growth of industry in other countries will be avoided. There will be no exploitation of women, no crushing of children, no suppression of labor organizations, no class legislation by the money bag.

And if anybody had any doubt as to the genuineness of Russian democracy, that doubt should be dispelled by Russia's attitude in the war. Hungry, exhausted and bleeding at every pore, Russia announced her readiness to support her allies. All she asked was the elimination of selfish designs and the proclamation of a higher code of international morality. What a pity that the Allies have not yet grasped the full import of her plea.

New York City

TWELVE LOYAL FISHERMEN

ANOTHER PHANTASM OF WAR BY AMY LOWELL

Thousands of Tiny Fish-hooks Found in Canned Meat for the Allies. Employees of German Extraction or Sympathy Discharged.—Daily News Report

They were twelve loyal fishermen,
As loyal as you'd see
If you walked for twice three hundred
days
About this broad countree.

Loyal to their work they were
And loyal to their sport.
Each had a wife and children three
And were of good report.

The winter evenings they did spend
With pipes and cards and beer,
But on a certain night one said,
"Brothers, the Spring is here.

"Our fishing time has come," said he,
"The signs are very plain;
The thunder mutters in the air,
And I can smell the rain.

"The fish will soon be rising,
And we must be prepared;
It's time we got our tackle
That not one may be spared.

"For the first man who angles
Above a swollen stream
Is he who overflows his creel
With spotted trout and bream.

"I know you've saved your silver
The whole long winter thru,
So let us count it bit by bit
And see what we can do."

Bit by bit they counted,
And quarters, nickels, dimes
Fell scattering on the table
Like sweetly ringing chimes.

Twenty broken dollars
They made it at the end.
And those with more divided,
And gave part to a friend.

"We'll buy our tackle separately
So none will be the wiser,"
Then each raised up a mug of beer
And whispered: "Hoch der Kaiser!"

Next day, twelve valiant fishermen,
After work was done,
Slipt into twelve little shops,
And oh! they thought it fun.

Fun to kill the silly fish
Jumping at a fly,
Fun to hook the foolish fish
And watch them gasp and die.

Twelve little bits of packets
Neatly tied with string.
"Tomorrow," said the fishermen,
"We'll do this splendid thing.

"For fish must eat or perish,
They never think of hooks,
And ours will be a doughty deed
Which men will print in books."

That night the twelve bold fishermen
Lay staring at the dark,
Until the round-edged sun uprose
To pace them to the mark.

Each stalwart sportsman shut his door
And stepped out in the street
At half-past six, but none of them
The other ones did greet.

All silently they took their way
As tho out for a stroll;
But how comes it that not a man
Has either rod or pole?

All silently they take their way
Along streets dry and brown,
But something very strange is here,
For they go to the town.

Toward the smoky town they go,
And the clanging of a bell
Blows by upon the gusty wind
And each man knows it well.

It calls them to their daily task
Of canning fruits and meat,
But where is the twinkling silver
stream
And where the woods so sweet?

Can fish be caught within the walls
Of a gloomy cannery?
I pray your kind indulgence, friends,
For wait, and you shall see.

Twelve fishermen, all primed for sport,
With bait right to their hands:
It's ham for this, and beef for that,
And chicken of all brands.

Quick, pack the meat within the cans
And pack in with it, too,
The contents of those packets.
A pleasant thing to do.

A lively sport this morning!
Ten thousand tins of meat
Each specked with tiny fish-hooks
For soldier-men to eat.

Goring, gashing fish-hooks
No bigger than a pin.
And all the twelve bold fishermen
Are working with a grin.

Such fishing never was before,
And ne'er will be again,
"We've torn the entrails out of
Three thousand fighting men!"

So sang the loyal fishermen
In the silence of their souls,
But—"Ouch!" said the inspector,
For his hand was full of holes.

Now where are those gay fishermen!
For not one can they see,
Altho they've searched for many days
About this broad countree.

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



Brown & Dawson

GOING TO JERUSALEM

British troops under General Allenby have overcome in several battles the Turkish forces sent to check their advance thru Palestine



© *E. Muller, Jr.*

IT ISN'T ALL SMOOTH SAILING FOR A MIDDY. THESE BOYS IN TRAINING DOWN SOUTH



UGHT NOT ONLY SEAMANSHIP BUT SOME OF THE TACTICS OF LAND FIGHTING



© International Film

GENERAL BLISS, CHIEF OF STAFF

The United States army is represented at the Allied War Council in Paris by General Tasker H. Bliss, who recently succeeded General Scott as chief of staff. The circle photograph above is of Oscar Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury



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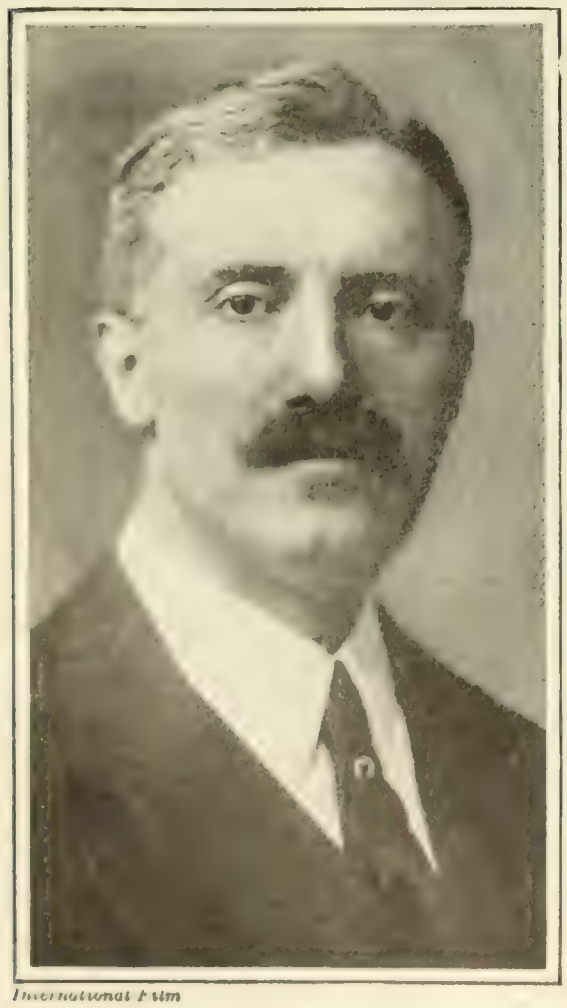
AMERICA'S REPRESENTATIVES AT THE ALLIED WAR COUNCIL



International Film

IN CHARGE OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Admiral W. S. Benson represents the United States navy at the war council of the Allies, which purposes to perfect a more complete coördination of the activities of the nations engaged in the conflict and a better understanding of their needs



International Film

SPOKESMAN FOR THE SHIPPING BOARD

Bainbridge Colby, the member of the Shipping Board on the American war mission, has been making a tour of inspection thru English shipyards to study Great Britain's efforts toward solving the shipping problem. The belligerents of Europe depend largely upon American supplies and shipping



© International Film

THE HEAD OF THE MISSION, COLONEL HOUSE



© International Film

VANCE McCORMICK, CHAIRMAN OF THE WAR TRADE BOARD

One of the chief results hoped for from the war council is the coördination for efficiency of the resources of the Allies, and some definite action with a view to reconciling the varied and often conflicting needs of the European nations for commercial and financial aid from the United States

HAVING A GOOD TIME

BY THE WRITER OF "CONFESSIONS OF A WESTERNER"

AFTER fourteen years' residence in New York City, which makes me one of the "early settlers" in that great whirlpool of ever-shifting population if not quite the "oldest inhabitant," I have come to the conclusion that the reason why New York stands first in wealth, trade and productive industry is that the people of the city keep at work most of their waking hours. They dare not stop, because they don't know how to play. Under the fierce pressure of business the New Yorker loses his health and the family physician makes him stop for a while to recuperate. Under the still fiercer pressure of public opinion, especially as voiced by his wife and daughters, the New Yorker enters "Society." But play in the true sense of the word is unknown to the dweller in great cities.

A single fact suffices to prove my contention up to the hilt. At the admirable recreation centers of New York and similar crowded municipalities there are men and women paid by the public purse to teach the children of the poor to play. Teach *children* how to play! Do you realize the ghastliness of it? In the Rocky Mountain community where I spent the first eleven years of my life the great educational problem which drew furrows down the foreheads of teachers and parents was to get the children to stop playing long enough to study their lessons and bring in the wood. Yet there is no question that the money given to the playgrounds of New York is well spent, for the small boy of Gotham has less ingenuity and imaginative resourcefulness than a savage of the Australian bush. He can *be* amused if taken to the moving pictures or to Coney Island, but he cannot amuse himself.

TAKE the question of holidays. I had not spent a year in New York before I noticed that the children failed to observe times and seasons in the ritualistic fashion dear to the tradition of youth. There was a horrible sameness in their way of celebrating every red-letter day in the calendar. On New Year's Day they wore masks, blew tin trumpets, begged pennies and made chalk marks on gentlemen's coat tails. Very good. But on April Fool's Day they wore masks, blew tin trumpets, begged pennies and made chalk marks on gentlemen's coat tails. They repeated all this on Easter, Decoration Day, the Fourth of July, Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving and Christmas. In the West each holiday had a subtle flavor of its own. St. Valentine's Day was sacred to valentines and Easter to colored eggs (colored from our own paint boxes, by the way; not bought ready made at the store). Chalk was all right for April Fool's Day but out of the question on any other holiday with the possible exception of Hallowe'en. The Fourth of July was for pyrotechnics and nothing else. On Hallowe'en many things might be done. The favorite amusement was to unhook the gates from people's wooden fences and secrete them till the following day; but there were many less questionable diversions, such as bobbing for apples in a tub of water, trying to get a bite out of apples swinging on a string and the careful manufacture of pumpkin ghosts (carved from real pumpkins, *not* the miniature imitations palmed off on the city children). Thanksgiving meant football, turkey, cranberry sauce and mince pie. Christmas meant a spruce tree in the parlor and the giving of presents. A stranger who had forgotten the time of year could always fix the date by watching how the children spent a holiday.

THE same passion for monotony which obliterates the distinction of times and seasons to the child of the big city obliterates also the distinction of ages. Out of a thousand games which are the heritage of the race one has swallowed up all the rest, as Aaron's rod devoured those of the false prophets. This is baseball. Boys of three and a half spend all their play time batting rubber balls with sticks, and at seven, ten, thirteen and seventeen they remain devotees of the game; drawn by the diamond as if it were a lodestone. As the children grew older the ball became harder, the equipment more costly, the pace swifter, the rules more exacting. Other change there was none. Watch the boys playing on any vacant lot in New York City at any season of the year and you will find them playing baseball and rarely anything else. Baseball is a good game, but it does not deserve a monopoly.

At any rate, the children really play baseball. But the adult New Yorker (unless he is rich enough for golf and polo) usually confines his athletic life to viewing professionals play the only game which he learned as a boy, or to standing on the sidewalk to watch the score pasted on a newspaper bulletin. That is surely play at third hand! He feigns great patriotic joy in a victory of the New York team over the Chicago team; knowing all the time that there is nothing really local or representative about either. For all he knows or cares every member on the so-called "New York" team might be born in Chicago and every player for "Chicago" a native of New York. There is less expertness but far more of the real spirit of play when Farmer Jones makes a home run for Podunk Crossing and thus brings shameful defeat on the hated natives of Cabbage Corners than when Mr. Rufus Midas, the Wall Street magnate, discusses with other lights of finance the "points" of Southpaw Jones, the star of the New York team (recently drafted from New Orleans), in exactly the same tone in which he would speak of the prospects of a rise in Amalgamated Copper.

How did we children of the Rockies amuse ourselves? To answer that question would require a book from which I may not here take more than a very brief page. It may, however, be summed in one word: Imagination. Freedom and imagination are two words for the same thing, the power and range of choice. Of what avail is it to tell people to do whatever they like when they cannot find enough things worth doing to make leisure other than a task? No man with a cramped or fettered mind is free, any more than a paralyzed man is free to walk simply because he has been unshackled.

There is a kind of grass called Shepherd's Purse. Placed in a field of it the New York boy would take off his coat, pick up a bat and yell to his companion: "Hey, Chimmie! Le's play some baseball." We transformed ourselves into highwaymen, grabbed up the grass in handfuls and carried it away to a treasure chest (made of an old cigar box). It was great fun to rob the imaginary shepherds of their purses.

A storm broke down tree branches all over the city. New York would have waited for the street cleaners to carry them away, or, at most, built a bonfire. We youngsters collected them all together on a vacant lot and built Indian wigwams of elaborate structure by sticking the biggest branches in the earth like tent poles and plaiting the smaller branches around them. Within a few hours there was a city of leafy tents on that lot and an Indian tribe, garbed in the weirdest fashion, playing in it. The history of all we did in that improvised wigwam village would be as interminable as a romance of King Arthur by a medieval chronicler.

A neighboring boy, who is now a first lieutenant of artillery in France, erected on his own initiative a four story shack in the backyard, covered the floors with strips of carpet discarded from the house, decorated the walls with magazine covers and made it a comfortable, livable place for rainy days. I think he was ten years old at the time. The shack has sustained innumerable sieges by Indians, pirates and warriors of every nation. It was but one of a dozen such structures built by the youth of the town. None of them had studied manual training in school, and none acted on the suggestion of parents. Quite the opposite, very frequently.

I had less skill than other in building wigwams, shacks, battleships and other triumphs of the architect, but I delighted to model imaginary landscapes in the wet sand of the irrigation ditches which lined the roads. I drew much of my inspiration, beginning at the mature age of seven, from a popular scientific manual called "Fourteen Weeks in Astronomy." Do not be alarmed; I was not in the least precocious. I did not study the book in the way that the author would probably have approved. Instead of learning the facts of science I invented the fiction.

I still keep a few of the myriad topographical maps which I sketched for Neptune, Saturn and other planets, but I have no reason to believe that they correspond to reality.

PERHAPS the boundless landscape of Wyoming did something to stretch our imaginations, and yet in the books I have read of rural childhood in New York and New England a generation ago I find the same creative wealth of games, sports and ceremonies which characterized the boyhood life of my own town. The true contrast seems to be less between East and West than between the over-organized big city where everything, including play, is ready made and the open country where if people do not amuse themselves there is nothing and no one to amuse them.

The city is also bound by convention. Where it is "the thing" to play baseball a small boy is ashamed to do anything else. If the fashion should change, the next generation will be ashamed to be seen with a bat. How much more this is true with regard to the very formal amusements of the adult man or woman!

Generally speaking, there are four principal ways in which "society" takes its pleasure: cards, dancing, dining, and dress. A dinner party is dining and dress. An afternoon party is cards and dress. A ball is dancing and dress. The cabaret is dining, dancing and dress. A "stag" is dining and cards. A club is cards. A young people's society is dancing. The four counters are shuffled in every possible way, but no heretic ventures to break the charmed circle. I know a church social club which has met weekly for years and in which no one has ever yet done a single thing but dance.

NO one will deny that these four activities can be productive of great pleasure. But New York gets as little fun out of them as possible. The secret of enjoyment of any card game, or of any other indoor game, is to take the thing lightly. But to see men bent over a table for hours at a time, shuffling the cards over and over again, hardly daring to speak or even shift expressions, suggests a somber intenseness which is the opposite of play. Of the many possible card games only a few are commonly played, and any disregard of the manual is an unthinkable crime. The much smaller class of chess "fans" make the same mistake of turning into a science what should be a diversion. They would be horrified if any one should suggest a change in the time-honored arrangement of the pieces or any other alteration of the rules, "just for the fun of it."

DANCING is doubtless delightful, but I pity these folks of the metropolis who cannot give even one evening party in a thousand without it. Just think of all the things that might be done; that are done in the village. Corn huskings, quilting bees, masquerades, charades, amateur theatricals, "capping" rimes, "what's my thought like," three-legged races, blindfold pillow fights, spelling bees, popcorn parties, candy pulls—the alternatives are endless. But who would dare revive for "society" any of these old-fashioned ways of spending an evening? Who would even dare revive any of the old-fashioned dances?

THIRD on our list comes dinner. One could weep when he thinks of all the enjoyable variety that the art of the cook could produce and contrasts it with the rigid menu which was ordained once upon a time in France (probably by order of Richelieu) and has since been binding on all hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and fashionable homes in every part of the world. I know that menu by heart. I have eaten it in every city where I have spent a mealtime. For 50 cents you get: 1. A plate covered with dew called consommé or a mixture of carrots and onions called vegetable soup. 2. A slice of raw beef, tepid mutton or cold storage chicken with several little dabs of vegetables, each the size of a postage stamp. 3. A lettuce leaf positively drenched in vinegar and oil. 4. A hard block of ice cream in four colors. 5. Demi-tasse of strong coffee. For a dollar you can have also: 6. A grapefruit with a maraschino cherry in the center. 7. A small piece of whitish fish soggy with dressing and oil, or six oysters. 8. Cheese and crackers. For a larger sum you can have wines and music.

NOT only is the substance of the menu invariable, but even the manner of cooking, the order of serving, and the rules for the manipulation of the necessary implements. I wonder, for instance, why no one thinks of serving soup on the first floor of an apartment house, fish on the second, meat on the third, and so on. Such dinner parties were not uncommon in the West, with the difference that it was necessary to go from house to house for each course since people lived beside each other and not on top of each other as they do in New York. And what would happen if they began the dinner for once with the ice cream or substituted chocolate for coffee? Dare you try the experiment?

But slavish submission to convention is at its worst in the matter of dress. The way to get fun out of dressing up is to encourage each person to express his own personality; to introduce as much variety as possible. A fancy dress ball is well enough in its way, but why confine individuality in costume to these rare occasions? Society, however, prescribes a rigid uniform for its functions, and woe to the man or woman who dares disregard the mandates of the fashion plate.

BUT what can be done for a people that cannot find pleasure in any way but playing card games in the same way, dancing the same fashionable dances, eating the same perennial menu and wearing "what the gentleman will wear" (to quote the theater programs)? Nothing but let them work themselves to death; and serve them right for being afraid to play!

New York City

THE POET'S ROOM

BY HARRY KEMP

I have a table, cot, and chair
And nothing more. The walls are bare.
Yet I confess that in my room
Lie Syrian rugs rich from the loom,
Stand statues poised on flying toe,
Hang tapestries with folk a-flow
As the wind takes them to and fro.
And workman Fancy has inlaid
My walls with ivory and jade.

Tho opening on a New York street
Full of cries and hurrying feet
My window is a faery space
That gives on each imagined place:
Old ruins lost in desert peace;
The broken fanes and shrines of Greece;
Ægean islands fringed with foam;
The everlasting hills of Rome;
Troy flowing red with skyward flame,
And every spot of hallowed fame.

Outside my window I can see
The sweet blue lake of Galilee,
And Carmel's purple-regioned hight,
And Sinai clothed with stars and night.

But this is told in confidence,
So not a word when you go hence,
For if my landlord once but knew
My attic fetched so large a view
The churl would never rest content
Till he had raised my monthly rent!

GOVERNMENTS IN BUSINESS

BY JOSEPH E. DAVIES

MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

THE economic significance of the Great War is, to my mind, preeminently, the fact that all of the belligerent nations and most of the neutrals have gone into business. War, it might be said, and state socialism, in some salient respects, are not unlike: both project governments into business. War socializes industry for the supreme purpose of saving the state itself; in other words, what perhaps hundreds of years of socialistic peaceful propaganda could not have accomplished in Europe, a few months, relatively, of war have served to bring about. Government function or control in all forms of productive industrial and commercial activity has been projected by the European war by practically all of the belligerent nations and by many neutrals.

It is not meant to infer that these conditions have come, necessarily, to remain. There will be very powerful forces at work tending to restore former individualistic conditions. Property will cease to be imprest with national need to the same vital extent and will again be valuable as an individualistic right. The heroic attitude of mind will subside and yield to practical considerations of living necessity. The men running these governmental activities are for the most part representatives of the industrial and capitalistic class who have been called in by governments to displace the old landed proprietors; and by reason of their training and outlook they might naturally be disposed to a resumption of the old order of things, tempered with broader outlook upon public need. And organized labor, which in stress of war has made great concessions, will probably insist upon the re-establishment of rights it has taken years to establish; and it is easily conceivable that labor might object to permanent government control of industry, which would deprive organized labor of the advantage it now has in bargaining with capital for better hours and working conditions, for government ownership would make these matters dependent not upon contract between employers and employees but upon considerations of the general good, determined by government. Powerful forces are working toward the resumption of the old individualistic order in industry, in short; but there are great forces making for the retention of business activities by governments in times of peace. If governments are permanently to remain, or to attempt to remain, in business, it is doubtful whether the economic efficiencies now obtaining would persist after the stress of war necessities had subsided. Should these governmental activities obtain for any considerable length of time after the resumption of peace, however, the effect upon the commerce and industry of the world and, indeed, even upon the peace of the world itself, would be far-reaching. Governments engaged upon large-scale productive industrial and commercial enterprizes, would, themselves, be rivals in world commerce, and the very combinations in industry known as international trusts, even, would yield to the competition of government monopolies.

No man can foretell what conditions will prevail in the future. But America should understand what the facts now are; for they are not speculative; they exist—and will be the basis of future conditions.

In the warring nations two changes of serious and fundamental character seem to have occurred. (1) Property seems, temporarily at least, to have lost its individualistic character. Private rights have yielded to the needs of the state. (2) There seems to be complete acquiescence in the propriety of governments engaging in all lines of enterprize and activity that were formerly the recognized field of individual effort.

In face of any great calamity private property, doubtless, takes on a communistic character. Men shipwrecked on a raft in mid-ocean have but little respect for private property; their necessities invest what food or other resources they have with a common right. Fires, earthquakes, have the same effect. And war, of course, is the greatest of national calamities. War needs have affected the psychology of whole nations. Hotels in London may be commandeered and peremptorily emptied for war purposes. Considerations of property right therein are thrust aside. In the war regions property has become hopelessly confused, and all this is taken as a matter of course; families of great wealth have made themselves destitute by giving what they had to the state or to war sufferers. The warring peoples, in short, are not thinking in terms of private property but in terms of national need and preservation. To an extraordinary degree private property has been imprest by public interest; and this fact will have much influence in the future, undoubtedly, upon the conceptions of society.



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COMMISSIONER DAVIES

Modern war, in short, is a business—"a grim business," as the President said. Neither England, France, or any of the Allied Powers could sustain the present war without their remarkable industrial organization of munitions, foundries, shell factories, steel mills. The fact is, the European war is really a conflict between two of the most gigantic industrial undertakings the world has ever known.

Modern industry, thus, has become a part of modern war. So the warring states are running industrial enterprizes. They have to do so to win. And the result is, European industry is becoming socialized on a gigantic scale. War, in a word, has completely revolutionized industry and upset all the hitherto established relations between governments and business.

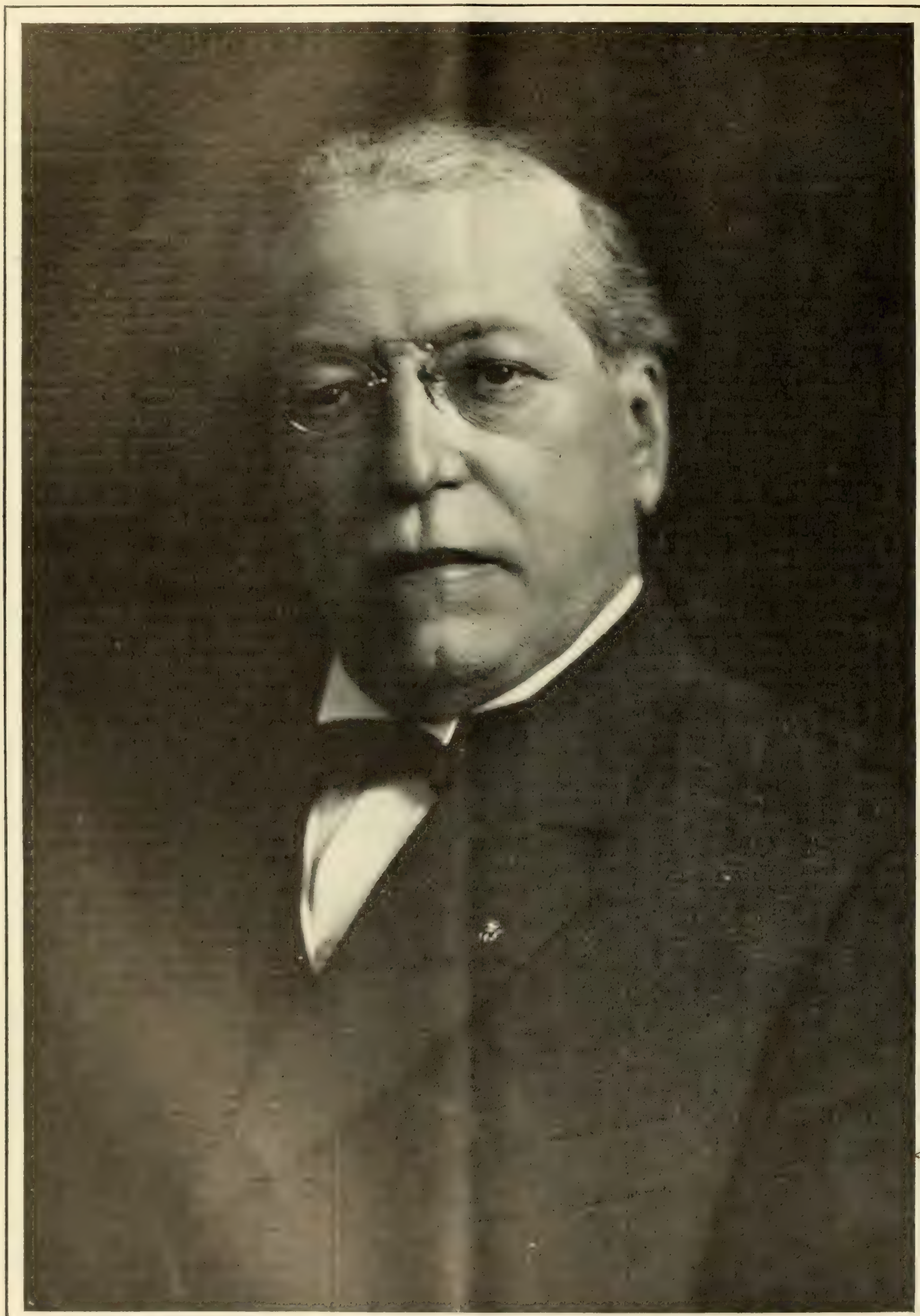
But how?

Let us note, in a few illustrative instances, just how.

NOT much needs to be said about Germany. It is generally conceded that at the outbreak of the war Germany was best prepared for the fullest possible cooperation between industry and government. Her industrial preparation was no less remarkable than her military. Her railroads were state owned or regulated, laid out, planned and operated, with consideration of national need. Thirty-eight per cent of all the financial requirements of the federated states of Germany in 1913 were met out of the profits of government-operated or government-owned enterprizes. Iron, coal, steel, chemical goods, textiles, leather, rubber, many other fundamentals of industry were closely syndicated thru cartels, which were in direct touch with central authority and immediately available for speedy and effective war mobilization. The war tended promptly to intensify further this centralization and control of industry by government, and the scientific and exacting degree of control, which in the emergency the German Government exercized over all processes of industry, whether of extraction, manufacture, or distribution, has been one of the marvels of the war. The German War Bureau, organized for taking over the control of all industrial works in the empire, with offices for production and distribution of fleet ordinance, munitions, war raw materials, factories, food supply, export and import and substitution service, was ready. The rapidity of the movement of troops over railroads, the remarkable degree in which the armies in the field have been supplied with equipment, munitions, big guns, all bespeak the extraordinary control that Germany projected over her industry by reason of these conditions.

England has taken over the operation of all the

[Continued on page 386



THE LEADER OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN AMERICA

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and a member of the National Defense Council, has done much to increase America's war efficiency by coordinating the attitude of labor and the needs of the Govèrnment

WE MUST STAND TOGETHER

FROM PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

IF we are true friends of freedom—our own or anybody else's—we will see that the power of this country, the productivity of this country, is raised to its absolute maximum and that absolutely nobody is allowed to stand in the way of it.

When I say that nobody is allowed to stand in the way, I don't mean that they shall be prevented by the power of the Government, but by the power of the American spirit. Our duty, if we are to do this great thing and show America to be what we believe her to be, the greatest hope and energy of the world—then we must stand together night and day until the job is finished.

While we are fighting for freedom, we must see, among other things, that labor is free; and that means a number of interesting things. It means not only that we must do what we have declared our purpose to do, see that the conditions of labor are not rendered more onerous by the war—but also that we shall see to it that the instrumentalities by which the conditions of labor are improved are not blocked or checked. That we must do. That has been the matter about which I have taken pleasure in conferring from time to time with your president, Mr. Gompers. And, if I may be permitted to do so, I want to express my admiration of his patriotic courage, his large vision, and his statesmanlike sense of what is to be done. I like to lay my mind alongside of a mind that knows how to pull in harness. The horses that kick over the traces will have to be put in a corral.

Now to "stand together" means that nobody must interrupt the processes of our energy, if the interruption can possibly be avoided without the absolute invasion of freedom. To put it concretely, that means this: Nobody has a right to stop the processes of labor until all the methods of conciliation and settlement have been exhausted; and I might as well say right here that I am not talking to you alone. You sometimes stop the courses of labor, but there are others who do the same. And I believe that I am speaking of my own experience not only, but of the experience of others, when I say that you are reasonable in a larger number of cases than the capitalists.

I am not saying these things to them personally yet because I haven't had a chance. But they have to be said, not in any spirit of criticism, but in order to clear the atmosphere and come down to business, everybody on both sides has got to transact business, and the settlement is never impossible when both sides want to do the square and right thing. Moreover, a settlement is always hard to avoid when the parties can be brought face to face.

I can differ with a man much more radically when he isn't in the room than I can when he is in the room, because then the awkward thing is that he can come back at me and answer what I say. It is always dangerous for a man to have the floor entirely to himself. And therefore we must insist in every instance that the parties come into each other's presence and there discuss the issues between them, and not separately in places which have no communication with each other.

I always like to remind myself of a delightful saying of an Englishman of a past generation, Charles Lamb. He was with a group of friends, and he spoke very harshly of some man who was not present. I ought to say that Lamb stuttered a little bit. And one of his friends said: "Why, Charles, I didn't know that you knew So-and-so?"

"Oh," he said, "I don't. I can't hate a man I know."

There is a great deal of human nature, of very pleasant human nature, in that saying. It is hard to hate a man you know. I may admit parenthetically that there are some politicians whose methods I do not at all believe in, but they are jolly good fellows, and if they only would not talk the wrong kind of politics with me, I would love to be with them.

And so it is all along the line in serious matters and things less serious. We are all of the same clay and spirit, and we can get together if we desire to get together. Therefore, my counsel to you is this: Let us show ourselves Americans by showing that we do not want to go off in separate camps or groups by ourselves, but that we want to coöperate with all other classes and all other groups in a common enterprize, which is to release the spirit of the world from bondage.

MOB SPIRIT

I would be willing to set that up as the final test of an American. That is the meaning of democracy. I have been very much distrest, my fellow-citizens, by some of the things that have happened recently. The mob spirit is displaying itself here and there in this country. I have no sympathy with what some men are saying, but I have no sympathy with the men that take their punishment into their own hands, and I want to say to every man who does join such a mob that I do not recognize him as worthy of the free institutions of the United States.

There are some organizations in this country whose object is anarchy and the destruction of law, but I would not meet their efforts by making myself a partner in destroying the law, I despise and hate their purposes as much as any man, but I respect the ancient processes of justice, and I would be too proud not to see them done justice, however wrong they are. And so I want to utter my earnest protest against any manifestation of the spirit of lawlessness anywhere or in any cause.

Why, gentlemen, look what it means: We claim to be the greatest democratic people in the world, and democracy means, first of all, that we can govern ourselves. If our men have not self-control, then they are not capable of that great thing which we call democratic government. A man who takes the law into his hands is not the right man to coöperate in any form of or development of law and institutions. And some of the processes by which the struggle between capital and labor is carried on are processes that come very near to taking the law into your own hands. I do not mean for a moment to compare them with what I have just been speaking of, but I want you to see that they are mere gradations of the manifestations of the unwillingness to coöperate.

NEW INSTRUMENTALITIES

AND the fundamental lesson of the whole situation is that we must not only take common counsel, but that we must yield to and obey common counsel. Not all of the instrumentalities for this are at hand. I am hopeful that in the very near future new instrumentalities may be organized by which we can see to it that various things that are now going on shall not go on. There are various processes of the dilution of labor, and the unnecessary substitution of labor, and bidding in distant markets, and unfairly upsetting the whole competition of labor, which ought not to go on—I mean now on the part of employers—and we must interject into this some instrumentality of coöperation by which the fair thing will be done all around. I am hopeful that some such instrumentalities may be devised, but, whether they are or not, we must use those that we have, and, upon every occasion where it is necessary to have such an instrumentality, originated upon that occasion, if necessary.

And so, my fellow citizens, the reason that I came away from Washington is that I sometimes get lonely down there. There are so many people in Washington who know things that are not so; and there are so few people in Washington who know anything about what the people of the United States are thinking about, I have to come away to get reminded of the rest of the country; I have to come away and talk to men who are up against the real thing, and say to them, "I am with you if you are with me." And the only test of being with me is not to think about me personally at all, but merely to think of me as the expression for the time being of the power and dignity and hope of the United States.

November 13, 1917

CREATIVE CHEMISTRY

A Popular Explanation of Recent Progress in Chemical Industries

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

SYNTHETIC PERFUMES AND FLAVORS

THE primitive man got his living out of such wild plants and animals as he could find. Next he, or more likely his wife, began to cultivate the plants and tame the animals so as to insure a constant supply. This was the first step toward civilization, for when men had to settle down in a community (*civitas*) they had to ameliorate their manners and make laws protecting land and property. In this settled and orderly life the plants and animals improved as well as man and returned a hundredfold for the pains that their master had taken in their training. But still man was dependent upon the chance bounties of nature. He could select, but he could not invent. He could cultivate, but he could not create. If he wanted sugar he had to send to the West Indies. If he wanted spices he had to send to the East Indies. If he wanted indigo he had to send to India. If he wanted a febrifuge he had to send to Peru. If he wanted a fertilizer he had to send to Chile. If he wanted rubber he had to send to the Congo. If he wanted rubies he had to send to Mandalay. If he wanted otto of roses he had to send to Turkey. Man was not yet master of his environment.

This period of cultivation, the second stage of civilization, began before the dawn of history and lasted until recent times. We might almost say up to the twentieth century, for it was not until the fundamental laws of heredity were discovered that man could originate new species of plants and animals according to a predetermined plan by combining such characteristics as he desired to perpetuate. And it was not until the fundamental laws of chemistry were discovered that man could originate new compounds more suited to his purpose than any to be found in nature. Since the progress of mankind is continuous it is impossible to draw a date line, unless a very jagged one, along the frontier of human culture, but it is evident that we are just entering upon the third era of evolution in which man will make what he needs instead of trying to find it somewhere. The new epoch has hardly dawned, yet already a man may stay at home in New York or London and make his own rubber and rubies, his own indigo and otto of roses. More than this, he can make germs and colors and perfumes that never existed since time began. The man of science has signed a declaration of independence of the lower world and we are now in the midst of the revolution.

Our eyes are dazzled by the dawn of the new era. We know what the hunter and the horticulturist have already done for man, but we cannot imagine what the chemist can do. If we look ahead thru the eyes of one of the greatest of French chemists, Berthelot, this is what we shall see:

> The problem of food is a chemical problem. Whenever energy can be obtained economically we can begin to make all kinds of ailment, with carbon borrowed from carbonic acid, hydrogen taken from the water and oxygen and nitrogen drawn from the air. . . . The day will come when each person will carry for his nourishment his little nitrogenous tablet, his pat of fatty matter, his package of starch or sugar, his vial of aromatic spices suited to his personal taste; all manufactured economically and in unlimited quantities; all independent of irregular seasons, drought and rain, of the heat that withers the plant and of the frost that blights the fruit; all free from pathogenic microbes, the origin of epidemics and the enemies of human life. On that day chemistry will have accomplished a world-wide revolution that cannot be estimated. There will no longer be hills covered vineyards and fields filled with cattle. Man will gain in gentleness and morality because he will cease to live by the carnage and destruction of living creatures. . . . The earth will be covered with grass, flowers and woods and in it the human race will dwell in the abundance and joy of the legendary age of gold —provided that a spiritual chemistry has been discovered that changes the nature of man as profoundly as our chemistry transforms material nature.

But this is looking so far into the future that we can trust no man's eyesight, not even Berthelot's. There is apparently no impossibility about the manufacture of synthetic food, but at present there is no apparent probability of it. There is no likelihood that the laboratory will ever rival the wheat field. The cornstalk will always be able to work cheaper than the chemist in the manufacture of starch. But in rarer and choicer products of nature the chemist has proved his ability to compete and even to excel.

What have been from the dawn of history to the rise of synthetic chemistry the most costly products of nature? What could tempt a merchant to brave the perils of a caravan journey over the deserts of Asia beset with Arab robbers? What induced the Portuguese and Spanish mariners to risk their frail barks on perilous waters of the Cape of Good Hope or the Horn? The chief prizes were perfumes, spices, drugs and gems. And why these rather than what now constitutes the bulk of oversea and overland commerce? Because they were precious, portable and imperishable. If the merchant got back safe after a year or two with a little flask of otto of roses, a package of camphor and a few pearls concealed in his garments his fortune was made. If a single ship of the argosy sent out from Lisbon came back with a load of sandalwood, indigo or nutmeg it was regarded as a successful venture. You know from reading the Bible, or if not that, from your reading of Arabian Nights, that a few grains of frankincense or a few drops of perfumed oil were regarded as gifts worthy the acceptance of a king or a god. These



Picking orange blossoms for the Antoine Chiris Company near Grasse, France

products of the Orient were equally in demand by the toilet and the temple. The unctorium was an adjunct of the Roman bathroom. Kings had to be greased and fumigated before they were thought fit to sit upon a throne. There was a theory, not yet altogether extinct, that medicines brought from a distance were most efficacious, especially if, besides being expensive, they tasted bad like myrrh or smelled bad like asafetida. And if these failed to save the princely patient he was embalmed in aromatics or, as we now call them, antiseptics of the benzene series.

Today, as always, men are willing to pay high for the titillation of the senses of smell and taste. The African savage will trade off an ivory tusk for a piece of soap reeking with synthetic musk. The clubman will pay $10 for a bottle of wine which consists mostly of water with about ten per cent of alcohol, worth a cent or two, but contains an unweighable amount of the "bouquet" that can only be produced on the sunny slopes of Champagne or in the valley of the Rhine. But very likely the reader is quite as extravagant, for when one buys the natural violet perfumery he is paying at the rate of more than $10,000 a pound for the odoriferous oil it contains; the rest is mere water and alcohol. But you would not want the pure undiluted oil if you could get it, for it is unendurable. A single whiff of it paralyzes your sense of smell for a time just as a loud noise deafens you.

Of the five senses, three are physical and two chemical. By touch we discern pressures and surface textures. By hearing we receive impressions of certain air waves and by sight of certain ether waves. But smell and taste lead us to the heart of the molecule and enable us to tell how the atoms are put together. These twin senses stand like sentries at the portals of the body, where they closely scrutinize everything that enters. Sounds and sights may be disagreeable, but they are never fatal. A man can live in a boiler factory or in a cubist art gallery, but he cannot live in a room containing hydrogen sulfide. Since it is more important to be warned of danger than guided to delights our senses are made more sensitive to pain than pleasure. We can detect by the smell one two-millionth of a milligram of oil of roses or musk, but we can detect one two-billionth of a milligram of mercaptan, which is the vilest smelling compound that man has so far invented. If you do not know how much a milligram is consider a drop picked up by the point of a needle and imagine that divided into two billion parts. Also try to estimate the weight of the odorous particles that guide a dog to the fox or warn a deer of the presence of man. The unaided nostril can rival the spectroscope in the detection and analysis of unweighable amounts of matter.

What we call flavor or savor is a joint effect of taste and odor in which the latter predominates. There are only four tastes of importance, acid, alkaline, bitter and sweet. The acid, or sour taste, is the perception of hydrogen



Concrete road near Greer, S. C., on National Highway, built by Slattery & Henry
P. F. Patton, County Engineer

Inefficient Highways Must Go

EVERY day or two some disturbance threatens a source of food supply, principally because of lack of transportation facilities. Greater production by farm and factory will avail us little with inadequate transportation. Perishable products must be moved to market quickly.

Never before has there been such pressing need of hard, permanent roads — connected systems of concrete roads, good 365 days a year—enabling trucks to handle short hauls, thus relieving congestion on railroads.

War supplies must not be held up because railroads have to handle short haul traffic which should go via the motor truck and concrete highway. But the motor truck can work economically only on the best paved highway. Gravel and macadam roads cannot stand the strain of swiftly moving, heavily loaded motor trucks. The wear and tear of such traffic makes expensive repair necessary frequently. Eventually they must be rebuilt. We must literally pave the ways with concrete.

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atoms charged with positive electricity. The alkaline, or soapy taste, is the perception of hydroxyl radicles charged with negative electricity. The bitter and sweet tastes and all the odors depend upon the chemical constitution of the compound, but the laws of the relation have not yet been worked out. Since these sense organs, the taste and smell buds, are sunk in the moist mucous membrane they can only be touched by substances somewhat soluble in water, and to reach the sense of smell they must also be volatile so as to be diffused in the air inhaled by the nose. The "taste" of food is mostly due to the volatile odors of it that creep up the back-stairs into the olfactory chamber.

A chemist given an unknown substance would have to make an elementary analysis and some tedious tests to determine whether it contained methyl or ethyl groups, whether it was an aldehyde or an ester, whether the carbon atoms were singly or doubly linked and whether it was an open chain or closed. But let him get a whiff of it and he can give instantly a pretty shrewd guess as to these points. His nose knows.

ALTHO the chemist does not yet know enough to tell for certain from looking at the structural formula what sort of odor the compound would have or whether it would have any, yet we can divide odoriferous substances into classes according to their constitution. What are commonly known as "fruity" odors belong mostly to what the chemist calls the fatty or aliphatic series. For instance, we may have in a ripe fruit an alcohol (say ethyl or common alcohol) and an acid (say acetic or vinegar) and a combination of these, the ester or organic salt (in this case ethyl acetate), which is more odorous than either of its components. These esters of the fatty acids give the characteristic savor to many of our favorite fruits, candies and beverages. The pear flavor, amyl acetate, is made from acetic acid and amyl alcohol—tho amyl alcohol (fusel oil) has a detestable smell. Pineapple is ethyl butyrate—but the acid part of it (butyric acid) is what gives Limburger cheese its aroma. These essential oils are easily made in the laboratory, but cannot be extracted from the fruit for separate use.

If the carbon chain contains one or more double linkages we get the "flowery" perfumes. For instance, here is the symbol of geraniol, the chief ingredient of otto of roses:

$(CH_3)_2C{=}CHCH_2CH_2C(CH_3){=}CHCH_2OH$
geraniol

The rose would smell as sweet under another name, but it may be questioned whether it would stand being called by the name of dimethyl-2-6-octadiene-2-6-ol-8. Geraniol by oxidation goes into the aldehyde citral, which occurs in lemons, oranges and verbena flowers. Another compound of this group, linalool, is found in lavender, bergamot and many flowers.

Geraniol, as you would see if you drew up its structural formula in the way I described in the last article, contains a chain of six carbon atoms, that

CREATIVE CHEMISTRY

This is the fourth of a series of twelve articles on the development of the chemical industries and the part they play in modern life. The articles are intended for three classes of readers: (1) those who have never studied chemistry, (2) those who are now studying chemistry and (3) those who studied chemistry so long ago that they need to refresh their minds on its recent advances. The first article on "The Fixation of Nitrogen" was published in The Independent of October 13; the second, "Feeding the Soil," on October 27, and the third, "What Comes From Coal Tar," on November 10. Succeeding articles to appear in the second and fourth issues of the month will discuss such topics as cellulose and its derivatives, rubber, resins, sugar, alcohol, rare metals, new alloys, the electric furnace, the products of corn, cotton and petroleum, and the new theories of atomic structure.

is, the same number as make a benzene ring. Now if we shake up geraniol and other compounds of this group (the diolefines) with diluted sulfuric acid the carbon chain hooks up to form a benzene ring, but with the other carbon atoms stretched across it; rather too complicated to depict here. These "bridged rings" of the formula C_5H_8, or some multiple of that, constitute the important group of the terpenes which occur in turpentine and such wild and woodsy things as sage, lavender, caraway, pine needles and eucalyptus. Going further in this direction we are led into the realm of the heavy oriental odors, patchouli, sandalwood, cedar, cubebs, ginger and camphor. Camphor can now be made directly from turpentine so we may be independent of Formosa and Borneo.

When we have a six carbon ring without double linkings (cyclo-aliphatic) or with one or two such, we get soft and delicate perfumes like the violet (ionone and irone). But when these pass into the benzene ring with its three double linkages the odor becomes more powerful and so characteristic that the name "aromatic compound " has been extended to the entire class of benzene derivatives, altho many of them are odorless. The essential oils of jasmine, orange blossoms, musk, heliotrope, tuberose, ylang ylang, etc., consist mostly of this class and can be made from the common source of aromatic compounds, coal tar.

THE synthetic flavors and perfumes are made in the same way as the dyes by starting with some coal tar product or other crude material and building up the molecule to the desired complexity. For instance, let us start with phenol, the ill-smelling and poisonous carbolic acid of disagreeable associations and evil fame. Treat this to soda-water and it is transformed into salicylic acid, a white odorless powder, used as a preservative and as a rheumatism remedy. Add to this methyl alcohol which is obtained by the destructive distillation of wood and is much more poisonous than ordinary ethyl alcohol. The alcohol and the acid heated together will unite with the aid of a little sulfuric acid and we get what the chemist calls methyl salicylate and other people call oil of wintergreen, the same as is found in wintergreen berries and birch bark. We have inherited a taste for this from our pioneer ancestors and we use it extensively to flavor our soft drinks, gum, tooth paste and candy, but the Europeans have not yet found out how nice it is.

But, starting with phenol again, let us heat it with caustic alkali and chloroform. This gives us two new compounds of the same composition, but differing a little in the order of the atoms. If you refer back to the diagram of the benzene ring which I gave in the last article, you will see that there are six hydrogen atoms attached to it. Now any or all these hydrogen atoms may be replaced by other elements or groups and what the product is depends not only on what the new elements are, but where they are put. It is like spelling words. The three letters *t*, *r* and *a* mean very different things according to whether they are put together as *art*, *tar* or *rat*. Or, to take a more apposite illustration, every hostess knows that the success of her dinner depends upon how she seats her guests around the table. So in the case of aromatic compounds, a little difference in the seating arrangement around the benzene ring changes the character. The two derivatives of phenol, which we are now considering, have two substituting groups. One is —O—H (called the hydroxyl group). The other is —CHO (called the aldehyde group). If they are opposite (called the para position) we have an odorless white solid. If they are side by side (called the ortho position) we have an oil with the odor of meadowsweet. Treating the odorless solid with methyl alcohol we get audepine (or anisic aldehyde) which is the perfume of hawthorn blossoms. But treating the other of the twin products, the fragrant oil, with dry acetic acid ("Perkin's reaction") we get cumarin, which is the perfume part of the tonka or tonquin beans that our forefathers used to carry in their snuff boxes. One ounce of cumarin is equal to four pounds of tonka beans. It smells sufficiently like vanilla to be used as a substitute for it in cheap extracts. In perfumery it is known as "new mown hay."

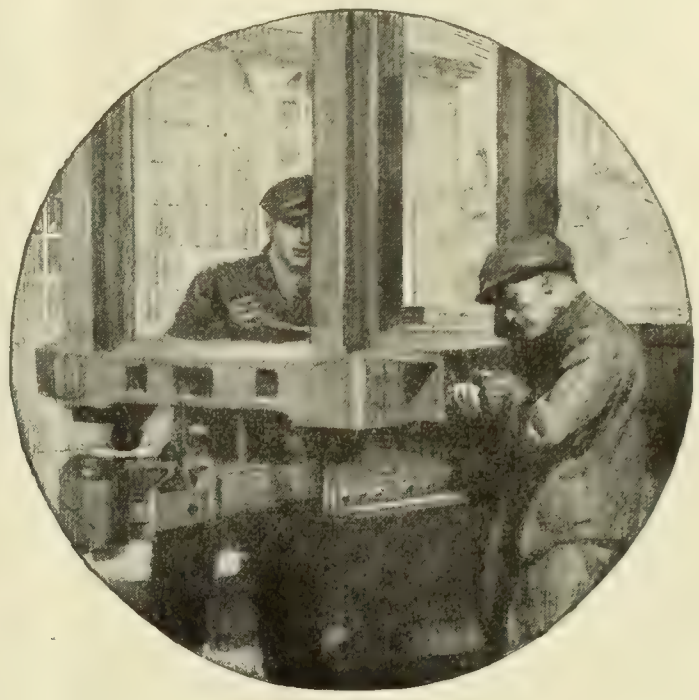
YOU may remember what I said two weeks ago about the career of William Henry Perkin, the boy who loved chemistry better than eating, and how he discovered the coal tar dyes. Well, it is also to his ingenious mind that we owe the starting of the coal tar perfume business which has had almost as important a development. Perkin made cumarin in 1868, but this, like the dye industry, escaped from English hands and flew over the North Sea. Before the war Germany was exporting $1,500,000 worth of synthetic perfumes a year. Part of these went to France where they were mixt and put up in fancy bottles with French names and sold to Americans at fancy prices.

The true vanilla flavor, vanillin, was made by Tiemann in 1874. At first it sold for nearly $800 a pound, but now it may be had for $10. How extensively it is now used in chocolate, ice cream, soda water, cakes and the like we all know. It should be noted that cumarin and vanillin, however they may be made, are not imitations, but identical with the chief constituent of the tonka and vanilla beans and, of course, are equally wholesome or harmless. But the nice palate can distinguish a richer flavor in the natural extracts, for they contain small quantities of other savory ingredients.

A true perfume consists of a large number of odoriferous chemical compounds mixt in such proportions as to produce a single harmonious effect upon the sense of smell. In a fine brand of perfume may be compounded a dozen or twenty different ingredients and these, if they are natural essences, are complex mixtures of a dozen or so distinct substances. Perfumery is one of the fine arts. The perfumer, like the orchestra leader, must know how to combine and coördinate his instruments to produce the desired sensation. A Wagnerian opera requires 103 musicians. A Strauss opera requires 112. Now if the concert manager wants to economize he will insist upon cutting down on the most expensive musicians and dropping out some of the others say, the supernumerary violinists and the man who blows a single blast or tinkles a triangle once in the course of the evening. Only the trained ear will detect the difference and the manager can make more money.

Suppose our mercenary impresario were unable to get into the concert hall of his famous rival. He would then listen outside the window and analyze the sound in this fashion: "Fifty per cent of the sound is made by the tuba, 20 per cent by the bass drum, 15 per cent by the cello and 10 per cent by the clarinet. There are some other instruments, but they are not loud and I guess if we can leave them out nobody will know the difference." So he makes up his orchestra out of these four alone and many people do not know the difference.

The cheap perfumer goes about it in the same way. He analyzes, for instance, the otto or oil of roses which now costs about $250—if you can get it at any price—and he finds that the chief ingredient is geraniol costing only $5 and next is citronelol costing $20; then comes nerol and others. So he makes up a cheap brand of perfumery out of three or four such compounds. But the genuine oil of roses, like other natural essences, contains a dozen or more constituents and to leave many of them out is like reducing an orchestra to a few loud-sounding instruments or a painting to a three-color print. A few years ago an attempt was made to make music electrically by producing separately each kind of sound vibration contained in the instruments imitated. Theoretically that seems easy but practically the tone was not satisfactory because the tones and overtones of a full orchestra or even of a single violin are too numerous and complex to be reproduced individually. So the synthetic perfumes have not driven out the natural perfumes, but, on the contrary, have aided and stimulated the growth of flowers for essences. The otto or attar of roses, favorite of the Persian monarchs and romancers, has in recent years come chiefly from Bulgaria. But wars are not made with rosewater and the Bulgars are now engaged in other business than cultivating their own gardens. The alembic or still was invented by the Arabian alchemists for the purpose of obtaining the essential oil or attar of roses. But distillation, even with the aid of steam,



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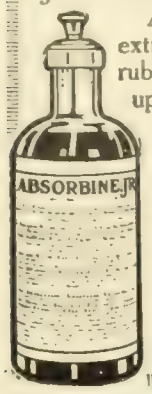
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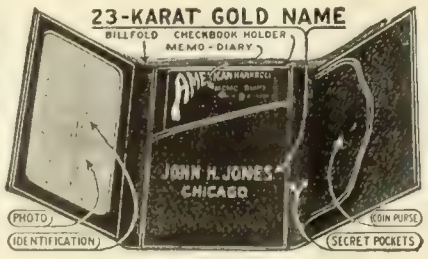
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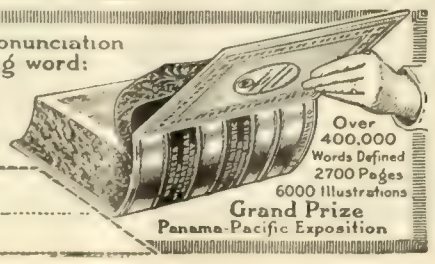
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is not altogether satisfactory. For instance, the distilled rose oil contains anywhere from 10 to 74 per cent of a paraffin wax (stearopten) that is odorless and, on the other hand, phenyl-ethyl alcohol which is an important constituent of the scent of the roses, is broken up in the process of distillation. So the perfumer can improve on the natural or rather the distilled oil by leaving out part of the paraffin and adding the missing alcohol. Even the imported article taken direct from the still is not always genuine for the wily Bulgar sometimes "increases the yield" by sprinkling his roses in the vat with synthetic geraniol just as the wily Italian pours a barrel of American cottonseed oil over his olives in the press.

Another method of extracting the scent of flowers is by *enfleurage* which takes advantage of the tendency of fats to absorb odors. You know how butter set beside fish in the ice box will get a fishy flavor. In *enfleurage* moist air is carried up a tower passing alternately over trays of fresh flowers, say violets, and over glass plates covered with a thin layer of lard. The perfumed lard may then be used as a pomade or the perfume may be extracted by alcohol.

But many sweet flowers do not readily yield an essential oil, so in such cases we have to rely altogether upon more or less successful substitutes. For instance, the perfumes sold under the names of "heliotrope," "lily of the valley," "lilac," "cyclamen," "honeysuckle," "sweet pea," "arbutus," "mayflower" and "magnolia" are not produced from these flowers but are simply imitations made from other essences, synthetic or natural. Among the "thousand flowers" that contribute to the "Eau de Mille Fleurs" are the civet cat, the musk deer and the sperm whale. Some of the published formulas for "Jockey Club" call for civet or ambergris and those of "Lavender Water" for musk and civet. The less said about the origin of these three animal perfumes the better. Fortunately they are becoming too expensive to use and are being displaced by synthetic products more agreeable to a refined imagination. The musk deer may now be saved from extinction since we can made tri-nitro-butyl-xylene from coal tar. This synthetic musk passes muster to human nostrils, but a cat will turn up her nose at it. The synthetic musk is not only much cheaper than the natural, but a dozen times as strong, or let us say, goes a dozen times as far, for nobody wants it any stronger.

Such powerful scents as these are only pleasant when highly diluted yet they are, as we have seen, essential ingredients of the finest perfumes. For instance, the natural oil of jasmine and other flowers contains traces of indols and skatols which have most disgusting odors. Tho our olfactory organs cannot detect their presence yet we perceive their absence so they have to be put into the artificial perfume. Just so a brief but violent discord in a piece of music or a glaring color contrast in a painting may be necessary to the harmony of the whole.

It is absurd to object to "artificial" perfumes for practically all perfumes now sold are artificial in the sense of being compounded by the art of the perfumer and whether the materials he uses are derived from the flowers of yesteryear or of Carboniferous Era is nobody's business but his. And he does not tell. The materials can be purchased in the open market. Various recipes can be found in the books. But every famous perfumer guards well the secret of his formulas and hands it as a legacy to his posterity. The ancient Roman family of Frangipani has been made immortal by one such hereditary recipe. The

Farina family still claims to have the exclusive knowledge of how to make Eau de Cologne. The requirements are strict. A perfume must be lasting, but not strong. All its ingredients must continue to evaporate in the same proportion otherwise it will change odor and deteriorate. Scents kill one another as colors do. The minutest trace of some impurity or foreign odor may spoil the whole effect. Then, too, the combination that would be suitable for a toilet water would not be good for a talcum powder and might spoil in a soap. Perfumery is used even in the "scentless" powders and soaps. In fact it is now used more extensively, if less intensively, than ever before in the history of the world. During the Unwashed Ages, commonly called the Dark Ages, between the destruction of the Roman baths and construction of the modern bathroom, the art of the perfumer, like all the fine arts, suffered an eclipse. "The odor of sanctity" was in highest esteem and what that odor was may be imagined from reading the lives of the saints. But in the course of centuries the refinements of life began to seep back into Europe from the east by means of the Arabs and Crusaders, and chemistry, then chiefly the art of cosmetics, began to revive. When science, the greatest democratizing agent on earth, got into action it elevated the poor to the ranks of kings and priests in the delights of the palate and the nose. We should not despise these delights for the pleasure they confer is greater, in amount at least, than that of the so-called higher senses. We eat three times a day; some of us drink oftener; few of us visit the concert hall or the art gallery as often as we do the dining room.

QUESTIONS FOR STUDENTS

Find out from the Bible—or Arabian Nights—what were regarded as the most precious gifts and articles of merchandise. How are they regarded now? In what ways are you richer than an ancient king and why?

What febrifuge comes from Peru and what fertilizer from Chile?

Look up in the dictionary all the definitions of all the words that you do not know—also while you are about it find out what they mean.

What did the alchemist mean when he talked of "the essence of a flower" and "the spirit of wine"? What is the meaning of the Latin word *esse?* What is the derivation of quintessence?

Put a little methyl alcohol and salicylic acid in a test tube, add cautiously a few drops of concentrated sulfuric acid and heat gently. Smell the vapor and you will detect the odor of wintergreen (methyl salicylate). Do not taste, for the sulfuric acid is poisonous. The product would have to be purified by distillation. Try the same experiment with methyl alcohol and benzoic acid and sulfuric acid. The product is methyl benzoate, a constituent of jasmine. Try the same experiment with ethyl alcohol and acetic acid and sulfuric to get a fruity odor.

READING REFERENCES

Read up on the methods of extracting perfumes from flowers in any encyclopedia or in Duncan's "Chemistry of Commerce" or Tilden's "Chemical Discovery in the Twentieth Century" or Rogers' "Industrial Chemistry."

The pamphlet containing a synopsis of the lectures by the late Alois von Isakovics on "Synthetic Perfumes and Flavors," published by the Synfleur Scientific Laboratories, Monticello, New York, is immensely interesting. Van Dyk & Co., New York, issue a pamphlet on the composition of oil of rose. Gildemeister's "The Volatile Oils" is excellent on the history of the subject. Walter's "Manual for the Essence Industry" (Wiley) gives methods and recipes. For recent information and addresses see current numbers of *The American Perfumer.*

At the end of my first article I mentioned several books of popular chemistry that might be read with profit in connection with this course. To these I can now add "Everyman's Chemistry" by Ellwood Hendrick, just issued by Harpers in the Modern Science Series ($2). It is written in a lively style and assumes no previous knowledge of chemistry from the reader. The chapters on cellulose, gums, sugars and oils are particularly interesting.

I ought also to call attention to the "Chemistry of Common Things" published by Allyn & Bacon, Boston, a popular high school text-book but differing from most text-books in being readable and attractive. Its descriptions of industrial processes are brief but clear. The "Achievements of Chemical Science," by James C. Philip (Macmillan), is a handy little book, easy reading for pupils.

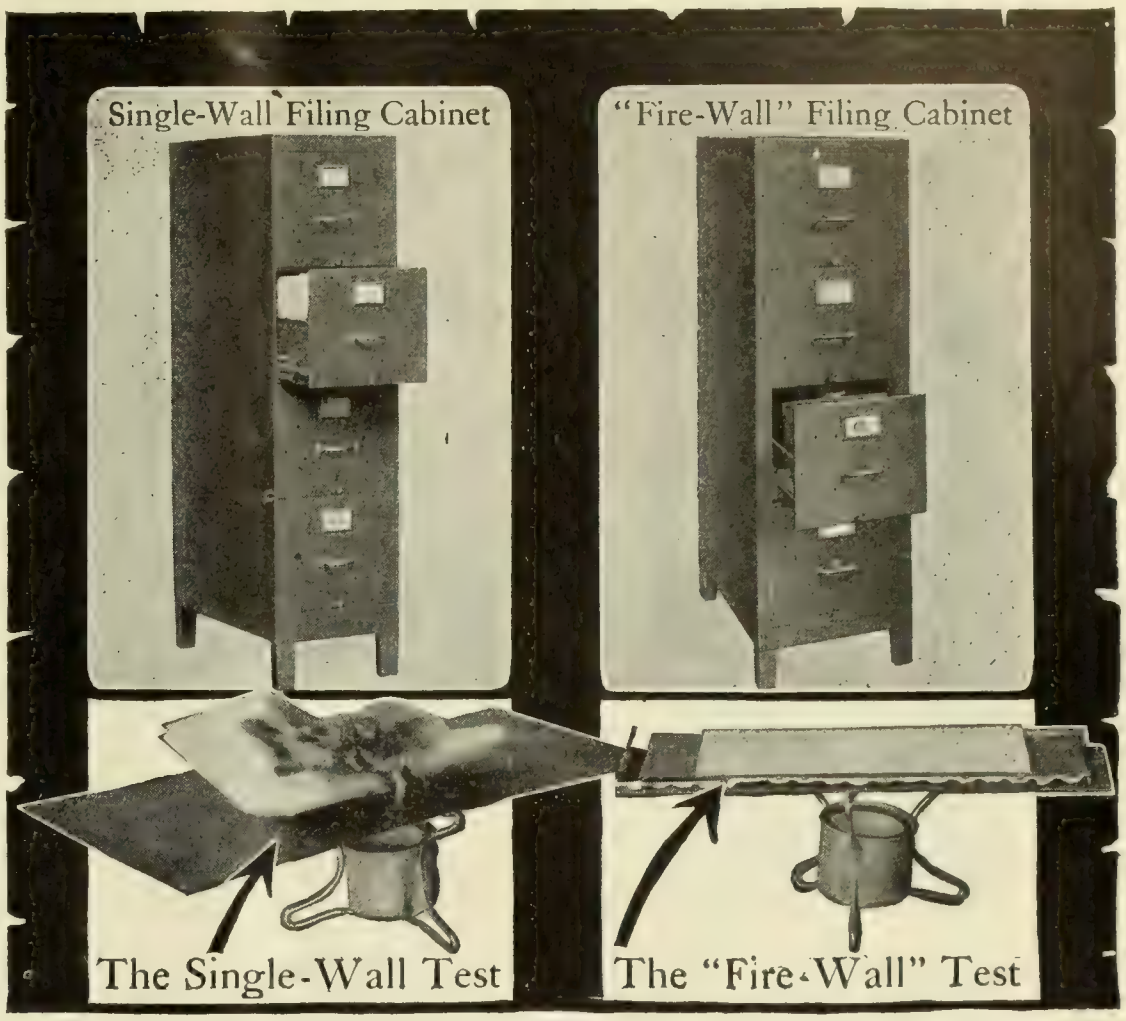


Photo shows what happens to a piece of paper after heat is applied for a minute or so to a section of the wall of a *single-wall* filing cabinet. Single-wall cabinets are wholly inadequate for fire protection. For safety you must use "Y and E" "Fire-Wall" Cabinets or "Y and E" Super Wood.

As photo shows, paper remains unscorched no matter how long you apply the same alcohol flame to a section of a "Fire-Wall" cabinet. "Fire-Wall" construction means double steel walls with asbestos and air chambers between, like a safe—an exclusive "Y and E" invention.

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The New Books

Barnard's Lincoln

IN our issue of November 3 we published pictures of various statues of Lincoln and asked our readers to vote for which they preferred to send to London. The statue by George Grey Barnard arouses in different people fervent admiration or violent antipathy. What the sculptor himself meant by it is given, together with ex-President Taft's speech, in a dedication booklet of the Cincinnati monument. Speaking of the Lincoln life mask which he used as a model for the face Mr. Barnard says:

With the order for a Lincoln my work began. An imaginary Lincoln is an insult to the American people, as thwarting of democracy. No imitation tool of any artist's conception but the tool God and Lincoln made—Lincoln's self—must be shown. I found the many photographs retouched so that all form had been obliterated. This fact I have never seen in print. The eyes and mouth carry a message, but the rest was stippled over, to prettify this work of God, by the photographers of the time. Nearing election, they feared his ugly lines might lose him the Presidency. So the lines were softened down, softened in cloudy shades of nothingness—this man, made like the oak trees and granite rocks. To most, the life mask is a dead thing; to the artist, life's architecture.

For one hundred days I sought the secret of this face in the marvelous constructive work of God. Here is no line, no form, to interpret lightly, to evade or cover. Every atom of its surface belongs to some individual form, melting into a larger form and again into the form of the whole. The mystery of this whole form nature alone knows—man will never fathom it, but at least he should not bring to this problem forms of his own making.

People say who saw: "Lincoln often looked the Christ." This face is infinitely nearer an expression of our Christ character than all the conventional pictures of the "son of God." That symbolic head, with its long hair parted in the middle and features that never lived, is the creation of artists, Lincoln's face the triumph of God thru man and of man thru God. One, fancy; the other, truth at labor. Lincoln, the song of democracy written by God. His face, the temple of his manhood, we have with us in the life mask.

Barnard's Lincoln. Stewart & Kidd Company. 50 cents.

Operas, Mostly Modern

IN 1909 Henry Edward Krehbiel, the veteran music critic of the New York *Tribune,* published "A Book of Operas: Their Histories, Their Plots and Their Music," which is very different from the ordinary handbook of opera plots. He now continues a work of scholarly exposition in entertaining form by putting forth a second book of the same kind. In this he writes of "Biblical Operas" and "Bible Stories in Opera and Oratorio"—an historical and anecdotal discussion preliminary to chapters on "Rubinstein and His Geistliche Oper," and on "Samson et Delila," "Die Königin von Saba" and "Hérodiade." Then he considers a dozen other operas not dealt with in the earlier book, including such modern works as "Madama Butterfly," "Der Rosenkavalier," "Königskinder," "Boris Godounoff," "Madame Sans-Gêne" and Wolf-Ferrari's "The Inquisitive Women" and "The Jewels of the Madonna."

Besides telling the plots of these operas, the book gives much interesting information about their origin, their sources, the circumstances of their composition, production and subsequent history, their place in

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art. Mr. Krehbiel writes with learning and authority, but without pedantry, and in an easy and pleasant style. It must be added that at times his prejudices sit heavy upon him. The book is illustrated with portraits of composers and of singers in character.

A Second Book of Operas, by Henry Edward Krehbiel. The Macmillan Company. $2.

Henry Finck on Richard Strauss

FOR more than a quarter of a century, says Henry T. Finck, Richard Strauss has been the most prominent composer in the world. And for more than a quarter of a century Henry T. Finck, using every opportunity afforded by the office of music critic of the New York *Evening Post*, has been one of the bitterest, most savage and most blatant disparagers of Richard Strauss's compositions. Now Finck has written a book on Strauss, a whole big book of 325 pages, which is at once not only the biggest but also the most interesting and the most valuable work on this composer yet produced in English. For, while the German literature on Strauss is voluminous, and while there have been countless articles about him in English and American periodicals, hitherto there had been only one small book in English concerning the man and his music: Ernest Newman's excellent monograph published about a decade ago.

Percy Grainger contributes to the Finck volume a glowing appreciation of Strauss as a seer and idealist. Mr. Finck's own introductory chapter is headed "Genius or Charlatan?" and the whole book is Mr. Finck's confession that he is unable to answer that question.

Almost he is persuaded that Richard Strauss is a genius; but not quite. He says that the tone poem "Don Juan" is the most inspired and the most popular of all the works of Strauss "because it has more melody than any of the others." The fact is that there is an abundance of melody in the other works also (in nearly every one of them); only, it is Richard Strauss's own new melody, and not Schubert's, and therefor Mr. Finck has not as yet been able to hear it.

If the book contained only this sort of intensely personal dislike, paraded as an attempt to determine Strauss's place in the history of music, it would be of small worth. But it contains a deal of more profitable matter. The story of Strauss's life is the account of an extremely interesting character, a fascinating personality; and it is told vivaciously, with many authentic anecdotes that illustrate personal traits and characteristics. Full descriptions of, with comments on, Strauss's more important compositions, including all the tone poems and operas, make the book useful for reference. Finally, it is vastly entertaining because, as Mr. Finck says, he deals with such an interesting subject that it is difficult to be dull in writing about it.

Richard Strauss: The Man and His Work, by Henry T. Finck. Little, Brown & Co. $2.50.

A Sordid Chronicle

WINSTON CHURCHILL in his latest novel, *The Dwelling Place of Light*, has abandoned his secured place in American literature as a conscientious and dignified historical writer for a perilous adventure in the uncharted seas of so-called realism. He is apparently trying to show Theodore Dreiser the high honor of imitation. He has not Dreiser's savage equipment, and lacks the ponderous sledge-hammer stroke that makes its effect by heavy iteration of details. He lacks, too, the evident sincerity of Dreiser, who, however unpleasant he may be, is always unmistakably in earnest. Mr. Churchill is a sheep in wolf's clothing, and the costume suits him not at all. *The Dwelling Place of Light* is an unsavory story of the seduction of an ambitious, discontented, fiery stenographer by her employer. There is no reason for the snobbish sense of inferiority of the girl which prevents the marriage the mill-manager has promised her. Her tragedy is too useless and sordid to have any redeeming dignity. There is also a strike and the usual inconclusive situation between the mill-owners and the workers, dramatized in Galsworthy's "Strife." We feel the author's sympathy more keenly than his wisdom.

In title as well as topic Mr. Churchill has broken with his past. He made his first success with "The Celebrity" and followed this with "The Crisis," "Coniston," "Richard Carvel," "Mr. Crewe's Career," "A Far Country" and "The Inside of the Cup," all of which went into the list of "best sellers." So it came to be a superstition of his readers, if not of himself, that to be successful he must have his own initial in the title. We are inclined to hope that the superstition will be confirmed by this volume.

The Dwelling Place of Light, by Winston Churchill. Macmillan. $1.

A Syndicated Novel

IF fourteen good writers of excellent fiction could write among them fourteen splendid novels without turning a hair, could they write one novel fourteen times as good if they all got together? The answer is a resounding No; for they have got together, they have written it, and it isn't. In fact it isn't as good, we believe, as any one of them could have done alone. You see, fourteen men and women of the pen proposed to write a novel dealing with—we might even say, boosting—woman suffrage. The result is *The Sturdy Oak*, which is a good suffrage tract, a not bad story, and an interesting study in comparative literary workmanship. Each author wrote a chapter. Some chapters are better than others—but wild horses shall not influence us to indicate which ones. Nevertheless, read the book if you like literary "stunts," if you like—or don't like—suffrage, if you like a readable story. (Henry Holt, New York, $1.40.)

Detective Stories

NO. 13 RUE DU BON DIABLE, by Arthur Sherburne Hardy, is a detective story with a difference. We are not sure that Mr. Hardy has not sacrificed something of the reader's interest by letting him into the secret of the murder at once instead of making him share the puzzles of the detective. Mr. Hardy's style has the old distinction; his people are clear-cut as cameos; his psychology is never at fault, and there is a real fascination in watching the clever M. Joly uncover the clues that lead to the detection of the murderer.

So many readers are on the qui vive for anything new from the pen of Dr. Watson on the subject of his own stupidities and the cleverness of his friend, Sherlock Holmes, that hardly more than an announcement of a new volume is necessary. It's title is *His Last Bow*. We do not like that word "last." We are sure that if Sir Arthur Conan Doyle will persist in bothering Dr. Watson some more, he will find that Holmes has performed many other sterling services for his country and her Allies since the Great War began.

No. 13 Rue du Bon Diable, by Arthur Sherburne Hardy. Houghton-Mifflin Company. $1.35. *His Last Bow*, by Conan Doyle. Doran Company. $1.35.

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The Board of Directors of The American Cotton Oil Company, on November 8, 1917, declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. upon the Preferred Stock, and a quarterly dividend of one per cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company, both payable December 1, 1917, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar St., New York City.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed on November 15, 1917, at 3 P. M., and will remain closed until December 7, 1917, at 10 A. M.

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GOVERNMENTS IN BUSINESS

(*Continued from page 375*)

privately managed railroads and they are now being run by the state. Duplication in service has been eliminated, the various competing systems have been articulated, and the result, it is said, is that England has transported the bulk of her troops and war supplies without cost while paying interest on the railroad bonds and some interest on the stock. War necessarily induces efficiencies; whether they will persist under ordinary peace conditions remains to be seen. Steel and munition factories covering square miles, built and manned entirely by the Government, are commonplace in England. Peat bogs have been transformed into communities devoted solely to the making of munitions. One of these is described as employing 16,000 workers in a plant 30 square miles in extent—a plant built with government workers, manned with government employees, housed in government houses, fed from government kitchens with government cooks preparing government food. Within eighteen months after the war had been declared 2500 factories employing 1,500,000 workers were being operated in England under government control. It is now stated that the number of factories so operated is far over 5000 and that no less than 7,000,000 men and women are employed under control of Government operation. But that is not all. The British Government is engaged in collective buying on a tremendous scale, just as the United States now is. Even the raw materials not subject directly to use in the manufacturing of munitions but necessary in the conduct of the war—hides, leather, glass, coal, many other articles—are under strict Government supervision. There are few important commodities, in short, the prices of which are not fixed by the English Government.

Italy is reported to be controlling and operating about 2500 plants employing about 3,000,000 workers. The situation in France is even more intensified. But there is not space here to tell, in detail, the miracles of change that have been wrought in Russia, which constructed about eighty grain elevators for the benefit of its population; in Australia, where wheat crops were pooled by the Government and prices fixed thereon, where, in New South Wales state abattoirs, even, were established and state bakers in the year 1915 made a profit of $30,000 tho reducing the price of bread four cents; where brick works, lime works, quarries, timber yards, clothing factories, have been taken over and operated by the state. Sweden, Switzerland, Holland, Spain, Norway, Denmark, have all projected governmental function into industry to an extent never dreamed of before. As to some commodities, even, not only has one government resorted to collective buying for its people and collective distribution, or selling, but several governments themselves have combined. Italy, France and England, thus, established a joint commission for the purpose of buying sugar in the markets of the world, tho six or seven American refineries of raw cane sugar refrained from collective buying of the raw product and sought individually to meet this collective competition of the three governments. And now even this step has been passed by Mr. Hoover's collective purchasing for all the allies, and our other efforts at similar collective buying in the metals, etc.

This remarkable new interpretation of public interest in industry, these remarkable experiments in industrial and commercial activities have been impelled by great national needs brought about by this extraordinary war. They are, of course, war measures. To what extent they may persist after the treaty of peace is a problem that is fraught with great significance to the character of future civilization.

There will be strong forces at work to retain these governmental activities. The simple startling fact that were the war to end today some of the belligerent nations could not, from ordinary sources of revenue such as taxation and tariffs, pay interest on their debts and current expenses, is evidence that resort must be had, in some measure, to governments going into business. Should the war last much longer the very inertia of these established institutions will tend to preserve them. The need of finding employment for large bodies of men returning from the front will naturally have a similar tendency. The stimulus of war necessity, the necessity of future industrial preparedness, will tend to make these efficiencies persist. There will be a disposition to refuse to give up the efficiencies in railroad management which these conditions have developed, and it will be only natural, if collective buying and distribution of food stuffs has materially reduced the cost of living to consumers for consumers to believe that in times of peace the same economies and efficiencies be conserved and that thereby the real wage of wage earners be increased.

What the future will develop is uncertain, of course. The facts suggested here, however, disclose great forces at work which will have great effect upon the governments projecting them. Certainly it is only by taking cognizance of these facts and forces, which are working alterations everywhere, here in America no less than in Europe, that the United States will be enabled to protect its interests and sustain its place in world industry and commerce.

The problem which the United States has to solve for democracy and for civilization is to retain the efficiencies that have been demonstrated and hold to the fundamental concept of coöperative democratic individualism, which alone will preserve industrial and political democracy for mankind.

Washington, D. C.

One incident at Camp Devens, in Ayer, Massachusetts, which has now reached civilian ears, should help somewhat toward making the new United States Army democratic. As the story has been heard by outsiders, while nearly all of the officers who have come from the training camp in Plattsburg have been respected and liked, a few have been regarded as martinets. A short time ago a private passed one of these officers, a lieutenant, without saluting.

The lieutenant, as the report goes, saw fit to impress the lesson on the new arrival more forcefully, and ordered him to make amends, on the spot, by saluting 200 times. The soldier began his task, but the officer, in his haste, had set a rather high figure, and, after a few minutes, many other men of the camp had come along and stopped to watch the performance. When quite a company had collected, a colonel came that way and paused to learn what was going on. After hearing the lieutenant's report, the superior officer asked the private for his version. Upon hearing it, the colonel, turning again to the lieutenant, inquired, "And when a private salutes you, what do you do?" "I return it," was the reply. The colonel then quickly concluded his own part in the incident, which on the whole must have been quite entertaining to the bystanders, by saying, "Return the salutes."
—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Pebbles

First Flea—Been on a vacation?
Second Flea—Nope, been on a tramp.—*Lehigh Burr.*

She—Were you introduced to the court the last time you were in London?
He—Yes—the night court.—*Cornell Widow.*

Ignatz—I saw two nuns today, who greatly resembled each other.
Briteness—Hum; they must be sisters.—*Awgwan.*

'20, on the chair—Got any thumb tacks?
'21, at the door—No, but I've got some finger nails.
Swift exit.—*Syracuse Orange Peel.*

"What made you ask William to tea after church?"
"I want to be able to say I saw Billy Sunday."—*Columbia Jester.*

The Fatherland is not surprized
That Heine Schultz's bosom swells
With pride, for all have been advised
He's poisoned twenty-seven wells!
—*Life.*

Dearest Betty—While bathing at Atlantic City during the summer I was bitten in the toe by a shark. Ever since then I have been sick. How do you account for it?
MAME.

Dear Mame—probably you have toe-mame poisoning.—*Pennsylvania State Froth.*

At a party which had continued into the early hours of the morning a gentleman was asked to sing. Very thoughtfully he said he was willing, but as it was so late it might disturb the neighbors next door.
"Oh, never mind the neighbors!" cried the young lady of the house. "It will serve them just right. They poisoned our dog."

A GEORGIA REFRAIN

'Possum in de 'simmon tree
(Long ways ter home!)
Wink he shiny eye at me.
(Long ways ter home!)
I got a oven fer ter bake 'im brown,
But I got no ax ter cut 'im down,
An' I lef my 'possum dog in town.
(Long ways fum home!)
—*Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.*

A lady knit a pair of stockings and sent them to the war, with her name inside, hoping to hear from the recipient. The word she received was as follows:

"Lady:
The socks received; they almost fit;
I wear one for a helmet, and one for a mitt,
I hope to meet you when I've done my bit.—
But where in —— did you learn to knit?"

Mark Twain had a protégée who wrote him one day that she was not feeling well; so he wrote her back, advising her to buy a certain magnetic health belt. After she had worn the belt for a few days the girl wrote the humorist:

"I bought one of those belts, but it did not help me a bit."

By wire back came the answer:

"It helped me. I own stock in the company. "SAMUEL L. CLEMENS."
—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

"Some un sick at yo' house, Miss Carter?" inquired Lila. "Ah seed de doctah's kyar eroun dar yestidy."

"It was for my brother, Lila."

"Sho! What's he done got de matter of 'm?"

"Nobody seems to know what the disease is. He can eat an' sleep as well as ever, he stays out all day long on the veranda in the sun and seems as well as any one, but he can't do any work at all."

"He cain't—yo' says he cain't work?"

"Not a stroke.'

"Law, Miss Carter, dat ain't no disease what yo' broth' got. Dat's a gif'!"—*Everybody's.*

United States Depositary in France

THIS Company's opportunities for service abroad have been greatly increased by its official designation as a United States depositary for public moneys. This designation includes our Paris Office, which will act as paying and receiving agent for United States paymasters and other American disbursing officers in France.

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American business concerns and individuals having interests abroad will find it to their convenience and advantage to bank with our Paris or London offices. It will be our effort to be useful in every possible way to American citizens traveling abroad and to those with the armies in France.

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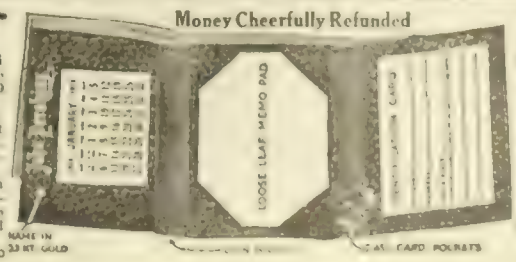
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THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA

THE MOST AMERICAN THING IN AMERICA

HOW TO STAY EDUCATED

THE Chautauqua Reading Circle has two purposes: to convince people that they need education and then to educate them for a little while at a time. They will "stay" educated only while they continue to exercize their minds; for the greatest permanence that education can ever have is that of a confirmed habit. Chautauqua gets people into the habit of being educated.

Everybody needs a systematic reading course, tho there are a great many people who don't know that they need it. Bless you, they graduated from lessons and that sort of thing a long time ago! In the United States these unfortunates are much more often men than women. It is a matter of wonder to foreigners traveling in this country that while American women belonging to families of position and influence are largely interested in things intellectual, the men are generally confined to business and club life, sometimes with politics added. As Samuel Crothers has it, mention Botticelli and they will think you refer to some kind of cheese or pickles. If such men would study almost anything at all outside their own trade or specialty, it would do them good. It is not, however, to go deeply into some other one subject that they need, but to alleviate their total ignorance on a variety of subjects. The Chautauqua home reading course is designed to afford such relief to them and to other sorts of people. Twice as many women take it as men, which is not surprizing. There are more women in the churches than men. There are more women who attend cultural lectures and concerts and art exhibits than there are men. There are more women who have generous leisure than there are men, to be sure; but some of these things do not require generous leisure. The Chautauqua course does not.

All the little fragments are to be conserved, under our present war dispensation. Bishop Vincent's project a generation ago, under the name of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, was to conserve the little fragments of time and turn them to personal and social account.

THE Chautauqua home reading course has made for thousands of people ever since all the difference between narrowly limited intelligence on the one hand and liberal education on the other. This is the most essential difference that a college course makes to its beneficiaries. The Chautauqua course is not a substitute for a college course, offering to impart the same instruction and discipline by a different method. It does not teach Greek or Latin grammar or mathematics, nor enable anybody to speak French. Those subjects of study all have their value. They may even be taken up at home with some success, by the aid of correspondence instruction; but they are not the things which would help in a course like this, designed to give a general increase of knowledge and of culture thru use of small margins of leisure time. For such purposes, the thought and imagery of Homer are more important than a study of his verb modifications; the beauty and visible movement of the stars are more important than formulas for computing their distances.

A Chautauqua diploma has not the immediately recognized value among all sorts of people that a college or a high school diploma has, because it is a less conventional thing. It means more or less, according to the individual. Almost anywhere in the United States, however, the fact that a man or woman has taken a systematic four-year course for self improvement, voluntarily, after school-boy or school-girl days were past, will be accepted as a pretty good sign. The Chautauqua reading course is not the prescribed or regular preparation for any special pursuit, but as a contribution to general fitness its value is very high and is everywhere recognized. In the final result it is not the diploma hung on a wall or kept in a roll in some dark corner, but the enlightened mind and the enlarged personality that counts.

Every ambitious, courageous person who has not had a college course, wishes to be able, when asked, to say, and particularly he wishes to tell himself truthfully, "While I have not had a college course, I have used the best means available to me for making myself broad-minded and intelligent. In doing that, I have been seeking what are also the fundamental objects of the college course."

NOW men and women who lacked college opportunities, or who had such opportunities and found the results imperfect, were never offered any other scheme by which they could find their way out into a world of larger ideas, a world of more democratic and more catholic ideals, so naturally and so surely as by reading the Chautauqua course. To many thousands of men and women it has given more real education than a college course yields to great numbers of young students. These young students are given Greek and Latin partly for the sake of Greek and Latin, but mainly for the sake of education. They are given mathematics, or French, or technical laboratory studies, partly for the sake of the mathematics, or what not, but mainly for education. Being young, they, too, often fail to assimilate the mere knowledge imparted, fail to set it into any perspective or scheme of knowledge, fail to reflect upon and ponder it so that it becomes part of their available resource. Most of it they have no subsequent use for anyhow. The really important benefits that they receive are two. One is in having exercized and stretched their minds upon the thoughts of great men and women, in having sharpened their understanding upon hard matters. The other is in having kindled their spirits by response to great enthusiasms. Discipline and sympathetic intelligence are the two valuable products.

Bishop Vincent made the discovery, and it may be characterized as an actual discovery at that time, that mental discipline is acquired in many ways outside the schools. Life imparts it. There are men and women in every community who lack the earmarks of school and college, yet who have effective control of well regulated minds. They can think, and can determine action by their thoughts. They are educated in this respect of discipline. If their wills have been stiffened by self control, if some spiritual influence has made them gentle and taught them to love beauty of form and of character, they have the most essential elements of all personal culture. Still they are not liberally educated. Acquaintance with the great world of culture in past ages and in lands remote has been denied them, so that they are mentally uncouth and outlandish if judged by the standards of such a realm. Having got discipline from life, they must find outlook thru some special medium. "High thoughts and noble, in all lands," must be interpreted to them, and made familiar as part of their heritage, along with all mankind. The sweep of human thought and progress must be shown them from some eminence. They must be taught the language, not the vocabulary, but the fashion of speech of the cultivated and the thoughtful of all times. If this can be done, they become liberally educated.

If the process is arrested at any stage, they lose the vital character that belongs to all growing things. But if it be kept up, tho never complete, it will be perpetually effective in its liberation of their lives a little from the merely provincial, personal, special, momentary, to the social, the cosmic, the eternal.

The Chautauqua home reading course introduces men and women to this largeness of view and of understanding. Proof is in the testimony of ever increasing thousands, and in the recognition accorded them in the communities of work and of social activity in which they live.

On the Chautauqua Platform

MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER—Good advice to follow is, "If in doubt, don't."

HENRY TURNER BAILEY—To the artist, beauty is a soul-satisfying revelation of God.

FRANK CHAPIN BRAY—It is as bad to be unprepared for peace as to be unprepared for war.

THOMAS ADAMS—If we secure life, liberty and happiness it will only be thru efficient business methods.

ANNA BARROWS—The spirit of the Lord's Supper should not be occasionally observed, but at every meal.

DEAN SHAILER MATHEWS—There is a type of patriotism that puts a flag on your auto, and lets your neighbor's son volunteer.

J. HORACE MCFARLAND—To waste less, work more intelligently, and be brother-keepers, are the duties of citizens in war times.

IDA M. TARBELL—We are smiling now; soon we will not smile. If by our suffering we can make the world safe for democracy, it will worth it all.

DR. GEORGE A. BELLAMY—First, all individuals and all nations that have used their leisure well have risen in power, and second, all nations and individuals who have wasted their leisure have declined in power.

UNION PACIFIC

What the Union Pacific Is Doing To Save Food

FROM day to day the Union Pacific is co-operating with the Government in different branches of war work. As an example, every suggestion of the U. S. Food Administration is followed immediately and conscientiously on Union Pacific Dining Cars.

Bordering the Union Pacific are the Nation's greatest agricultural states, bounteous producers of grain, cattle, hogs, beet sugar, fruit, vegetables, poultry and dairy products from which our Commissariat replenishes its larders with choice foods.

But few readjustments have been necessary to carry out the plan of using chiefly fresh and perishable products. Sea food from the Pacific, trout from mountain streams, game in season, fresh vegetables and fruit have long been the delight of Union Pacific passengers.

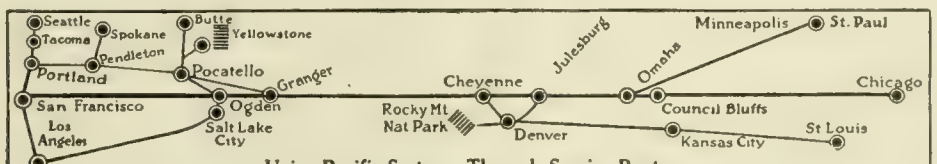
So the nation-wide observance of meatless Tuesdays and wheatless Wednesdays, suggested by the Food Administration to help win the war, is made easy for Union Pacific patrons.

Passengers on our trains are gladly joining in this patriotic duty. They find that our chefs are stimulated to new efforts. Menus gain new interest.

For half a century the Union Pacific—in war and peace—has fulfilled its Federal obligations.

Typical war menus are sent free on request.

Write Gerrit Fort, Passenger Traffic Manager; Union Pacific System, Chicago



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Regular models:
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Here is an instrument that plays all records—not limited to one particular make.

One whose tone carries no metallic nor nasal sounds.

Because of its all-wood sound chamber built like a violin.

The Brunswick combines all the merits and discards the handicaps. It is the supreme achievement of The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company—famed for 76 years in the woodworking art.

Only your own ear can prove to you the charm of Brunswick tone. And its superiority.

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Hear The Brunswick and compare. Then judge for yourself.

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Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

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HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. COMPOSITION.

The Story of the Week.

1. Your father has had difficulty in procuring coal. Show him exactly how the war has affected the production and the use of coal.
2. You are at a neighborhood meeting. Give a speech in which you show how it is possible for every one who uses coal to aid the Government in coal conservation.
3. You are employed in a railroad office. Write to a friend and explain in what ways the railroads are doing war service, and in what ways they show a praiseworthy spirit.
4. You are present at a meeting of laboring people of your district. Give a speech in which you tell of the patriotism displayed at the Buffalo convention of the American Federation of Labor, and of the loyal stand taken by President Gompers.
5. You are a resident of Minnesota. Write an enthusiastic letter telling about the patriotic rally in the Northwest, and expressing your hearty approval.
6. Write a public notice giving the new restrictions for enemy aliens resident in the United States.
7. You belong to a Current Events club. Explain to the club the nature and the purposes of the Supreme War Council.

Editorial Articles.

1. Ten students should be appointed to speak, as if at a congress, concerning the political factors of the war in as many different lands. An eleventh student should act as chairman, and conduct the meeting. The chairman will explain the general situation, and will call for reports about the different nations.
2. What is the purpose of "If We Were Russia"? How has that purpose been attained? In what spirit is the article written? Write a similar article on "If We Were Mexico," or "If We Were China."

Special Articles.

1. Write a composition on "New Information That I Gained from This Number of The Independent."
2. Write, in a single paragraph, the principal facts presented in "Speeding Up the Busy Bee."
3. Read "Which Is the Side-Issue?" Assuming that the article is a letter written to you, write an answer, commenting on the various points presented, expressing your approval or disapproval of every point.
4. Write a public notice concerning the food fight.
5. Look in your encyclopedia for information concerning famous tapestries. See if you can find something about literary references to tapestries. Write a composition in which you present what you have learned. Explain how tapestries may now be had by everybody.
6. Write a clear description of any picture in this number of The Independent.

SECTION II. WORD STUDY.

1. Study the page called "Words of the Week." Find ten other words or expressions in The Independent that are new to you. Look up the meanings of these additional words, and give an oral report to the class.

SECTION III. LITERATURE.

A Literary War Map of Venetia. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. Explain the meaning of "A Literary War Map."
2. Write a similar article entitled, "A Literary Map of My Own State."
3. Tell something about the literary work of the following authors mentioned in the article: Virgil, Catullus, Tom Moore, Tennyson, Dante, Longfellow, Browning, Byron, Mrs. Browning, Ruskin.
4. Tell how every one of the authors named in the above question is connected with the scenes of the war in Italy.
5. Select the most beautiful quotations in the article. Give the meaning of each quotation. Tell why each quotation that you name has literary beauty.
6. Read one of the quotations to the class in such a way that your reading will at once present the meaning and the beauty of the quotation.

SECTION IV. GRAMMAR.

1. Give the syntax of the adverbial elements in the first editorial article.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. Radicalism in the United States—"If We Were Russia," "Perplexing Russia."

1. Who are the people alluded to in the second paragraph? Do you see any similarity in the supposed conditions to those in Russia previous to the Bolsheviki uprising?
2. Who are the people alluded to in the last paragraph? Why did the writer select each of the group as a subject for satire?

II. Is Peace in Sight?—"The Political Factors of the War."

1. Does the information which has been coming to us during the past few weeks justify the statement: "In every European belligerent nation there is an anti-war movement that is daily gathering force," etc.?
2. "In Russia the process of national disintegration has reached its hight," etc. What are the facts?
3. "Austria-Hungary is in almost as serious a situation." In what way?
4. Justify the statement: "Germany has crost the political Rubicon."
5. How do you account for the temporary military collapse of Italy?
6. What is the significance of the resignation of Premier Painlevé?
7. "In England the party truce has broken down and the old parties are breaking up." What effect will this have upon the progress of the war?

III. The Inter-allied War Council—"The Only Way," "Lloyd George Makes It Plain," "Our Part in the War Council."

1. Why has the creation of the War Council been so long delayed?
2. Summarize the arguments for and against the establishment of the War Council.
3. What were Mr. Asquith's reasons for attacking Lloyd George in the House of Commons on November 19? What answer did Lloyd George make to the attack?
4. What is Lord Northcliffe's attitude on the same subject?

IV. The War at Sea—"United We Stand," "The War on the Water."

1. An examination of a map of the North Sea and the Baltic will help you to understand Mr. Benjamin's analysis of the reasons why there has been only one great naval battle in European waters during the war.
2. What course does Mr. Benjamin advise the Allies to take in the future? Quote his words in proof of your statement. If the Allies were successful what would be the result?
3. What has the navy of each of the great belligerents done thus far in the war?
4. "The maximum of German U-boat activity has been declining for the last few weeks." Does the chart published in this week's issue justify this statement?

V. 1500 Years of Italian History—"A Literary War Map of Venetia."

1. Describe one or more of the invasions of Italy referred to in the second paragraph. The withdrawal of the Austrians in 1866.
2. Describe one or more of the attacks and counterattacks which centered around Aquileia—that of Maximinus, of Constantine II, of Julian—referred to in the article.
3. "Attila, King of the Huns, . . . wiped it off the map in 452." How does your textbook describe this affair?
4. What were the events which led up to "the Treaty of Campo Formio in which Napoleon ceded Venice to Austria"?
5. "As the City on the Seven Hills declined the City on the Twelve Islands rose," etc. Explain this sentence.

VI. The Government of Japan—"The People's Chance in Japan."

1. "In 1890 the political system of Japan was . . . transformed," etc. Describe the system of government before and since 1890.
2. Wherein is the Japanese system of government similar to that of Great Britain? Wherein is it different?
3. Why does the author feel that the creation of the Council of Foreign Affairs justifies the title of the article?
4. "It is no exaggeration to say that as to her foreign policies Japan is a most misunderstood country," etc. What are the facts?

VII. The Economic Position of Women—"Which Is the Side Issue?"

1. Describe the "Bachelor Maid's" method of solving her domestic problem. Compare this method with that in use in your own home.
2. "It ought to be possible for a woman to have both a home and a profession." Make this the subject for an informal debate.
3. Discuss the assertion: "Most women try to serve about twenty-two [masters]."

STERLING

A GORHAM CHRISTMAS

THERE are a thousand transitory offerings which may serve to remind the recipient of your sentiments this Christmas, but it is the peculiar charm of a gift of Gorham Silverware that it remains as a permanent reminder, not only of this Christmas, but of many Christmases to come, renewing the sentiment annually regardless of whether you supplement it with future giving.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY



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THE MAN OF THE HOUR, PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE

THE ONLY WAY

THE remarkable thing about the proposal for a Supreme War Council for the prosecution of the war is not the plan itself but the fact that it took more than three years for the governments of the Allies to realize the necessity for it. The war of the defence of civilization against the menace of German imperialism can only be won by unity. Germany has unity already, for its allies, Austria, Turkey, Bulgaria, have been made to be little more than vassal states. The Allied nations must strike together or they will all be struck down separately.

The plan is one that cannot fail to commend itself to the American people. We have but one purpose in this war—to break the arrogant and malignant power of the German militaristic ideal. This is the one thing that we have in common with every one of our Allies. We have struck hands with them on this righteous purpose and we shall insist that in pursuing it they and we shall have one mind, one strategy, one attack.

There can be no question that it is American insistence and support which has emboldened Mr. Lloyd-George to advocate the proposal with such splendid firmness and fire. He has himself declared that not only does the plan commend itself to America, but America wants an even larger measure of unified control than is provided in the agreement already made between England, France and Italy. Lord Northcliffe, who has been in America as the head of the British War Mission, has said that the idea itself originated with Secretary McAdoo. When the full history is told, it will probably be found that a powerful impulse toward sending Colonel House and his associates to Europe just at this time, instructed to favor strongly the move for unity of action, came from prominent leaders of American finance, transportation and industry.

America wants united action because America wants victory, because American business and American industry know the danger and the wastefulness of divided action for a single end. America can exert a tremendous influence for unity because it is the resources of America—in men, in money, and in goods—which will be the deciding factor in the struggle. America can urge unity with a single mind because America has no conflict of interest with any of its Allies, no individual ambitions, no desire for a personal gain.

The President is backing the move for unity of action with splendid force. The American people must back the President no less powerfully.

That way lies victory and the salvation of humanity and the world.

LABOR, LOYALTY AND WAR

IT is no more possible to win a modern war without the war power of labor than to win it without the war power of armies. From the beginning of this present war there has been anxiety in every country of the Entente Allies over the labor situation. There has been no such anxiety in Germany or in Austria because in those empires labor does as it is told to do under penalty of facing the firing squad.

Whatever Prussianization of our thinking and our conduct may happen temporarily in the lands that are fighting for democracy, there will be no questioning of the right of labor to that consideration which is due to every group of citizens in a republic from every other group. In France and in England, and now in the United States, the loyalty of wage earners is taken for granted, and all negotiations for the adjustment of differences arising between employers and employees proceed upon the assumption of equal and unquestioned devotion to the nation and the common cause.

The charge has been made that labor has taken advantage of the war situation to hold up the employers and the public and to extort terms that could not be obtained under normal peace conditions. We deplore this charge alike on grounds of justness and of expediency. In our judgment it would be exceedingly difficult to prove that labor in any country has outdone the profiteers in taking advantage of war circumstances.

And it is certain that both exploiting profiteers and exploiting labor groups have been minorities. The overwhelming majority of business men and the vast majority of the wage earners have been both loyal and generous.

On the basis of these facts all parties and interests should seek to bring about adjustments in the industrial world that are thoroly fair and grounded in wisdom. It is right and proper that labor should at all times try to better its condition by lawful and expedient means. No honest man, adequately informed upon the history of labor conditions, would contend that labor has always had adequate wages, adequate leisure, sanitary workshop conditions, or simple humane consideration. Women and children, in particular, have suffered injustice and much cruelty. There is no reason in the world why labor should not, within the limits determined by loyalty and the sacrifices which all good men are making, seek to improve its status in days of war as much as in days of peace.

Difficulties and apprehensions have arisen, largely thru suspicion.

In all countries there has been profiteering—altogether too much profiteering—and the wage workers have been entirely right when they have said that they were willing to "do their bit" for the cause, but not for the profiteers. Nothing could go farther to substantiate in the minds of humble folk the wild socialistic charge that this war is, on the part of the Entente Allies, a capitalist's war. That so far as Germany is concerned it is in large measure a capitalist's war, has been abundantly proven. There must be no ground upon which to base any such contention against the nations that are fighting on the side of justice and of decency.

Both Lloyd George and President Wilson have taken the statesmanlike attitude toward the whole problem. They have taken organized labor at its word, assumed its thorogoing loyalty, and given it their confidence. Also they have assumed that labor ought to get an increasing share of the economic product, and that its total efficiency, so far from being curtailed, would certainly be increased by diminishing fatigue and increasing satisfaction, hopefulness and health. We are confident that events will amply justify this wisdom on their part.

A situation that threatened to become critical in this country has for the time being, at any rate, been happily arranged.

In the railway labor dispute both sides have agreed to abide by the President's decision. In the coal industries there is now every probability of uninterrupted activity. By a vote of 21,579 to 402, organized labor has declared its intention to subordinate all other considerations to faithful performance of industrial duty during the war. We believe, as we sincerely hope, that the whole public will give to organized labor the confidence and the respect which Lloyd George and the President of the United States have exprest in it.

GOLD STARS FOR BLUE

THE red-bordered service flags are flying on every street with blue stars on the white field, one, two, three or many more, each household or factory sending its due proportion of its young men. Soon—and we must frankly and fearlessly look the fact in the face—the names of some of these brave men will be missing from the roll of the army over there. Already the cable brings a daily death list. What, then, shall we do with the star when he for whom it stands has joined the nine million victims of the war? Shall we erase his star from the banner? No, for he and his household are not less but more worthy of honor. Shall we put a black star in its place as the emblem of the sorrow of those who have lost him? No, for their sorrow is swallowed up in the sense of his heroic end. Let then the star of blue be replaced by a star of gold, most precious and imperishable of metals, fittest to memorialize one who has given his life, not merely for his country, but for the liberty of all countries.

IF WE WERE RUSSIA

EVER since the revolution which overturned the immemorial rule of the Tammanoff dynasty and banished Czar Murphyski to the steppes of Alaska, the young American republic has been in a state of confusion. Able men, to be sure, came to the front at first. The scholarly historian, Prof. W. Wilsonovitch, was the first President but he proved unable to cope with the difficulties of the situation. The Germans occupied part of the Atlantic coast and were eagerly fraternizing with the American soldiers in the Appalachian passes. Even had our army been filled with martial ardor any sustained offensive would have been impossible as our chief manufacturing centers, such as Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore were in the hands of the enemy and military supplies had for the most part to be brought from Japan across the ocean and thence carried by the Union Pacific Railroad across the Rocky Mountains and the western prairies. In the San Francisco freight yards a square mile of supplies were piled up waiting transhipment. To make matters worse, the railroads were hampered by a general strike; the employees demanding thirty cents a day instead of the customary fifteen. Nationalist movements in Finnesota and many other sections of the country threatened to divide one republic into half a dozen. Power was rapidly slipping from the old conservative Congress into the hands of a Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, consisting of the American Federation of Labor, the Industrial Workers of the World and a number of delegates elected by the soldiers and sailors.

After Wilsonovitch resigned the cares of office, an ardent young Socialist who had been revivifying the courage and patriotism of the army in a series of wonderful speeches became President in his stead. Charles Edward Russelloff gathered a following of war Socialists to the support of his administration and undertook to drive the enemy from eastern Pennsylvania. Unfortunately the soldiers, demoralized by pacifist propaganda, ran the other way after shooting their officers. Some regiments stood firm but were unable to save the situation. The troops who did most to redeem the reputation of the army were the women's regiments, composed of the old suffrage organizations, commanded by the Grandmother of the Revolution, Dr. Anna Shawskaya, just returned from Alaskan exile, and the Rough Riders under that typical Cossack chieftain, Colonel Rooseveltski. An unfortunate quarrel between the Russelloff Socialists and this dashing warrior gave the pacifist Bolsheviki their opportunity. By a sudden insurrection in the streets of Washington Russelloff was forced to flee and set up a new capital farther in the interior at Chicago. The Germans, in the meantime, seized strategic positions along the Virginia and Maryland coasts and entrenched within easy striking distance of Washington.

The new Government set up by the radical revolutionists was composed of members of the I. W. W. (the American Federation of Labor under Gompersinski remaining loyal to the Russelloff Government in Chicago), a number of prominent pacifists or pro-Germans, and some literary "intellectuals" from Greenwich Village and other Bohemian settlements. Morris Hillkowitz, an emigrant from Riga, was President; Jeremiah Olearienski, Secretary of State in charge of foreign affairs; Lafollettinski Secretary of Agriculture; Emma Goldmanovitch, Secretary of the Treasury, and Georg Vierecker, from the German provinces, Secretary of the Interior. The other members of the cabinet were of less note. A sailor from the Atlantic fleet became chief of the Navy and a private who had just entered the Yaphank training camp Secretary of War. Both, however, were eloquent speakers and ardent members of the I. W. W. Michael Pszbshtwxnski, a Pittsburgh miner, was made Secretary of Labor, and a clever *vers librist*, Amy Lowelloff, whose poem "The Ogre Capitalism" had attracted favorable mention, Secretary of Commerce. The administration thus set up issued a proclamation calling for immediate peace, the division of the Adirondack estates and the Rockefeller oil lands among the poor, and the punishment of Russelloff, Wallingski, Ghentovitch and others of the recent Government.

But the American Bolsheviki found that their victory had turned to ashes in the very moment of its realization. The "Government" which they had established was obeyed by no one outside the District of Columbia, and even in the city of Washington its orders were calmly disregarded by striking workmen and riotous soldiers. The Russelloff Government in Chicago was no better off, since its existence depended upon the support of a few Rough Rider regiments who secretly wished to see their old leader, Colonel Rooseveltski, in the Presidential chair. From far distant Alaska came the rumor that Murphyski the First, the last scion of the Tammanoff dynasty, had been proclaimed Alaskan Emperor. In a word, there was no Government either national or state, and every man did what he thought right in his own eyes. Those army officers who had not been executed by their own soldiers owed their positions to their suffrages and did not dare to restore discipline. The police, the hated instruments of old-time tyranny, had vanished, and the state and city authorities could only issue decrees and let any one obey them who felt that way. Detective Burnsovitch and Police Commissioner Woodski, particularly famed for their ruthlessness, were forced to seek safety in Mexico. Even the Germans were perplexed; for how could they negotiate a separate peace with Washington when Detroit or Galveston might at any time start a separate war?

THE DIFFERENCE

THE United States is a democracy.

Great Britain is a democracy in everything but the name.

Mexico is a democracy in everything but the fact.

Germany is a democracy in everything but the name and fact.

KEEP THE CROSS AT THE FRONT

THE American Bible Society has set aside the first eleven days of December for a publicity campaign on behalf of the American soldier. It is the intention of the Society to place a khaki covered Testament in the hands of every man in the army and navy. The cost of this gigantic undertaking is placed at $400,000 and the fund which backs it is the generosity of the American public and especially, the patriotism of the Christian Churches. All gifts should be sent to the American Bible Society in New York City.

We trust that no argument is necessary to support the simple announcement of this appeal. If religion is needed

anywhere, it is needed in camp, in trench and on shipboard, where unfamiliar temptations assail the recruit and where the heaviest demands are made on faith and courage. If good reading is needed anywhere, it is needed in the tedious idle hours when the soldier has done his work and lacks opportunity for play, and especially on the battle line during the interminable and intolerable period of waiting that precedes the order to go "over the top." By giving the best book in the world you will certainly contribute to a boy's happiness and you may save his sanity or rescue his self-respect. What will be your answer?

THE POLITICAL FACTORS OF THE WAR

WITH the fourth year the world-wide war assumes a new aspect. A military decision is not yet in sight and it seems likely that during the coming months political influences will be more important than army maneuvers. Even the battles now being fought are dictated more by the intent of affecting public opinion than of making conquests. The recent attacks of French and British on the Hindenburg line, the German demonstration toward Petrograd and the Austrian invasion of Italy, are obviously designed to strengthen the war sentiment at home and the peace sentiment in the enemy country. In every European belligerent nation there is an anti-war movement that is daily gathering force and becoming more outspoken.

As each country entered the war a wave of patriotism swept over the land and washed away the barriers between parties, sects and classes. Conservatives and liberals, clericals and anti-clericals, capitalists and socialists, joined hands and rivaled one another in devotion and self-sacrifice to the national cause. A "party peace" was declared; a sacred union was established; coalition cabinets were formed; local issues were buried; personal ambitions were subordinated. This era of good feeling has lasted longer and resisted greater strain than could have been expected, but it now shows signs of breaking up everywhere. Rumors of revolution are afloat in regard to various belligerents and however little their foundation their mere existence points to a rise of mutual suspicion and a breakdown of the national unity.

Let us consider what information we have as to the internal condition of each country in turn.

In Russia the process of national disintegration has reached its hight and has practically removed that country from the list of belligerents. When Kerensky said recently that Russia was "worn out" and henceforth the Allies "must take the heaviest part of the burden on their shoulders," his words were received with incredulity, but a few days later they were unfortunately confirmed by the news that Kerensky was a fugitive and the capital in the hands of anarchists determined upon immediate peace. Finland has declared herself an independent republic. Ukrainia has practically seceded. The Poles, Letts, Lithuanians, Cossacks, Georgians and Armenians demand independence. The establishment of the Russian republic is the greatest victory for democracy yet gained by the Allies and the freedom of these 170,000,000 is the greatest stake in the war. But that is likely to be lost either thru external conquest or internal dissensions unless peace comes soon so that the Russians can get a chance to organize with the aid of their allies a stable government.

Austria-Hungary is in almost as serious a situation. This polyglot and composite monarchy has hitherto astonished the world by its stability, but is now subjected to internal strains that threaten to disrupt it. The southern Slavs have affiliated with their Serbian brethren and plan to join with them in founding a new nation, Jugoslavia. The Magyars have lost their chief reason for clinging to Austria now that the Russian menace is removed. The aspirations of the Czechs and Slovaks to start an independent Bohemian republic have received the promise of support by the Allies, and efforts of the Austrian Government to suppress them by wholesale hangings have failed. A few months ago a couple of Bohemian regiments in Galicia went over in a body to the Russians, tho they regretted it shortly afterward, for the Russians slipt away and left them to bear the brunt of the Austrian attack, which virtually annihilated them. Austria-Hungary has been almost equally humiliated by the repeated defeats she has suffered when fighting her own battles and by the arrogance of the German officers under whom she has won her only victories. The drive on Italy is intended to restore confidence and put a stop to internal dissensions, but it is doubtful if it will succeed in its political aim even tho it attains its military object. When this unparalleled Austrian victory was announced in the Reichsrat the Czech and Slovak deputies refused to rise and cheer. Suppose our troops in France had conquered two thousand square miles of German territory and taken two hundred thousand prisoners in two weeks; what would be thought if when the good news were reported to Congress the members from New York and Pennsylvania sat in sullen silence?

It is useless to consider Turkey, for that empire never was unified. The whole of Arabia is now in revolt and all the subject peoples, Armenians, Syrians, Greeks, Jews, are eager to be freed from the Ottoman yoke. Turkey has nothing to gain and everything to lose by the continuance of the war.

Bulgaria is so war-weary that the English press is openly talking of making a separate peace with her. She gained in her first brief campaign all the territory she aspired to and now is only anxious to hold as much of it as she can. Many of the Bulgarian leaders were educated in Roberts College and are much attached to America. The entrance of the United States into the war has shaken the confidence of the Bulgars in the justice and the success of the German cause. The Government majority in parliament is reduced to nine and desertions on the Salonica front are becoming very numerous now that winter is coming on. "Fully fifteen per cent of these deserters have lived in the United States," says a British officer at Salonica.

"Germany has crost the political Rubicon and in the space of five days changed from an autocracy into a democracy. This has been the most momentous week since the founding of the empire." These are the words of Mathias Erzberger, leader of the Center or Catholic party of the Reichstag. From our standpoint the accession of the aged, reactionary and autocratic Count von Hertling in the place of the relatively moderate-minded Herr Michaelis seems a doubtful gain for democracy, but, nevertheless, it means a great advance for Germany. Last July Herr Erzberger turned against the Government and denounced it for the blundering diplomacy and submarine campaign that had made an enemy of America. The Socialists who had hitherto supported the Government joined with the Clericals and by a vote of two to one passed a peace resolution. It was commonly said here at the time that the Kaiser was an autocrat and would disregard an adverse vote in the Reichstag as he had before. But it did not prove so. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg went out of office and Michaelis went in, but his profest concurrence in the Reichstag resolution was distrusted, so he has now been replaced by a man who is not a Prussian but a Bavarian, not a Protestant but a Catholic, not an imperialist but an open advocate of an immediate peace without annexations or indemnities. Here is what a Reichstag deputy, Herr Gothein, said of the situation in October:

> The overwhelming majority of the soldiers at the front are also not inclined to fight longer for any kind of aims of conquest, but only for Germany's vital security and for the peace aims of the Reichstag resolution. At home the prolonged hours of work and the insufficient nourishment, especially the latter, have increased in the great cities and in the industrial districts the longing for peace, as have also the increasing ruin of the middle class

and the sorrow and care in countless families. Strikes are to be feared in working-class circles if the war continued for aims of conquest. Even for this reason an unambiguous repudiation of the annexationists is an indispensable necessity. One of the weightiest tasks now is to decide people at home to hold out.

The revolutionary spirit of Russia has spread to Germany and infected the German navy. We have the best of evidence to that effect, nothing less than the word of the German Secretary of the Navy, Admiral von Capelle. This is his statement:

> It is, unhappily, a sad fact that the Russian Revolution has turned the heads of some persons in our navy, and has introduced revolutionary ideas among them. Their insenate plan was to recruit representatives on all ships, to cause the crews to refuse to obey orders, to paralyze the fleet, and to force peace upon the country.

It is said that the crews of four battleships at Wilhelmshafen took part in the mutiny and the captain of the "Westfalen" was thrown overboard and drowned. Such a revolt is practically unprecedented in docile Germany and a curious, perhaps significant feature of the affair is that only one of the mutineers was shot for it, altho many were sentenced to prison.

Several months ago it was intimated in the British Parliament that Italy was threatened with a collapse like that of Russia due to internal causes. It is now admitted the break in the Italian line, thru which the Teuton invasion poured, was due to the disaffection of the troops, who threw down their arms and surrendered by the thousand. The overthrow of the Boselli Cabinet and the removal of General Cadorna followed. It will be remembered that in the days when Italy was hesitating whether to enter the war or remain neutral the anti-war party was led by ex-Premier Giolitti. When in spite of his opposition Italy espoused the cause of the Allies he acquiesced and has loyally supported the Government until recently. But on October 18, a week before the Austro-German drive began, he returned to Rome and organized an opposition party of eighty-eight members. Violent speeches were made in the Chamber and when the news of the defeat came the Government went down. The new Premier, Orlando, is a former follower of Giolitti's and dependent upon him for parliament support. The Socialists, Republicans and Syndicalists, who just before the war were engaged in a riotous anti-militarist campaign, have supported the war hitherto, but recently have resumed the agitation. Another uncertain factor is the papal party. The old quarrel between the Vatican and the Quirinal has never been made up, altho the intensity of the feeling has somewhat died down. The Pope still regards himself as a prisoner in the Vatican and the King as a usurper in Rome. Austria as the chief Catholic country of the world is supposed to favor a restoration of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, or at least some amelioration of his position. The Allies have been free with their charges that the Pope is pro-German because he did not break with Germany on account of the rape of Belgium, but it seems to us rather that he, like the President, has been simply trying hard to maintain an impartial neutrality in a warring world. His peace note was more favorably received in Austria and Germany than by the Allies. but that does not imply that it was pro-German. It merely means that the Teutons are more anxious to begin peace negotiations now than the Allies. And those who in Italy, France and Belgium support the Pope in his peace movement ought not on that account to be called disloyal or accused of a desire to submit to ignominious conditions.

In France at the outbreak of the war the Socialists, even the most fanatical anti-militarists like Hervé, rallied to the side of the Government. All parties buried the hatchet and the most orthodox Socialists like Guesde entered the cabinet, altho this was contrary to the principles of the party. Now, however, a large part of the Socialists have withdrawn their support from Premier Painlevé, and he, altho a Socialist, has been compelled to resign. At the Socialist congress in Bordeaux last month patriotism was passionately denounced as the cause of wars and "peace at once without annexations, without indemnity" was demanded by nearly half the assembly. But finally a compromise resolution was adopted demanding that the Allies revise their war aims and renounce all their plans of conquests, and favoring the holding of a Stockholm conference to discuss the terms of a just and lasting peace.

In England the party truce has broken down and the old parties are breaking up. A new party has been formed. Republicans are beginning to speak out after a silence of more than a generation. The London *Times* has published a series of articles to prove that

> There exists at the present moment a revolutionary movement in this country which has gathered considerable momentum, has long passed the stage of mere talk and has realized itself in formidable action.

Some Liberal papers are demanding that the Allies state their peace terms and if possible open negotiations. The Manchester *Guardian* says:

> We acknowledge cordially the great effort America is making, and doubt neither her whole-hearted resolution nor her power. But for Europe and this country the outlook, if the war is to run two years more, is devastating.

In Ireland the Sinn Feiners have again proclaimed an independent republic and more troops are required there to maintain order than the United States has sent to France. In South Africa the party favoring an independent republic is rapidly rising to a majority. In Canada the struggle between the English and French over conscription has become intense. Australia has been paralyzed by a strike and the Labor party is decidedly disaffected.

The United States, fresh in the fray, shows less internal strain and greater national unity than any of the other belligerents.

In this brief survey of the political conditions we have disregarded rumors and wild speculations and have merely enumerated the known factors which, whatever their relative importance, should be frankly recognized for they must be taken into consideration. Some count on one side and some count on the other. How much any of them count cannot be said. They introduce a new and incalculable element into the war problem and may decide the result.

REMEMBER

That this is a war Christmas and it imposes upon you the duty of giving wisely and patriotically.

That the nation's defenders have first claim upon your benevolence. You cannot reach the boys in France by Christmas with personal gifts sent now, unless they are sent via Hoboken, New Jersey, before December 5, but you can make a Christmas gift to the Red Cross or the Y. M. C. A. that will be much appreciated.

That the men on shipboard, at the front, or in the training camps may have left a wife and children at home who are sure to have a lonely Christmas and perhaps a poverty-stricken one.

That the railroads are overburdened to the last degree with necessary transportation and that Uncle Sam's mail force is overworked on account of war conditions. If you must send gifts to people at a distance, send them early and make them small and light.

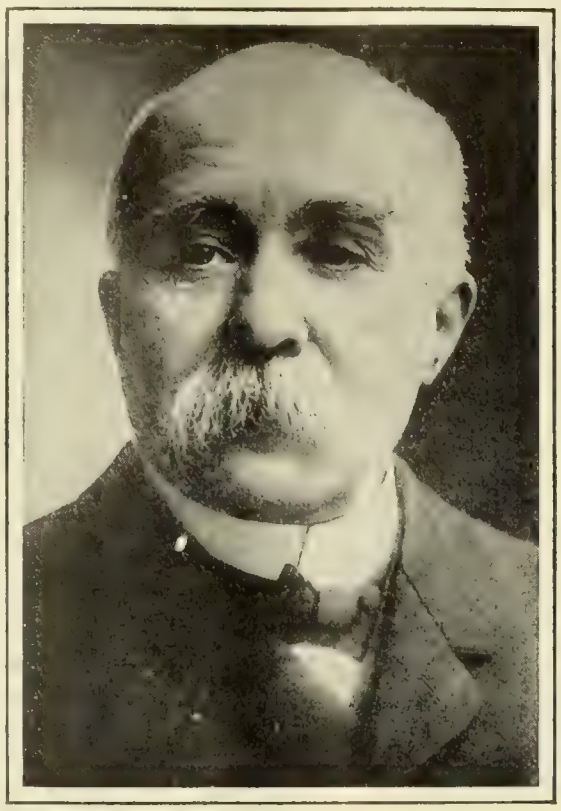
That if you give all you should to war charity and also remember with gifts the people whom you really love, you will have no money left to spend on purely formal or conventional gifts to remote acquaintances. Don't set out with the idea of being economical. Be generous where you know you ought to be and you will have to be economical elsewhere.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The New Ruler of France

Georges Clémenceau, the recently chosen French Premier, is possibly the most interesting figure in French political life. No one has had greater personal influence, altho he has sought power rather than office and distinguished himself rather as a wrecker of ministries than as a constructive statesman. At the age of seventy-six he retains the audacity of temperament and policy that got him into prison when he was twenty for the offense of carrying on republican propaganda. France was no place for him under the Empire of Napoleon III, so he came to America soon after his release from prison and lived quietly for some years in this country as a physician and as a teacher of French. During the siege of Paris by the Germans and the subsequent civil war between the Government and the Paris Communards (a radical faction which desired a socialistic republic), Clémenceau was mayor of Montmartre, one of the administrative districts into which the city is divided. The great capacity which he showed at this trying period ensured his election to the Chamber of Deputies, where he fearlessly championed the interests of the radical republicans and upset many cabinets which had the misfortune to displease him. As a journalist he vigorously defended Captain Dreyfus, whose trial for treason was for many years the storm center of political controversy in the nation. At one time he was Premier, in which position he distinguished himself by putting down the riots of striking miners by means of the military power. Since 1902 he has been a member of the French Senate. During the war he came into conflict with the censorship and his paper, *L'Homme Libre* (the free man) was suppressed. He promptly issued it again under the new title of *L'Homme Enchainé* (the fettered man), and it has been published under that title ever since, tho the announcement now is made that since Clémenceau has become Premier the old name will be restored.

On November 20, Premier Clémenceau obtained a vote of confidence from the Chamber of Deputies, only sixty-five refusing their support to 418 deputies who were willing to back the new Government. His ministry contains representatives of many parties and factions, but the extreme "right," the Conservatives and Royalists, and the extreme "left," the regular party Socialists, are not represented on it. Clémenceau's speech was an eloquent appeal for national unity and the concentration of the entire energies of France on the single task of bringing the war to a victorious conclusion. His most significant statements of policy related to the recent revelations of treason and espionage and to the censorship. Two ministries have already been overthrown because of the failure to handle the treason cases with sufficient vigor; Clémenceau promises to bring all pro-German conspirators before courts martial. On the other hand, he spoke in favor of a somewhat more liberal treatment of the loyal press; commending the censorship of military information that might be of value to the enemy, but advocating a greater range of freedom for political comment and criticism.



Underwood & Underwood

THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER

M. Clémenceau has accepted his office with the pledge to center all national effort on the war. "The single, simple duty is to stand by the soldier, live, suffer and fight with him. Let every zone be the zone of war. We shall not forge a greater France without putting our life into it"

THE GREAT WAR

November 16—Italians flood lowlands along the Piave River to check Austro-German advance. Bolsheviki bombard Moscow with heavy artillery.

November 17—British and German cruisers have gun duel near Heligoland. Socialists seize Government of Finland.

November 18—Turks retreat from Jaffa. Cossack army blockades Petrograd.

November 19—Seventeen British ships sunk during previous week. Premier Lloyd George defends his war policy before House of Commons. Italians make counter-attacks near Asiago.

November 20—British make attack northwest of St. Quentin. Clémenceau gets vote of confidence from French Chamber of Deputies.

November 21—British pursue retreating Germans to the outskirts of Cambrai. Bolsheviki Government recalls Ukrainian regiments from the front.

November 22—Italians lose mountain positions between the Brenta and Piave Rivers. Germany proclaims barred zone around the Azores Islands.

A Helping Hand to France

Captain André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, has given to the public a brief outline of what has been accomplished by the commission in securing aid from the generosity of America to relieve the difficulties of France. He pointed out that up to May, 1917, France had borrowed only $650,000,000 at an interest rate of six or seven per cent, whereas from May to the end of the present year France will have received from this country $1,130,000,000 at only four and one-half per cent. Powder exportations from the United States to France doubled since our entrance into the war. In the matter of transportation our services have been greatest. The French commission obtained from this country 300 locomotives, 1250 miles of track and 5000 pieces of rolling stock. This does not include the supply of locomotives reserved for the use of the American army in France or the large numbers of motor cars which have also been sent to carry part of the burden of supplying the needs of the western front. Two thousand agricultural implements were shipped in five months to help the French farmers.

Our Part in the War Council

The plan for the Supreme War Council, which is to superintend military operations on the western front, has been made public by Premier Lloyd George. It will consist of the Prime Minister and another member of the government of each of the great powers whose armies are represented on the western front; but it may later be extended to other war zones and other belligerent nations. The Supreme War Council is only advisory; the final decision resting with the individual governments to which each general staff is responsible. Each power will also choose a military representative to act as technical adviser to the council. The War Council will be a permanent body, with conferences at least once a month, and it will usually meet at Versailles, not far from Paris. Lord Northcliffe credited the idea of the War Council to Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department. He blamed the English Government bitterly for not acting earlier on the matter. "When I think," he said, "of the time wasted between those hot mornings in Washington, when Mr. McAdoo was pressing for this conference, and these cold winter days in London, I feel a good deal more than angry."

It has been officially announced that Colonel E. M. House will represent the United States on the War Council and

that General Tasker H. Bliss will be our military representative. These two men, together with Admiral Benson, Thomas N. Perkins of the Priority Board, Dr. Alonzo Taylor of the Food Administration, Bainbridge Colby of the Shipping Board, Oscar T. Crosby of the Treasury Department and Vance McCormick of the War Trade Board, were accredited to a conference with representatives of the British Government at which Premier Lloyd George explained the military system as it appeared to him. Colonel House, head of the American War Mission, was not present at the first session of the conference. Lloyd George emphasized the necessity of tightening the blockade of Germany, building up an adequate merchant fleet to outdistance the submarine menace and the development of a large fleet of airplanes manned by American aviators, but he laid greatest stress on the necessity of increasing the size of our expeditionary force. "The collapse of Russia and the recent reverses of Italy," he said, "make it even more imperative than before that the United States should send as many troops as possible across the Atlantic as early as possible. I am anxious to know how soon the first million men can be expected in France."

Lloyd George Makes It Plain

On Monday, November 19, the House of Commons was treated to one of those elaborate and formal Parliamentary debates in which the British public delights. Mr. Asquith, who was Premier at the beginning of the Great War, led the attack on Premier Lloyd George over the question of the establishment of an inter-Entente War Council. He admitted the necessity for close coöperation among the Allied Governments and "more frequent communication between the General Staffs," but he thought it impossible to set up any organization to override the authority of the individual governments and dreaded the possible conflict of opinion between the advisory War Council and the commanders in the field. Mr. Asquith denied that a general War Council could have prevented the military disasters experienced by the Allies in Serbia, Rumania, Russia and Italy, [illegible]

Premier Lloyd George in his reply denied that he had adversely criticized the general staffs of any of the Entente nations. The failure of the Allies to make greater progress was owing to a defective system, and the first to recommend the establishment of a permanent War Council was, himself a military man, Lord Kitchener. America and France, he said, were in favor of going much farther than he himself had ventured to propose; they desired the creation of a War Council which would not only be advisory but have the actual authority to direct military operations. This was more than Lloyd George considered yet necessary, but he admitted that the Allies might be "driven to it by the failure of the present experiment" unless the War Council could count on the cordial support of the governments participating in it.

Lloyd George then turned to the defense of his Paris speech, which had been widely attacked as an alarmist utterance. He said that his address was not impulsive but deliberate: "I determined to deliver a disagreeable speech that would force everybody to talk about this scheme, and they have done it." He exprest strong objection to the phrase "hands off the army" and reminded his audience that only twice during the whole war had he ventured to act against military advice, in the matter of enlarging the supply of artillery and in the matter of appointing a civilian to reorganize railroads behind the lines, and in both cases the military authorities who had criticized him later admitted that he was in the right. He said that, while no politician should ever meddle with detailed questions of strategy, "there is a vast sphere in war which is partly political and partly military. Supplies, transport, shipping, the distribution of man power, diplomacy and the morale of the people—all these things are political even more than they are military." He closed his speech with a fiery denunciation of the newspaper writers "who for purely political or personal reasons are disseminating distrust and jealousy of France," and with reassurances as to the submarine menace. He declared that in a single day the British had sunk five U-boats and that the decision of the war by the submarine was an impossibility. Only one other hope remained to Germany, the possibility of preventing harmony among the Allies.

The War on the Water

On November 17 there was a duel between light cruisers of the British and of the German fleets near the island naval base of Helgoland, which protects the German North Sea coast. The British suffered no loss in ships and few casualties. Two German cruisers were reported damaged in the London account, but the Berlin version mentions no losses on either side and



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AS THE GOVERNMENT GROWS IN WASHINGTON

Congestion is too mild a word to describe conditions these days in Washington. There isn't even standing room in some departments, and buildings, temporary and permanent, are being erected with all possible speed to meet the increasing needs of war administration. Playgrounds and parks near the Capitol have been utilized and structures such as these shoot up almost overnight

claims that the British ships were "easily repulsed." This was true at least in the sense that the British made no attempt to follow up the retreating German vessels into the dangerous mine fields around Helgoland.

The American destroyer "Chauncey" has been sunk by a collision. Two lieutenants, an ensign and eighteen enlisted men were lost in the disaster. The loss of life was the most serious aspect of the accident, as the "Chauncey" was an old boat of only 420 tons and a complement of ninety-one officers and men.

During the week ending November 18 the British lost ten vessels of more than 1600 tons and seven of smaller tonnage. This is in striking contrast to the record of the previous week, during which only six ships were lost and all but one of these were of small tonnage. The chart shown in this week's issue of The Independent illustrates the three fundamental facts of the submarine situation: that there is great variability in the weekly reports of losses, that the periods of greatest loss come in "waves" about three or four weeks apart, and that underneath all these variations there is a general tendency to decreased submarine destructiveness. Even this week's reported losses, tho not so encouraging as those of the previous fortnight, are considerably lower than the average for the entire period of submarine warfare. The reader who is interested in the progress of the U-boat campaign will do well to add this week's figures to the chart and to continue it for himself with each week's report hereafter.

There are two methods possible for the defeat of the submarine campaign on which Germany has staked her hopes—one might almost venture to say her only hopes—of victory. One is the construction of merchant shipping faster than it can be sunk and the other is the destruction of the submarine. Our monster shipbuilding program is proceeding at a rapid rate, and Thomas A. Edison has brought forward the suggestion that it may be still further enlarged by making over sailing vessels by putting engines into their holds. The French also are experimenting. It is reported that twenty cargo ships of a new type, with water-tight compartments so constructed and arranged that the engines and other internal equipment of the vessels are safeguarded from torpedo attack, are to be constructed in American shipyards under the sanction of the French Government. The expected agreement with Japan, by which much Japanese shipping would be transferred to transatlantic use, has been held up by objections from the Japanese Government. The destruction of German U-boats continues, but we have no method of testing whether the British estimate that nearly half of the enemy submarine fleet has been put out of commission is too optimistic or too conservative.

British Crush Hindenburg Line

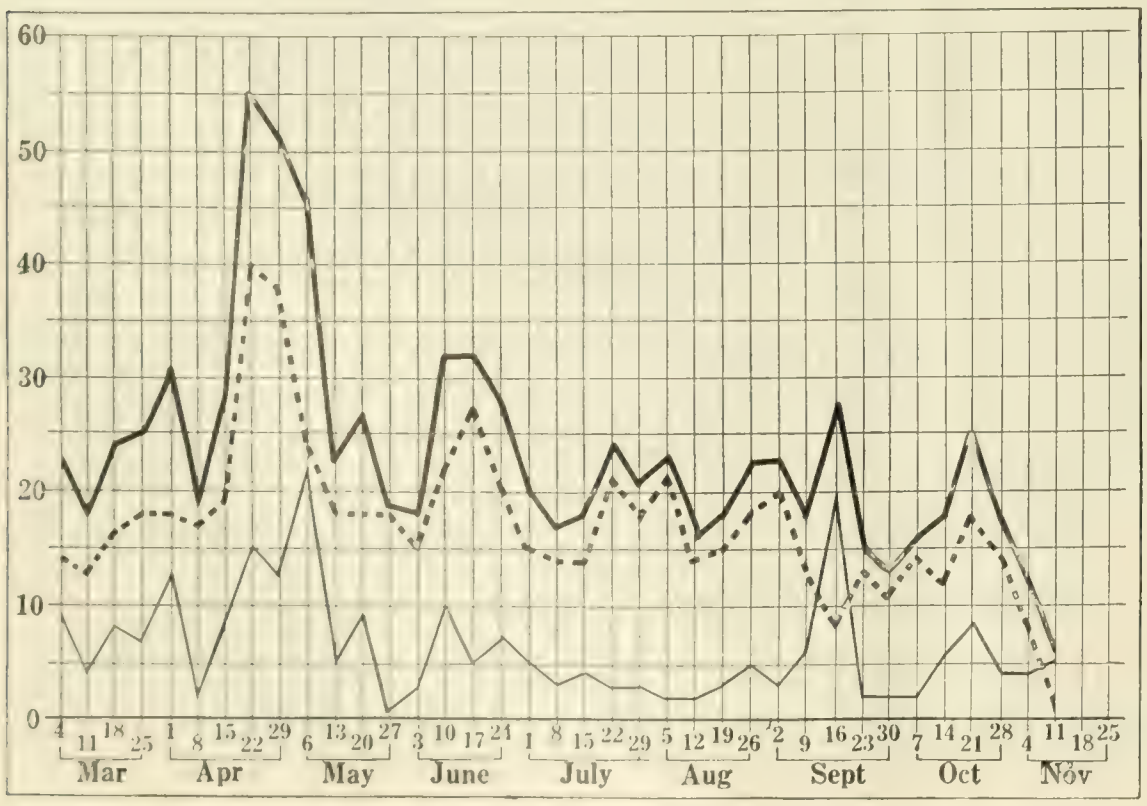
After the French attack north of the Aisne River, nearly a month before the beginning of the British drive at Cambrai, the western front was comparatively quiet. The British extended their gains beyond Passchendaele and the French repulsed German attacks near Verdun and in the Vosges, but there were no actions to compare in magnitude with those of previous weeks: the British capture of Passchendaele or the shattering blow which the French delivered in the Aisne Valley. Many supposed that the western Allies had already taken up their winter positions, or that German reinforcements from Russia had halted further progress on that front.

Then suddenly, on the 20th of November, the world was electrified by the news that General Sir Julian Byng had delivered a general attack along a thirty-two mile front from St. Quentin to the Scarpe River. Along the entire line gains were made, but near Cambrai they were most extensive. Here the German line was indented to a distance of more than five miles and cavalry were brought into use in the open country behind the first two belts of trenches: the so-called "Hindenburg line" and the "Hindenburg support line." The first day's action brought in 8000 prisoners and many cannon.

The details of the battle reveal some wholly novel features. The most striking characteristic of the British attack was that there was no preliminary bombardment. Hitherto every great attack has been preceded by hours, frequently by many days, of intensive cannonading. This has the disadvantage of warning the enemy that an attack is intended and of giving him opportunity to take precautions against it; but, of course, it is out of the question to send unsupported infantry to charge an entrenched enemy protected by fence after fence of tough barbed wire network. What General Byng did was simply to substitute the "tank," or armored automobile, for the preparatory artillery fire. These monstrous leviathans broke down the barbed wire fences and crushed in the earthen parapets of the trenches as effectively as any shell fire could have done and at a much smaller expenditure of time and material. The Germans were taken wholly by surprize, for the St. Quentin to Scarpe River region has long been one of the quietest parts of the western front and their intelligence department seems not to have brought them warning of any unusual concentration of men and artillery.

In the wake of the tanks, never before employed on so extensive a scale, came English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh infantry regiments. There do not seem to have been any colonial or French troops on this part of the front, tho the French coöperated by starting minor attacks on a different part of the front, north of the Aisne. After recovering from their surprize, the Germans hurried fresh regiments to the endangered positions before Cambrai and succeeded in checking somewhat the momentum of the British drive and even recaptured one of the villages which they had lost. The Germans estimate that from 150 to 200 tanks were used in the advance and claim to have smashed many of them with shell fire.

To have captured about fifty square miles of territory in a single action and at a cost of fewer casualties than the number of enemy prisoners taken was in itself a notable achievement, but the real measure of the victory is that it has proven the famous "impregnable Hindenburg line" to be a fiction. By the new methods of attack it is evidently possible for any army, granted a sufficient superiority in men and munitions, to crush the best defenses that human ingenuity can create. The political importance of the blow at Cambrai is considerable, since it may compel the Germans to relax their pressure on Italy, give up any plans they may



FRIGHTFULNESS FAILS

The heavy black line indicates the total number of British ships sunk by mine or submarine in each successive week ending on the dates given in the chart. The dotted line shows the loss in ships of more than 1600 tons each; the light black line the number of smaller ships sunk

have formed to send aid to the Turks, and prevent them from taking full advantage of the disappearance of organized government in Russia.

The Battle on the Piave Whether or not the Italians intend to make a final stand on the defense line of the Piave River, they have certainly held it for a longer time than most students of military affairs ventured to hope. It is not probable that the Austro-German army of invasion will be able to force a passage across the lower Piave, but all the Italians are watching with a certain apprehension the slow advance of the enemy southward from the Venetian Alps. Here, on a front between the Piave and the Brenta, the armies of the Central Powers have been hammering continuously in the hope of smashing the left wing of the Italian line on the Piave and compelling a general retreat which would involve the surrender of Venice. The Italians have attempted, with only partial success, to check this menacing movement by gallant counter attacks near Asiago.

The Austrians suceeded in sending small forces across the Piave at Zenson and other points, but the Italians drove them back to the river and killed and captured by the hundred those who were unable to recross to safety on the opposite bank. The annihilation of the Austrian detachments that ventured across the Piave greatly encouraged the Italians, as it was their first considerable victory after a month of almost unrelieved disaster. In order to strengthen the lower Piave as a line of defense the Italians flooded the country near the mouth of the river and thus fenced off Venice from direct attack by a broad belt of swamp.

The Austrians are still confident of taking Venice, and the Government has given its promise to spare the historic buildings of the city provided that the Italians do not so fortify and defend it that its capture without bombardment is impossible. The Greek flag is now floating over the captured city of Udine, which seems to prove that, altho Greece is now one of the Allies, some partizans of the ex-King Constantine and his pro-German policy are fighting on the side of the Central Powers.

At the Gates of Jerusalem The British are now fighting in the hills of Judea within six miles of the city of Jerusalem. Unless the Germans are able to send speedy relief the capture of the city and the subsequent occupation of the whole of Palestine appears inevitable. When this has been accomplished, the British will have an opportunity to erect an independent Jewish state in the Holy Land. The most important recent success in this theater of war has been the capture of Jaffa by Australian and New Zealand mounted troops. Jaffa is the Mediterranean seaport which is connected by railroad with Jerusalem and serves as its commercial outlet to the ocean trade routes. The Turkish accounts of the Palestine campaign confess to a military defeat at Beersheba, but contend that "there have been no serious engagements in these regions since the evacuation of Gaza and Beersheba," and that their line of defense was not driven back by the British but "has been withdrawn in conformity with a prearranged plan."



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WHAT THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND ARE DOING

Just one storeroom in just one factory where English women are working day and night to make munitions for the big guns that are helping to win in France

The successes of the British army in Mesopotamia have been clouded by the death of its gallant leader, Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Stanley Maude. To General Maude was due the capture of Bagdad and a series of brilliant victories which wiped out the disgrace of the surrender of a British army to the Turks in Mesopotamia the previous year.

Constantinople has been the target for recent air raids. Greek naval air men took part with the British in bombarding warships in the harbor. One British airplane which raided Constantinople flew from England to a British base in the Mediterranean in a series of eight flights; a distance of about 2000 miles. This is believed to be a world's record flight for a bombing machine of similar weight.

Perplexing Russia From Russia there comes no news; only rumor. The Bolsheviki still hold the reins of Government in Petrograd and Kerensky seems to have dropt out of sight, tho no one is able to say what became of him. The Cossacks were not faithful to Kerensky, as most of them are disgusted with the whole Socialist party; confounding together the war Socialists who have supported Premier Kerensky and the anti-war Bolsheviki. Deprived of this last support, the Kerensky Government, which, it must be remembered, is the only Russian Government which any other nation has yet recognized, disappeared from the political situation. The Bolsheviki seem to have gained control of Moscow, after a bloody street fight and some damage to the Kremlin and other historic buildings struck by artillery fire. General Kaledines and his Cossacks have seized coal fields upon which Petrograd depends for its fuel supply and have prevented provision wagons from entering the city. In whose behalf General Kaledines is carrying on this siege does not yet appear certain. There is a rumor that the Cossacks and other conservative Russian elements have turned to the Grand Duke Nicholas and propose to restore the Romanoff dynasty in his person. All confirmation of this report, however, is lacking. Finland is in the hands of the extreme independence party with the aid of the Russian Bolsheviki. There is, however, no Finnish Government, unless civil war is a government, for at least half of the Finnish people are in open revolt against the rule of the Bolsheviki.

Over the seething caldron of anarchy which is Russia the Bolsheviki "Government" at Petrograd has little control. Their party has already been split into factions even in the capital. They are devoting themselves mainly to the task of securing an immediate peace and have proposed a general armistice, not between Russia and Germany alone but among all the belligerents. But since the Entente Allies refuse to recognize them as the real Government of Russia and since the Central Powers seem afraid to treat with them, fearing that any peace they could make would be overturned by the next party that got into power, there is little hope or danger of a speedy peace by this channel. The revolutionist Government has ordered the recall from the front of the Ukrainian regiments, numbering about 360,000





DELEGATES OF CHURCH UNITY

The Federation of French Protestant churches has sent over to this country two military chaplains to urge the coöperation of Protestant churches here and in France. Chaplain Georges Lauga was an ambulance attendant and later chaplain at Verdun, where he was wounded. Chaplain Victor Monod served at the Dardanelles and at Salonica

men. This move greatly weakens the Russian defensive front and gives the Germans full opportunity to occupy such parts of southwestern Russia as they can spare the men to garrison.

Swiss Pacifists Riot

Altho Switzerland is one of the few regions in Europe still neutral and at peace, this fact has not saved the little republic from anti-militarist riots. The city of Zürich has lately been the scene of pitched battles between the police and a pacifist mob. The trouble began with a public meeting at which radical orators urged their hearers to promote peace by refusing to serve in the Swiss army or to afford it supplies. Since compulsory military service exists by Swiss law this propaganda was directly treasonable. Fired by stirring speeches, the mob marched thru the streets, smashed the windows of a munitions factory that was producing goods for Germany, compelled another factory to shut down and wrecked the offices of a local newspaper. Of course many arrests were made. The following night another mob, singing the Socialist "war song" *L'Internationale*, attacked the prison to rescue the arrested rioters. The police repulsed them with sabers, revolvers and a machine gun. Finally the outbreak was put down, not without some bloodshed on both sides, and the city placed under martial law.

The Mexican Mess

The fact that the interest of the American public has of late months been withdrawn from Mexican problems to European does not mean that our sister republic to the south has at last attained peace within her borders. The Government of President Carranza seems, indeed, to have kept in power with unexpected tenacity. But there are still wide tracts of the Mexican countryside which do not recognize Carranza's authority, especially in the north, where Villa's armed raiders have managed to avoid capture and have succeeded in outwitting or outfighting most of the punitive expeditions sent against them.

On November 14 a Mexican force under General Cordova crost the national boundary and surrendered to American troops stationed near Presidio, Texas. They had been forced to evacuate the border town of Ojinaga by a large army under the personal command of Villa. About three hundred Mexicans surrendered to the Americans and some two hundred more were either killed or captured by Villa's men. Only a few of Villa's command were killed in the fight; the attacking force having the advantage of numbers and of surprize. After the victory, Villa, who appreciates the value of publicity as well as any guerrilla leader in history, issued a personal statement to the press, proclaiming the purity of his patriotism, claiming credit for humane treatment of prisoners and challenging the Carranzista General Francisco Murguia to personal combat.

The Patriotic Northwest

Eight thousand delegates, from every county in Minnesota and from the neighboring states, gathered in St. Paul for a patriotic rally intended to put the Northwest ineffaceably on the map. Resolutions urging the Government to send "an overwhelming force" to Europe, approving the President's statements of our national aims, condemning the pacifist minority in the House and the Senate, and desiring public authorities "to strike down disloyalty, sedition and treason wherever and whenever they raise their ugly heads," were passed without dissent. Senators Knute Nelson and Frank Kellogg made patriotic addresses, and T. P. O'Connor, one of the leaders of the Irish Nationalists in the British House of Commons, explained why every lover of Irish freedom should throw his whole soul into the war on the side of the Entente Allies. The meeting voted to organize a permanent "America First Association" and elected F. W. Murphy, of Wheaton, Minnesota, its president.

President Wilson was unable to come, but he sent a letter of regret in which he approved the purpose of these representatives "of that western empire in which the sons of all sections of America and the stocks of all the nations of Europe have made the prairie and the forest the home of a new race and the temple of a new faith." He prophesied that American determination would "make the masters of Germany rue the day they unmasked their purpose and challenged our republic."

Railroads Leave It All to Wilson

The railroad executives have decided to entrust the whole problem of wages and rate increases to the Federal Government. The letter sent by Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the executive committee of the American Railway Association, to Judge Chambers, chairman of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, may mark the beginning of a new era in the relation existing between the nation and big business:

We confirm what we said to you this morning in reply to your inquiry as to what will be the attitude of the railroads with respect to the manner of settlement of any demands for increases in pay or changes in working conditions which during the war may be made upon them by employees.

Speaking for all the railroads today, we reiterate our belief in and general acceptance of the principle of arbitration. In the midst of war we are, however, prepared to go further. As no interruption of continuous railroad operation can be tolerated under war conditions we are ready, should any crisis now arise, unreservedly to place our interests in the hands of the President for protection and for disposition as he may determine is necessary in the public interest.

The statement issued by the Brotherhood chiefs after a conference with the President is also very reassuring in its tone: "They fully realize that the most serious thing that could occur during the conduct of the war would be any interruption of railroad transportation and they are determined to do everything within reason to avoid such interruption." The labor men disclaim any intention to improve their position at the expense of the national interests but desire "an increase in present rates that will meet half at least of the increase in cost of those things which they are compelled to purchase." The railroad executives hope that in case the demands of the unions for revised wage schedules are granted, the Government will make good the loss to the companies by permitting a further increase in freight rates. The higher freight rates granted in June have already, it is claimed, been absorbed by the increased wages of the operatives.

The demands of the war have burdened the railroads very heavily. From the beginning of August to November 12 they moved 1,200,000 soldiers to training camps, cantonments and ports of embarkation. This necessitated the use of 2750 special trains. The railroads are bringing to the training camps at present about 75,000 carloads

of supplies a month. In order to give the right of way to the most necessary transportation, the Railroads' War Board has compiled a list of non-essential commodities which should not be transported to the detriment of munitions of war, coal and other essentials.

Unhyphenated Labor

The Buffalo convention of the American Federation of Labor was the scene of a dramatic struggle between patriots and disloyalists in which the latter found themselves in an insignificant minority. The test came thru the introduction of a resolution to approve the action of Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, in organizing the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. After a three-hours' debate, in which the anti-war delegates had full opportunity to present their side of the case, the vote was taken. Out of a total of 450 delegates only fifteen opposed the resolution and only the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, under the leadership of Rose Shapiro of New York, refused to vote either way. What was of even greater significance, the delegates supporting President Gompers represented, for the most part, the larger unions. According to labor custom, the delegates did not cast individual votes but were credited with "blocks" of votes varying in number with the size of the unions which they represented. Counting in this way, the resolution was carried by a majority of 21,579 to 402. Delegate Barnes of Philadelphia began the debate against the resolution; and he cast against it part of the vote of the Cigarmakers. Among the other anti-war leaders were Joseph Cannon of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, John Burke of the Pulp and Paper Makers, Cornelius Foley of the Bartenders, and a few representatives from some of the New York clothing trades unions. Many delegates from the powerful unions pledged their active loyalty to the country, but the speech of the occasion was made by President Gompers. He said in part:

President Wilson and the members of his Cabinet were peace-loving men. I know of no militarist in their number. But now they are fighting men, and I publicly declare now that I am a fighting man and will continue to fight for the country to which I owe all, the country which I love and in which my hopes and aspirations are bound up. I propose to do a man's duty in helping to make this war the last war of this world. All my energies shall be laid at the feet of America and of our allies to do what I can toward the establishment of democracy, even in Germany.

A Cold Winter for the Spy

President Wilson has proclaimed new and very drastic regulations restricting the freedom of the enemy aliens now resident in the United States. By the terms of the proclamation male subjects of the German Empire of fourteen years and upward are forbidden to approach within a hundred yards of any canal; or of any wharf, pier or dock used by large vessels engaged in trade other than fishing; or of any warehouse, elevator, railroad terminal or other storage place on the waterfront near wharves, piers or docks. The Attorney General is empowered at his discretion to proclaim similar prohibited areas near railroad depots, yards and terminals. No enemy alien is allowed to navigate the territorial waters of the United States (that is, within the three mile limit from the shoreline) except on public ferries. No enemy alien is allowed to use an airplane, balloon or airship. The District of Columbia and the Panama Canal Zone are closed to aliens of enemy nationality, and those now resident there must leave at once. The Attorney General is authorized to compel enemy aliens to register and carry identification cards.

Coal Badly Wanted

Some of our readers may well have been surprized at the double fact that the coal production of the United States has greatly increased in recent months and that ever since we entered the Great War the nation has been worried more by the fear of a coal shortage than by any other economic problem. Fuel Administrator Garfield announces that the annual output of anthracite and bituminous coal in the United States has increased by 50,000,000 tons thru the efforts of the Fuel Administration and other public agencies, state and national, and yet there is a "deficit" equally large which must still be made up either by further increase of production or by a decrease in the amount of coal consumed. The explanation of this seeming contradiction is that our entrance into the war has increased the demand for coal by about 100,000,000 tons. Munitions plants, now running twenty-four hours a day, are using up enormous quantities. The Bethlehem Steel Company, to select one example from many, is using twelve times as many tons of coal as a year ago. The coal directly required by the army and navy has increased since last year by 300 per cent. The railroads, also, are needing more coal than ever before on account of the increased volume of traffic.

In two directions economy is possible. In the first place, the Fuel Administration may restrict the supply to non-essential industries; that is, industries not contributing to the carrying on of the war. There is no desire to starve any form of business out of existence, but naturally those which are most directly related to the national defense will be first served when the coal is "passed around." Another way in which coal may be saved is by conserving the supply in the home. No small part of the coal production of the country is burned in stoves and furnaces for domestic purposes, and much of this is wasted thru carelessness. Householders can perform a most useful service to the nation by taking care that no coal is uselessly or needlessly spent in their homes.





Press Illustrating

HIT—OR MISS?

An aeroplane's two attempts to destroy an important pier. The first bomb missed, but the next one fell true. The photographs were taken from another aeroplane near by

UNITED WE STAND

BY PARK BENJAMIN

THE proverbial weakness of allies is due to inferior power of concentration. "Exclusiveness of purpose," said Napoleon, "is the secret of great successes," and exclusiveness of purpose by a league of sovereign states, each with its own interests to consult and its own resources to conserve, is difficult to attain. But we have seen Serbia overrun, Rumania crushed, Russia driven into anarchy, the Gallipoli failure, and now Italy defeated, under a system which left each to pursue its independent measures and in which no real coördination of the several forces has existed.

An international council, if made up, as recently proposed, of military and political representatives, with administrative and not executive functions, does not seem likely to better matters. It is axiomatic that debating societies cannot win wars. All experience teaches that the power to concentrate must be wielded by unit control, and this whether the various coördinated activities be those of a single nation or several nations. Last winter we decided that we did not want a Committee on the Conduct of the War to supervise the military acts of the President. For like, and indeed stronger, reasons an international synod to oversee the military plans and acts of several independent executives seems of even greater futility. On the other hand, an international conference charged with finding out how most effectively to pool and coördinate the allied forces and with selecting a supreme head to direct their energies is now a plain and urgent necessity.

THE sole object of war is the disruption and destruction of the organized forces of the enemy, and that can be done by but one means—battle. The battle with the submarine has been going on since the present war began. The maximum of German U-boat activity has been declining for the last few weeks. The German sailors are mutinying against being sent to craft which depart but do not come back. There are symptoms of weakening, even among the most determined advocates of underwater ruthlessness. The venom of Von Tirpitz seems less virulent and much abated, there is a mournful note in the outgivings of the conservative Persius, and the ever blatant Reventlow is now vociferous by his silence. The British Admiralty, altho asserting that forty or fifty per cent of the submarines infesting the danger zone have been sunk, is apparently apprehensive of something up the German sleeve, and deprecates too hasty rejoicings, and our Navy Department concludes that while the U-boat "has not proved the decisive factor, it is still a serious one, of course, and cannot be underestimated."

Whatever may be the cause of the present diminution of the U-boat activities, they may be expected to bear some relation to the need for them. If, at any time, the numbers of men or the quantities of munitions sent across the ocean should be suddenly increased, and especially if either were known to be massed in unusually large ships, special preparation might be anticipated, and in that case the ordinary freight or passenger vessels or similar tonnage sunk by submarines during the preparation period would naturally fall off.

THE promenade of the German fleet in the Baltic was a timely maneuver ingeniously calculated to divert the Teutonic mind from socialism, hunger and the mutinies, to show that the ships could do something even if bottled, and to set the stage for further happenings, some of which have taken place. The capture of the islands at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga consolidated the German grip on the city, besides releasing portions of the army which "retreated" into Italy. At the outbreak of the war Russia had building four 28,000-ton battle-cruisers, which should have been finished long ago, and four others completed and less formidable, but still good vessels. What has become of them is not apparent. Presumably they are, as hitherto, in Cronstadt. Why they did not attack the German vessels is probably explained by the civil disorders. The fourteen year old "Slava" nevertheless made a brave fight, and sank gloriously. The Germans have since leisurely invested Helsingfors and occupied the Aland Islands, which are in persuasive proximity to Stockholm should Sweden hereafter be forced to decide as to her future neutrality. The real question, however, is on the unused new Russian ships. If the Russians cannot utilize them, a unit control of the Allied navies can.

Naturally, the Baltic operations have caused the renewal of a popular demand in England that the British fleet—to use the current idiom—get busy. At the beginning of the war it was estimated that its total force exceeded that of the German array by sixty per cent. The Admiralty has recently announced that its displacement has increased from 2,400,000 tons to 4,104,000 tons, and its personnel from 146,000 men to 390,000 men. Further details are not given, other than that the number of mine sweepers and auxiliary patrols has risen from 18 to 3366. This deliverance has seemingly rather augmented the desire for offensive action against the Germans than lessened it. But to all arguments the steady official answer is "It is impossible." The North Sea bases wherein the German fleet is harbored, we are told, in general terms, are elaborately mined and tremendously fortified, and besides are to a great extent self-defensive, because the endless shoals and sand-banks and the tortuous passages between them are constantly changing, so that with sea-marks and beacons removed pilotage is full of peril. As for going into the Baltic to meet the fleet which is wreaking its will on Russia, it is pointed out that the narrow channels in the Danish Archipelago and between Denmark and Sweden are neutral waters, are themselves mined, and any military forcing of them would involve the capture of the adjacent islands, with consequent provocation of more wars. It is further argued that the invading vessels immediately on their emergence from these channels would have to encounter the concentrated German battleships from Kiel, which would overwhelm them one by one before they could reach an area in which they could deploy. That is the conclusion, be it observed, of the British Admiralty, echoed by Vice-Admiral Sims. Either these authorities know exactly why it is impossible, or they don't. If they don't, the matter is one of opinion, in which others may differ; if they do, as all the naval strategy is not locked in official breasts, a more complete elucidation of the military conditions at the bases, than is summed up in the present general assertions of their impregnability, might result usefully, and certainly could impart no information to the enemy. The decision is plainly one for unit control.

In any event, it has long since been recognized that it is the achieving of the impossible which marks the highest military genius. Fifty-three years ago the foreign newspapers teemed with technical demonstrations of the utter impossibility of seven frail wooden ships, as many weak gunboats, and some primitive monitors passing a heavily armed fort literally within stone's throw of its guns, over thickly planted mines in order to encounter the then strongest ironclad afloat, and after that proceed fifteen miles up a bay and far from their base of supplies, and there capture a city. But Farragut did it. And because he did it, people are wondering now whether it is more dangerous for the colossal dreadnaughts of today to attack the German defenses at Wilhelmshaven than for the "Hartford" and her mates to challenge Forts Gaines and Morgan guarding Mobile, and the mines which sent the "Tecumseh" plunging to the bottom in the very agony of the fight, and to defy the supposedly impregnable "Tennessee." Omelets cannot be made without breaking eggs. There are two great naval watchwords: "England expects every man to do his duty," and "Damn the torpedoes—go ahead." The last is American.

JAPAN, following her traditions, keeps her fine fleet, save some destroyers reported in the North Sea, at home guarding the Asiatic coast, as Brazil is henceforward guarding the South American. Is that the best disposition of this great force? And of the French navy and its whereabouts, little has been made public. It has done its share in protecting

the Mediterranean; it has sent its destroyers to work in the danger zone; it had vessels in the Adriatic, and it lost a battleship in the Dardanelles. Should the German fleet finally decide to risk its fortunes in a general action, the warships of France will doubtless take part in it, with brave men to fight them in a way worthy of their navy's splendid record and the great name of Suffren. But if French naval critics are to be trusted, many betterments must be made. The curse of political interference, the absence of any continuous constructive policy for long periods of time, the constant changes in ships, guns and armor, and indeed in about every detail have worked their inevitable consequences. "The workmen who build our fleet are the same who worked on the tower of Babel," bitterly writes one of the first of French naval strategists, who pictures the "debauch of novelty that has cost us one hundred and twenty-eight different projectiles." "A French Minister of Marine," he adds, "contemplating all this disorder, called out 'Our fleet is a fleet of samples.' The phrase, struck like a coin from the die, has remained—the thing also."*

This was written five years before the war. If there has not been unreported and radical revolutionizing in the interval, the [*Continued on page 431*

*"The Genius of Naval Warfare, I. Strategy." Commander R. Daveluy, French Navy, 251-255.



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UNITED STATES WARSHIPS TESTING THEIR TEAM WORK

THE PEOPLE'S CHANCE IN JAPAN

BY DR. G. ETSUJIRO UYEHARA

VICE-CHAIRMAN, PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED STATES

IN 1890 the political system of Japan was, legally speaking, suddenly transformed from an absolute monarchy to a parliamentary system of government by the proclamation of a constitution and the establishment of an executive body known as the cabinet, a judiciary system subordinate to it after the continental European system, and a legislative body known as the Diet after the Prussian pattern; and thus Japan obtained a form of parliamentary government nearly thirty years ago.

However, the form of government in Japan before that time was really rather an oligarchy in its nature than an absolute monarchy; that is to say, the real power of government in Japan was in the hands of a few officials usually known to the western people as the makers of modern Japan, and as a matter of fact, the Emperor himself has never exercized in person the real political powers, so that even before the proclamation of the constitution the monarchy of Japan was not absolute, in the real sense of the term, and as far as the Emperor was concerned, he had been for many centuries occupying a political position similar to the constitutional King of England. Particularly, the Meiji Emperor, known to the western people as Mutsuhito, being one of the wisest and the greatest rulers among all the crowned heads of the world, did not assume in fact any real political power, and always acted upon the advice of the makers of Modern Japan. Therefore, it may be properly said that he was, if not in form, in actuality, a constitutional or a limited monarch, even before the establishment of a constitutional system of government. Thus the real nature of the government in Japan before and after the proclamation of the constitution has not changed much as far as the real political power of the country is concerned; and this being the case, tho the form of government has been changed by the constitution, the real working of the government remained practically unchanged for many years after the establishment of the Diet.

It is needless to say that in a real parliamentary government the ultimate sovereign power of state must be vested in the legislative body of the country, whether it is unicameral or a bicameral system. The legislative body in Japan is a bi-cameral system, one chamber known as the House of Peers, more or less similar to the House of Lords of Great Britain, and the other known as the House of Representatives, more or less corresponding to the House of Commons. In Great Britain the ministry is responsible to Parliament, whereas in our country the cabinet ministers are not responsible to the Diet; that is to say, the real power of state in Japan is still in the hands of the cabinet ministers, and not in the legislative body. So, in Japan the government is still parliamentary in form, but not in reality.

However, for the last thirty years the people of Japan, particularly the political parties, have been constantly struggling to establish real parliamentary government and make the cabinet ministers responsible to the Diet. It is interesting to observe that recent happenings now clearly show that the political tide is rapidly drifting toward a real parliamentary system of government. In order to explain the real significance of recent political happenings in Japan I take one instance.

It must be understood that by the constitution of Japan the treaty making power is vested in the hands of the cabinet ministers, or in other words, they exercize it in the name of the Emperor as a part of the executive power. So up to a few months ago all the foreign relations were handled usually by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and at critical times often with the advice of the so-called Elder Statesmen, the survivors of the makers of modern Japan. And as a matter of fact, the legislative body of Japan has no power over matters concerning foreign affairs except the power of criticism. Here in the United States the Senate has the power of ratification of all treaties, and the British Parliament controls, tho indirectly, all foreign affairs of the state, but our Diet can do nothing directly with matters relating to foreign affairs. Indeed, as I already stated, our constitution does not give the Diet the treaty making power, and our government is irresponsible to it.

THIS great European war, producing many difficult international complications, necessitated Japan's adopting a more or less popular form of government. The great pressure from within and without made all statesmen and politicians of Japan gradually think of the necessity of making the government stronger, if not more efficient, especially in reference to its dealings of foreign affairs. The Elder Statesmen themselves became conscious of the declining of their power and prestige, and consented to instituting, tho temporarily, an advisory board of foreign affairs. As a result, there was established last May the Gaiko Chosakwai, the Council of Foreign Affairs, which occupies practically the same position held by our Elder Statesmen for many years, and takes all the foreign affairs into its own hands.

Legally speaking, this Council of Foreign Affairs is merely an advisory body of the Emperor, particularly in matters concerning foreign affairs, but it is so organized that it may initiate our foreign policies, at least for the time being, and advise or direct the cabinet ministers to carry them into effect in the name of the Emperor. This advisory body consists of ten members, four cabinet ministers and six outsiders. The most noticeable fact is that two of the greatest leaders of the political parties in Japan have seats in it, and this is a most unusual thing in Japanese politics. Formerly all bureaucratic officials and Elder Statesmen were always trying to create a chasm between the Emperor and the poitical parties, in order to keep the powers of the state in their own hands in the name of the Emperor; but now it is interesting to note that the pressure created by this great European war from within and without has forced our bureaucratic officials and the Elder Statesmen to consent to let the leaders of the political parties approach and come directly in contact with the throne, and take seats in this advisory board, the Council of Foreign Affairs.

THIS is a radical change, the like of which has never before occurred in Japanese politics. The leaders of the political parties now become advisers of the Emperor, and this means that the great gap which hitherto existed between the throne and the legislative body is partially bridged. Formerly, some conservative people of Japan thought it blasphemy that the people, or the leaders of political parties representing the people, should come directly in contact with the throne or the divine personage of the Emperor. However, this superstition is now almost completely swept away.

Yet, strange to say, the political significance of such radical development of political institutions in Japan, which almost amounts to a revolution, is not fully realized even by the people of Japan themselves, for it occurred quietly soon after the great stir of the general election last April. Of course, it still remains to be seen whether this development has permanency or is a momentary affair; but it is quite probable that this Council of Foreign Affairs will remain and be active as a most influential and strong initiative power of our foreign policies until the conclusion of the peace treaty after this great world war.

It is no exaggeration to say, that as to her foreign policies, Japan is a most misunderstood country; and there are many reasons for this. One of the causes for this is due to the fact that all the foreign policies of Japan were hitherto carried out by a few persons behind a screen. It is very probable that the influence of Mr. Inukai and Mr. Hara, two of the strongest and most influential leaders in the Council of Foreign Affairs, will play a considable part in shaping Japan's future foreign policies, for it is now their constructive period and will likely lead Japan more strongly toward her industrial and economic development than toward her imperialistic expansion.

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL





NIKOLAI LENINE AND LEON TROTSKY

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International Film

THE RUSSIAN TRIANGLE

There are three factors in the revolutionary tangle of new Russia: the Bolsheviki, pacifism and labor propagandists, whose leaders (photographed at the left) are Nikolai Lenine and Leon Trotsky; the head of the Constitutional government and commander-in-chief of the armies, Premier Kerensky (at the right); and the Russian soldiers, whose support will bring temporary, perhaps permanent success to either side



PREMIER KERENSKY



Paul Thompson

A NEW TRADE FOR THE BLIND

The possibilities of work for blinded men and women have been meager in the past: cane-seating chairs or playing the piccolo on street corners were the most common. But with the stimulus of wounded soldiers needing remunerative work several successful experiments have been made in finding occupations for the blind. One of the best, perhaps, has been carried out at the factory of the Crocker, Wheeler Company in New Jersey, where twenty blind men and women wind armature coils



DR. WHEELER AS INSTRUCTOR

The first blind workmen to learn winding were taught by Dr. Wheeler, whose idea it was to use them in his factory

WINDING ARMATURES

To give blind soldiers from the armies of our Allies a chance in his factory is the next step in Dr. Wheeler's plan. The demand for skilled workers at armature winding is far in excess of the supply and Dr. Wheeler's experiments have already proved, not only that blind people can be taught the work, but that their dependence on touch achieves a smoothness and precision in the coils decidedly above the average. The blind workers are paid by the piece and all earn a living wage



SELF-SUPPORTING AT LAST

One of the workmen who has been blind from birth. His specialty is winding the mica strips which must be exactly edge to edge so as to fuse evenly





THE CHAMPION WINDER

Instead of pulling the strip thru at arm's length for each turn he has worked out a thumb and wrist movement that saves nearly two-thirds of the time and energy



© *International Film*

WITH THE COLORS

***Men** in every branch of the service are represented by this big flag of honor hung by the Prudential Life Insurance Co. in New York*

WHICH IS THE SIDE-ISSUE?

A PROFESSIONAL WOMAN'S EXPERIMENT AT KEEPING HOUSE

BY THE BACHELOR MAID

If you already know the Bachelor Maid as an occasional contributor to The Independent of keen and entertaining criticisms on feminism and education, this new development in her interests will surprize—perhaps amuse you. It's an omen—so they say—when a Bachelor Maid discovers charm in housework. And while she still insists on putting the School-ma'am viewpoint first, the Bachelor Maid permits herself a very interesting dissertation here on the hitherto unconsidered problem of matrimony.—THE EDITOR.

I had said for a good while that if dresses only fastened in front, I should go and live by myself in an apartment—and in 1913 dresses began to fasten in front. I did continue to board for a year after that, having a considerable supply of 1912 (or still more remote) garments my inductions into which required the assistance of amiably disposed fellow-boarders and housemaids, but June, 1914, found me adrift, the result of my fatal gift for taking up with landladies who retire from business. While, on a blistering afternoon, I was sadly inspecting "back gallery rooms" and similar contracted quarters supposed to be adapted to the requirements of single ladies, I strolled into an apartment house. It was only the recklessness which comes of the consciousness that your nose is shiny and the perspiration has gone thru your shirt-waist in the back that made me ask the spick-and-span janitor to show me the furnished apartments, and then examine the most expensive one as minutely as if I could pay for it or fill it. After I had committed myself to certain comments on the kitchen range and the pattern of the bedroom window-down curtains, and was wondering how I ever was going to get out, I said, as airily as you *can* with a shiny nose, that it was very attractive in many ways, but that I hardly cared for one quite so large—I—*wasn't* married, and one person didn't really *need* five large rooms and a bath.

Jerry is a clever negro, and I think he had sized me up correctly from the moment I was pretending to know something about a gas range. He said, without the slightest visible diminution of respect, that there was a suite on the other side of the house that he believed would be just what I wanted.

It was—and I could pay the price. I could hardly believe that an apartment with a real, for-true sitting-room, and electric lights and gas and heat and vacuum-cleaning and electric bells and perennial hot water were *all* within the reach of one who had looked ahead thru a long vista of back gallery rooms and callers entertained in corners of boarding-house parlors until her sixty-fifth birthday and the Carnegie Foundation should set her free to divide the evening of her days between the homes of her married sister and brother. But it was, and in September following I moved in.

EXCEPT for some fearful premonitions (quite unnecessary) of difficulty respecting milk and ice, it had not occurred to me as differing greatly from previous removals; but I soon found that in public estimation it did differ widely. My friends did not all express equal horror at the thought of meals prepared and a carpet-sweeper and dustless mop wielded by my own fair and hitherto lady-like hands, but all were equally fervid in depicting the desolation of "sitting down to meals alone," and similarly confident that I "would get sick of it."

Even those who regarded the undertaking with no outward show of unkindness wondered "how I could find the time," and still others, who had hailed certain of my writings as the Evangel of a New Light, reproachfully declared that my practise had squarely contradicted my preaching. There were still other few who gloried in my step as one which in a small way had solved a problem. Mainly in response to these last two classes I now take my pen in hand.

I think I have omitted to state that my "suite" is kitchenless. It was designed, in truth, as a habitation for unattached ladies or gentlemen who would go out for their meals. As a means toward peace I did not dispute my clamorous friends when they said that I too would at least go out for my dinners. I knew that I should not—except when they and others invited me. For I saw nothing to prevent my attaching the little gas stove upon which I had made fudge and boiled my tea-kettle too many boarding-house years not to know its possibilities. And while I was contemplating the purchase of its duplicate, a dear friend presented me a most adorable electric grill, within whose diminutive compass—something like 6x7x10 inches—it is possible to have three things cooking at once. With this combined gas and electric apparatus I can serve a five or six course dinner, and I have—*to guests*. I eat on a folding table, spread regularly three times a day in my living-room. For I do not eat out of a paper sack, nor do I breakfast on crackers and milk from the top of my trunk. When not in use, the table just fits a nook behind the wardrobe. My great-grandmother's beautiful blue china had been given to me long ago, and silver spoons have been coming my way at intervals thru life, even if one was conspicuous in my mouth at birth. Only the year before an aunt with the same name as my own had left me the most of her silver, all aptly engraved, and, of course, I had books and pictures and "pretty things," so that "setting up housekeeping" really cost me very little.

As to ice. That, with no kitchen, had worried me just a bit, being a consideration inseparable from milk and butter and other food fundamentals. Did you ever see a nursery refrigerator? I never had until, quite providentially, a young couple in my last boarding-house had a baby. Thru them I discovered the nursery refrigerator. It looks like a somewhat magnified cake box, and you can carry it in your arms. But it holds ice, and a lot of other things besides. Furthermore, it does not drip. Every morning before I set out for my professional duties I also set out the refrigerator for the iceman. I return in the early afternoon to find it duly filled.

Now with cook stoves that do not "smut," and can be put in a cupboard when not in use, and a refrigerator that you don't have to keep a pan under (and forget to empty), it is perfectly obvious that you can cook in the parlor, or anywhere, without the least excuse for a "mess," so I hope that *that* difficulty is settled to the silence of all scoffers. The truth is, there is nothing essentially very dirty in housework, except that so many women do it in a dirty way.

NEXT arises the question of time, wherein my distrustful friends did touch a real difficulty. It does take time to sweep and dust and wash dishes and cook, and I am the person who published words upon women's deadly dissipation of their time in multifarious occupations, domestic especially. It does seem illogical on the face of it. But only on the face of it, I think. I have not kept a tabulated account of my time as I have of my money. Therefore, while I could give the figures to prove that I have lived more cheaply as well as more to my taste than when I boarded, I cannot give them to prove that I have spent no more time. Yet my very strong impression is that all the time that I now give to household duties went to other things just as remote from my "higher life" when I boarded. The previously mentioned carpet-sweeper and cognate domestic implements afford a considerable proportion of the physical exercize that I formerly must deliberately set aside an hour to go out and "take."

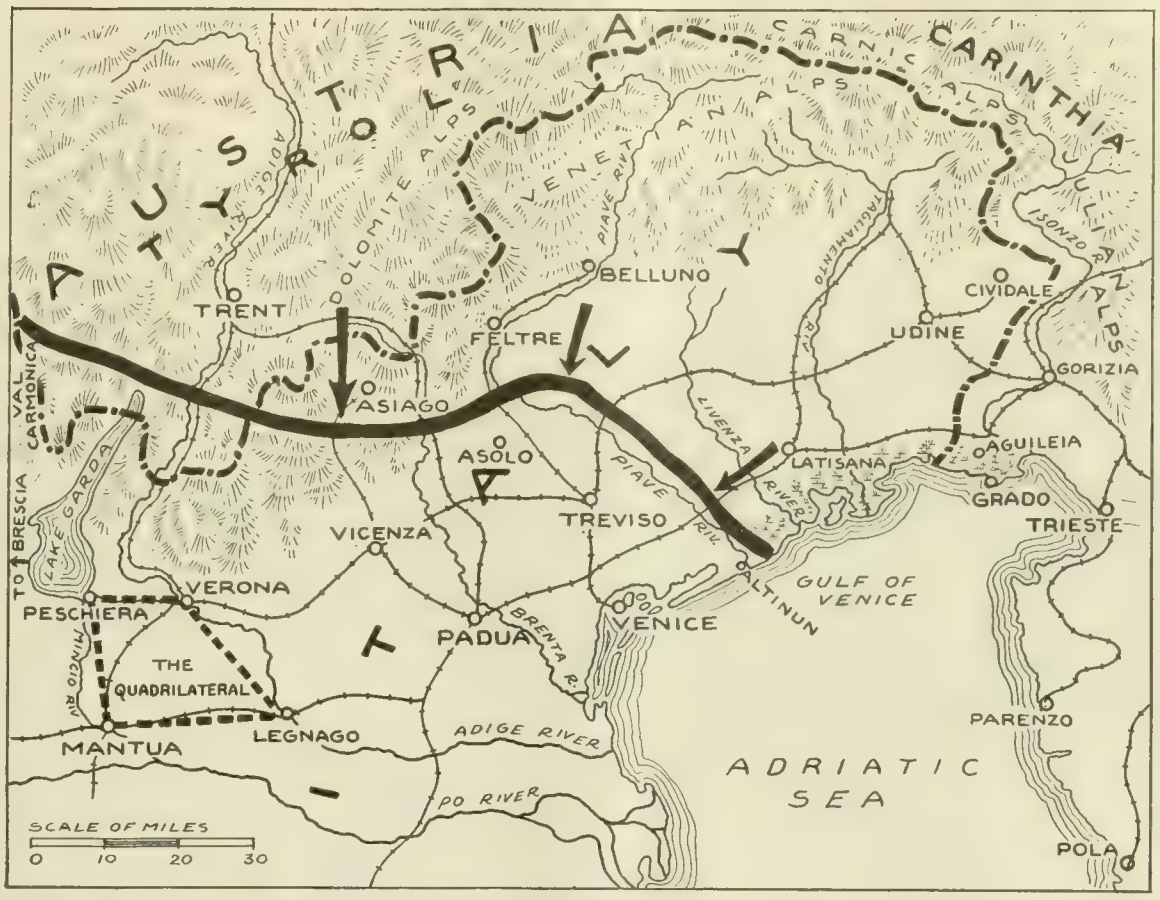
My hours differ on different days of the week. When my schedule demands that I present myself for my professional duties at 8:15 a. m., I am rather likely to lock my door upon unwashed dishes and an unmade bed. But, observe, *the door is locked.* And it does not take long to put things in order when I return.

And I do not think it dismal to sit down to my meals alone! If earth can supply any more joyous sensation than freedom from the necessity of talking when you don't want to, except freedom from the necessity of hearing others talk when you don't [*Continued on page 432*

A LITERARY WAR MAP OF VENETIA

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

IN earlier issues of The Independent I have endeavored to recollect some of the legendary, historical and literary lore associated with the battlefields of France, Belgium, Poland and Asia Minor. Now the tide of war has swept into another region rich in memories of the past which we may wish to recall.



The Land of Mars and the Muses. The invading Austro-German army, whose position is indicated by the heavy line, is crossing historic ground. Many of the places on this map were, as this article shows, already sacred to the Italian patriot and to the tourist

The Austro-German armies broke into Italy thru an ancient gateway, thru the eastern entrance by which their predecessors and ancestors, the Goths, Vandals, Huns and Slavs entered the fertile valleys of the Piave and the Po. This, too, was the passage way between the eastern and western empires, between Rome and Constantinople. Thru this door the Corsican attacked the Holy Roman Empire. Thru this door the Austrians withdrew when at last they left Italy in 1866.

And thru this door General Cadorna has for three years striven to invade Austria. When first he crost the Austrian boundary on his way along the coast toward Triest he passed a village on the lagoon, too insignificant to be mentioned in the dispatches, yet which was one of the most wealthy and important cities of the ancient word, Aquileia. Here where the Roman eagle perched a fortress was established to guard the uttermost march. It became a great seaport with several hundred thousand inhabitants, ranking third among the cities of the empire. But the silting of the Italian shore that has diverted the big steamers from Venice to her parvenu rival, Triest, has shut in Aquileia and when the tourist wants to visit it he must take a switch-back railroad from Cervignano or come in from Grado by a boat that the conscientious Baedeker condemns as dear, dirty and disobliging. Professor Freeman was one of those whose antiquarian zeal led him to this out-of-way spot, as he tells us in his "Subject and Neighbor Lands of Venice." Of this region he says: "It was Venetian ages before the name of Venice was heard of in its present sense; it was Austrian long before the name of Austria was heard of in its present sense." Here the East and the West, Austria and Neustria, came together—and came in conflict. The name of Neustria has vanished from the map, but Austria has perpetually prest eastward and now covers much more territory than it should. The Italians also have been pressing eastward, for Gorizia (or Görz as we must call it this month) was a Slavic town and had largely become Italian before the war.

But Aquileia, only ten miles west, founded by the Romans in B. C. 181 to shut out Balkan invaders, proved a trusty sentinel. It certainly earned its reputation when it stood off the Emperor Maximinus in 238 A. D., for he was by all accounts a most redoubtable warrior, eight feet high and capable of eating thirty pounds of meat a day and washing it down with seven gallons of wine. (If you don't believe it consult your Gibbon. I have cut down his figures.) Anyhow, he was big enough to lick the Germans. But the patricians of Rome did not like the idea of being ruled by a Thracian shepherd, so they set up three emperors in opposition, doubtless because they could not find any one man to match him.

Maximinus crost the Julian Alps, but when he came to the Isonzo River he found, as did the Austrians a few weeks ago, that it had been swollen by its seven streams so as to be unfordable. He crost the river by means of a pontoon bridge made of hogsheads and then erected his engines against the walls of Aquileia. But the Aquileians put up an unexpected resistance. They showered Greek fire on the enemy and burned up his artillery. (This is against the Hague rules, but of course they did not know that.) The city was short of rope for the catapults so the Aquileian women cut off their hair to make them. Just so we hear that the Alsatian maidens are volunteering their hair to make belts for the machinery in the German munition works and are wearing coquettish caps inscribed "For the Fatherland." I wonder if they will be rewarded for their sacrifice as the Aquileian women were. After the siege was over the city erected in their honor a temple "To the Baldheaded Venus."

Heaven helps them that help themselves, so it is not surprizing that Belenus, god of the place, took part in person in the defense of the city just as St. George came to the rescue of the British in their retreat from Mons as has been attested from English pulpits. Relief finally came thru the assassination of the shepherd-king by emissaries of the Roman Senate.

Not many years later Constantine II came over the Julian Alps into the province of Aquileia to fight his elder brother Constans for their father's throne. But Constans feigned flight and drew the impetuous young man into a wood where he was ambuscaded and slain.

Julian the Apostate, who tried to overthrew the cross, in which sign Constantine the Great had conquered, was halted at the frontier by the opposition of Aquileia, which held out with its traditional courage until the death of Constantius, the rival of Julian. But the Apostate had not time to carry out his plans for the revival of paganism, for shortly after he entered upon the conquest of Persia and met his death, as I have noted in my literary war-map of May 8, 1916, at Samara on the Tigris, which the British have now taken.

But the glorious career of Aquileia, lasting over six hundred years, was soon to come to an end. Attila, King of the Huns, whom Kaiser Wilhelm holds up as a model to his soldiers, wiped it off the map in 452. Not, however, without a siege that taxed his patience to the uttermost. First the Aquileians broke the dykes and flooded the river delta just as the Italians did a few weeks ago. But the Huns made a dam out of the trees cut from the grove wherein had fallen Phaëton, earliest of aviators, while trying to loop the loop around the sun. [*Continued on page 440*



"SOMEWHAT BACK FROM THE VILLAGE STREET
STANDS THE OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY SEAT"

The Countryside

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO SENSIBLE AND EFFICIENT COUNTRYSIDE LIVING : BETTER HOUSES : BETTER ROOMS : BETTER GARDENS : BETTER ROADS AND BETTER TOWNS FOR THOSE WHOSE INTERESTS LIE BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE FARM

YOUR PLACE IN YOUR TOWN

BY J. HORACE McFARLAND

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION

ON the occasion of a civic visit to a flourishing but unorderly town of an Atlantic state, I was entertained at dinner by a former home neighbor who had been practising as a dentist in this ambitious community for a decade or more. He told me at length and in detail of the poor local government, of the "graft" at the city hall, of the low ideals of the men in power. After listening for a half hour to the unpleasant exposition, I remarked, "I should think you and other good citizens would vote out this bad crowd." His reply was instant: "Oh, I never have voted here. My Bible study keeps me busy; I want nothing to do with politics!"

This well-meaning man, who of course paid taxes and took without thought the benefits of citizenship, was only a perfunctory citizen, because he could not escape the money cost of citizenship. I think, too —as I told him—that he was only a perfunctory Christian, failing to apply in his life Christ's clear injunction to "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," spoken under a government of complete selfishness and imperialism.

This man's place in his town was as at least a half-voter, for the support of the evils he complained of. "He that is not with me is against me," said the same holy good citizen of Judea who paid taxes and enjoined civic participation, while He was laying down the basis of "love your neighbor" government.

In a recent election in the third city of the United States, a "fifty-fifty" ticket of good and bad men was elected, insuring several years of negative or inefficient government, at a time when President Wilson's injunction that "War must not destroy civic efficiency" emphasized the necessity for positive and constructive advance. In that city about 320,000 men were eligible to register for voting, but only 270,000 did so. Of this number, 50,000 failed to vote. Thus there were a full hundred thousand civic slackers, who neglected their primary civic duty, requiring not more than an hour of their time, once a year. These sneak citizens are actually worse and more guilty than are the open forces of evil in Pennsylvania's metropolis. Their place in their town is with the priest and the Levite who passed by. In the present world crisis, each of them gave some help to the German autocracy, for each of them is guilty, in condoning and permitting municipal inefficiency, of depleting the reserves which must support our fighting front. No one of them is honestly entitled to wave the stars and stripes or to sing the national hymn.

There is a middle-states town, nestled among forested hills, and beautiful for situation, in which I found several years ago, among other troubles, an almost complete lack of the facilities for recreation now known to be absolutely necessary to productive citizenship. The councilmen and the burgess, all earnest men, were anxious to make some proper recreational provision for which there was notable opportunity. But they had no money, and a probing of the financial condition of the town disclosed an astonishing state of corporate insolvency. The legal debt limit had long been exceeded, and in addition, the council had floated many notes for current expenses which made the annual interest payments rise to an uncomfortable proportion of the town's total receipts. It appeared, on deeper probing, that barely half of the borough taxes were collected, that the tax collector only went after enough money to give him a living from his percentage, and that even the judge of the county court had not paid his taxes for two years! I told a gathering of the "prominent citizens" that they did not need me to propose recreational facilities so much as they needed a receiver for their bankrupt town!

Two populous and badly managed boroughs in Pennsylvania have voted to combine under a city charter. The burgess of the larger town was a saloon-keeper. The working vice-president of a very large industrial concern in that town was asked to stand for election as mayor. First demurring because of his heavy business duties, he finally consented to serve, and he has been elected. He at once secured the best available advice toward bringing the new city into good order financially, toward planning for the future, toward city efficiency equal to his own corporate efficiency. The place of that man in his town is definite. He is a fighting general in the front line of the great home army that must earn the money, make the munitions, grow the food, and build the citizenship upon which depends America's early triumph in the war for democracy, for working Christianity.

READER of these words, what is your place in your town? Are you a civic mendicant, receiving the unequaled benefits of American citizenship without giving anything but the taxes forced from you? Are you a civic whiner, always complaining about the way "they" who govern you do things, despite the fact that "they" is really *you*, and that until you have thought straight and voted straight, until you have gone frankly and fairly with your criticisms to the proper elected officials, offering help as well as kicks, you are in deficiency?

Are you a civic coward, afraid of losing worthless friends, or of "interfering with business," if you call attention to inadequate service or poor methods in public school administration, or in the street cleaning, or in some other portion of the public service?

Are you a civic sneak, trying to avoid just taxation by evasion or downright dishonesty, and thus putting upon your neighbor part of the burden which is yours? Are you a civic waster, considering that the water supply, the food and fuel you buy, the service of collecting garbage and refuse, the city's parks, and in general the community service for which you pay or do not pay, is to be used less carefully than if it was not related to the present needs of the fighting world?

Are you a civic "uglifier"—to use Dr. Eliot's good word—who throws refuse into the streets, who fails to keep his home premises pleasant in the eyes of his neighbors? Do you, in your business, spread the virus of civic smallpox thru either using or permitting the placing of the advertising signs which assault the eyes of your defenseless neighbors?

Where do you come in when the spiritual machinery of the Government begins to function thru the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. War Work? Do you realize that it is your defense, your army, your home, your business, that these solicitors are concerned with, and greet them with a cheerful smile and a payment—it is *not* a contribution, please!—as liberal as you can manage?

Or are you like the bank president in a prosperous city who met a young woman collecting for the Y. M. C. A. War Work, thus, all in one breath: "Now-I-know-what-you-want-I-haven't-anytime-to-talk-here-are-two-dollars-I'm - very-busy-good-morning." She took the two dollars, told him every little helped, and heroically refrained from describing the two-dollar soul which was concealed somewhere in his contemptible body.

Determine the status of your citizenship. By searching self-inquiry, find out whether you are a negative, and therefore half-bad, citizen; whether you are a selfish and destructive citizen, pulling down what others are endeavoring to build up; or whether you are truly a constructive citizen, jealous for the quality and the honor of the government of which you are a part.

This land of ours, in which we now enjoy the oldest civilized government on earth, is a goodly land. It is no possession of king or kaiser; it is ours, yours and mine, for mutual use, in a wonderful democratic frame of mutual relationship. Citizenship here is nearly equal, and soon will be completely so, when adult women vote. Responsibility is equal, opportunity is equal. My place in my town is to help make it and the whole nation the best place on earth in which to live. What is your place in your town?

POTTED PLANTS



Erica Gracilis, well adapted to house use and not nearly so widely known as it deserves

THE Christmas cheer that comes in bottles is rapidly—and high time it is, too!—going out of fashion. But the Christmas cheer that comes in pots—and in bulb pans, and jardinieres and baskets—is finding greater favor each year. There is nothing surprizing in that, for if there is anything which can better serve as the messenger to carry the tidings of good-will from one heart to another, than a cheery fresh green plant, or a flower in bloom, against the general background of snowdrifts and icicles, I for one cannot summon it to mind.

It is at Christmas-tide that the *living* plant is especially appropriate. In many instances it is the best answer to the what-to-give problem; you know it will be gladly received; that it won't get lost in the shuffle of other presents; that it won't be exchanged, or put away in a drawer and forgotten—and that you can't be suspected of having saved it over from the year before yourself!

Nevertheless you should be enough of a "spug" (member of the society for the prevention of useless giving) to use some judgment and care in selecting your gift plants. For there are some that will be hanging their heads before the red ribbons and the wrappings are removed, and that will go into a quick decline thereafter; there are others which will remain perky and cheerful thruout the holiday season, and for weeks or months afterward, if they are given proper care. There are not a few which, if handled with intelligence on the part of the recipient, will be a source of pleasure and a constant reminder of the good-will of the giver, not for a number of weeks, but for a number of years! So one should not be content with merely giving a plant; give a plant that has been selected with thought, picked to fit the conditions and adapted to the care it is likely to receive after delivery.



One of the "tough customers"—a pot-grown orange tree that can be kept for years

Determining what *kind* of plant to give is not the whole of the story. Its condition is equally important. The best place to buy your Christmas plants, if possible, is at the greenhouse where they have been grown. There are several reasons for that. First of all, every time a plant is moved or handled, even if it is merely changed from one bench to another in the greenhouse, it receives more or less of a shock: the less handling and moving about a plant gets from its growing quarters to the table of the person who is to receive it, the better. Then the atmosphere of the average retail florists' shop is decidedly close, moist and hot: plants removed from such an atmosphere, even tho they have been there but a few days, to the ordinary living-room conditions, often go thru somewhat of a collapse. And the plants on sale in show windows are those which have been picked to be at their best several days before Christmas, and frequently have been unduly forced to attain that result. So where you can, by motor or trolley, go to the "grower" himself for your holiday plants; if not, you can probably find a retail establishment with a small range of glass attached in the city, where the different plants can be carried under suitable conditions.

In selecting the particular plants for your own use, do not be guided, as so many persons are, wholly by size and the number of full open flowers. Remember that

"Old Time is still a-flying;
And this same flower that smiles today
Tomorrow will be dying."

Pick rather those which are well set with buds, just "coming on" nicely, so that their full glory is yet to be attained. They will stand handling and delivering better, and will increase in beauty, instead of beginning to fail, after they have been received.

In choosing a fern or dracæna or other foliage plant, get a young shapely plant that has been repotted recently enough so that it can continue to develop for some time without another shift, rather than an old, pot-bound specimen that has nothing but size to recommend it, and is ready to begin to "go backward." Avoid, on the other hand, plants which have just been repotted and have not yet had time to become "established." Repotting is in itself quite a shock to the plant; and if on top of this it has to be carted about, and try to contend with the new conditions of growth it will encounter in the house, the result may be fatal. Many thousands of plants come to an untimely end every holiday season from this combination of adverse conditions.

Keeping these factors of general application in mind, one still will have to decide *what* plants to give.

WHAT *is* the best Christmas plant? "There ain't no sich animal!" As with most other best things, it all depends. It depends on the personal tastes of the giver and the receiver; it depends on whether the latter appreciates plants merely for their beauty, or really cares for them enough to want to "bother" with them as a permanent thing in the house. In the former case something that will be a blaze of glory while it lasts, like a Lorraine begonia or a pan of poinsettias, or a basket of roses, would probably give the most satisfaction; while in the latter a new fern,

You can keep a cyclamen all thru the winter with plenty of water and not much heat

or an azalea, or a primula, would prove a greater source of pleasure. And then living conditions have to be considered; not even the greatest flower enthusiast can keep plants thriving where air, temperature, moisture and light are all such as to foredoom such an attempt to failure, as they are in many city houses. The substitution of electricity for gas in lighting, and hot water or steam in place of "stoves" for heating, has done a great deal to make it possible for the average person to really be able to keep worthwhile plants in a city house; but these improvements are as yet not universal.

As to the merits of the individual plants available, they may be considered in three general classes, the separation being not along botanical lines, for that has little bearing on the matter in hand, but based upon the practical question of *how much they can stand in the way of uncongenial conditions, and still survive.* For that, in a nutshell, is the acid test by which a house plant must be proved.

FOR CHRISTMAS

BY F. F. ROCKWELL

In the first group, then, are those things which, under ordinary conditions, cannot be expected to long survive the contact with house conditions; that are beautiful, as cut flowers are beautiful, but not for very much longer than cut flowers.

The second group comprizes those which can be kept in fairly good condition, with a reasonable amount of attention, thru the winter, and in many cases, from year to year.

In the third group are the ones which cannot be discouraged without actual neglect, and in some instances, a good deal of that. When in doubt, it is safer to give something of this kind.

Among the best known of the plants in the first group are lillies and other flowering bulbs in pots; "forced" roses in carefully trained designs; poinsettias; the beautiful "Christmas begonia" (Begonia Gloire de Lorraine); ferns of the maidenhair type, and a number of others which are not especially suited to house culture; in addition to these, each season sees a number of novelties or specialties which are beautiful enough while they last, and well worth the purpose they are meant to serve, but not suited for *growing* in the house. Bulbs in flower will last for some time, if given water enough and kept fairly cool, but they are of little use for forcing



The Christmas begonia—beautiful, but it seldom lasts for more than a season

a second time; fresh new bulbs are so cheap that it does not pay to save the old ones.

The Lorraine begonia, to make it last as long as possible, should be kept quite cool, and in a subdued light. It can be carried over for another season if one has some skill with plants, by being kept in a cool, partly shaded location outdoors during the summer.

The plants that are more adapted to house use, tho not really "tough," include other flowering begonias (the "fancy leaved" sorts are not in fashion these days, but make good house plants); the "Christmas pine," auracaria; azaleas; daisies of various sorts; primulas; ardisia, the bright red-berried Christmas plant that looks as if it had been designed especially for the occasion; cyclamen; several of the ferns, especially the descendants of the old "Boston"; and a number of the beautiful, dainty and well-lasting ericas and acacias, which are not nearly so well or widely known as they deserve to be.



If you're willing to "bother" with a plant there's nothing lovelier than an azalea

Many of the flowering begonias are familiar to every one who has attempted to keep flowers in the house; given a moderate amount of heat, 50 to 55 degrees at night, and plenty of light, and pinched back occasionally to keep them from getting too tall and lanky, they are among the most satisfactory of house plants, because so free flowering and free from insect pests. The great mistake usually made with the popular azalea when it comes into the house, is to keep it too warm and not give it half water enough; the tremendous amount of bloom on an azalea at the hight of flowering makes it drink water like a sponge, and the hard, densely packed root ball makes it difficult to water in the usual way. The easiest and most certain way to give it enough is to soak pot and all in a tub or large pail, and then drain off the surplus; and *don't* keep it in a close, hot, devitiated room if you want it to retain its beauty; give it as cool a place as you can. The araucaria is another beautiful Christmas plant that generally is kept much too hot, but in contradiction to the azalea, it requires but little water at the season when it is received; new growth will be made in spring and summer, when, plunged out of doors, it will use considerably more water. The "heather" plants, ericas and acacias, also want to be kept cool during the winter—40 to 50 at night, and not much higher in the day; and don't let the pots dry out! The beautiful cyclamen, in spite of its somewhat tropical generosity and color of bloom, is another coolblooded sister, with something of a thirst.

The most common cause of failure with ferns is in not giving them enough to drink. A good sized fern will handle three glasses of water a day—one at every meal! Others in proportion. Of the ferns there are many good varieties—Scottii, Smithii, Teddy, Jr., and Norwood are only a few of a dozen good ones of this type. The Pteris or "Brake" ferns are also good for house conditions, a number of them being used for the "made up" fern dishes or centerpieces which are deservedly popular. Water your fern dish every morning after breakfast, and set it in a light north or east window for the day, and see how much longer it will last than its predecessor!

In the third group—the real tough customers—there are some ferns also. The holly fern (Cyrtomium falcatum) and the bird's nest fern (Asplenum Nidus) will both survive low temperatures. Two good palms that will live thru a lot are Phoenix Roebilini, one of the most satisfactory of all house plants, and Cocos Weddeliana, the most graceful of all palms. The red Dracæna terminalis is very widely used as a Christmas plant, and is fairly hardy. The variegated pineapple, which has a broad golden stripe down each side of the leaf, is an out-of-the-ordinary thing that has real merit and stamina both. Among bulbs, there is the gorgeous but not, unfortunately, very graceful, amaryllis. It will survive a great deal of punishment. For real downright thick-skinned insensibility, however, altho I confess, without any especial Christmas cheer, one must fall back on the ubiquitous rubber plant and the evergreen aspidistra. In spite of the fact that the common forms of these two plants are so well known, there are other forms of each comparatively little known, and tho not quite so hardy, very striking and satisfactory.

In addition to any special cultural suggestions given above, there is of course the necessity for a frequent change of air in the room where any plants are kept, regular attention, a careful watch and immediate steps against any appearance of insects, and above all a *normal amount of moisture in the air*, attained if necessary by keeping water evaporating near the plants.



The poinsettia strikes just the right note of Christmas cheer, but it is temporary



A couple of colorful story tapestries: Bouches on the left, Teniers on the right. Numbers 1 and 2: These tapestries cost $6 each

TAPESTRIES FOR EVERYBODY

BY GEORGE LELAND HUNTER

TAPESTRY is a broad word. It ranges from ten thousand dollars a yard on Fifth Avenue to ten cents a roll on Sixth Avenue. It includes not only Gothic and Renaissance and Gobelin masterpieces slowly and laboriously made with bobbins by hand, at the rate of from two to twenty square inches a day, but also embroidered and machine woven and painted and printed imitations of them, even the imitations printed on paper and carelessly called tapestries in the wall-paper shops.

Not everybody can afford masterpieces in tapestry. No more can everybody afford masterpieces in painting.

Just as in painting there are engravings and photographs and prints for the small purse, so in tapestry there are inexpensive reproductions and modifications, some of them often mistaken by the layman or amateur for the real thing.

ONLY last year on Fifth Avenue there was a shop which boldly displayed in its windows "Genuine Flemish and Gobelin tapestries," at prices ranging from three to fifteen dollars each.

I entered one day to see how they did business.

A lady stood there in conversation with one of the salesmen. "I think," she remarked, with an air of experienced conviction, "it is awful the way some of the shops fleece the public. Up at X——'s," mentioning the name of a firm famous for tapestry weaving in America, "they wanted three thousand dollars for a modern piece only a little larger than this," pointing to a panel about three by five feet which was priced at nine dollare. "Are you sure this is really a genuine antique?"

The salesman assured her that it was. Whereupon she ordered not one but five of his tapestries, and had them sent out to her home in Yonkers, to be framed in the wall in wooden moldings; but not, let us hope, under glass.

Furthermore, several years ago, a member of a prominent New York family discovered in a little antique shop on Fourth Avenue what he thought was a Gobelin because CH. LE. BRUN. PINXIT. was woven into the panel, and was willing to pay ten thousand dollars for it, until I assured him it was one of the jacquard productions worth not more than thirty dollars.



A block printed Renaissance tapestry, four by seven feet. Number 9. $25

LIKEWISE I know a lady of wide travel and extensive culture, who has the living room of her country house very attractively paneled with what she frankly says are jacquard panels.

But the *tenières* in her dining room, she insists, are "real Flemish tapestries."

As a matter of fact they, too, are jacquards.

Far be it from me to attack these jacquard panels made in France. Examples like Nos. 1 and 2, photographs of which are published at the top of this page, and No. 3, the small tapestry called "all the world loves a soldier," which is illustrated on the opposite page, I recommend with enthusiasm and there are many more tapestries of a similar sort which are equally good.

To be sure, instead of the ribbed texture of real tapestry, they have a square point texture imitating petit point needlework.

But when well selected and hung, and framed in unobtrusive rep

or metal or leather galoons, they are far softer and more agreeable to the eye, and less monotonous, than pictures painted on canvas or printed on paper.

Even less expensive are jacquard tapestries in simpler designs and patternized repeats, like Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7. Tapestries of this type, in verdure patterns, are the kind used in upholstery work by makers of inexpensive furniture.

Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 are not in cotton like those previously mentioned, but in wool and made in England. Furthermore, they are imitations not of woven tapestry but of needlework tapestry. Which perhaps is only a just retribution, because what is commonly known as cross-stitch and petit point needlework was in its inception an imitation of the work of the loom. They range in price from fifteen dollars a yard and are 54 inches wide. Similar designs in real needlework cost from one hundred and thirty-five dollars a yard.

Of all imitations of picture tapestries, the type illustrated in No. 9 is in many respects the most satisfactory. While the design is not woven but printed—printed by hand with wooden blocks like hand-blocked chintzes and wall papers—it has the horizontal-ribbed texture of real tapestry, being printed not on a smooth cloth but on one that has a surface of coarse ribs. The tapestry illustrated is 4 feet wide by 7 feet high and sells for only twenty-five dollars. Moreover, there are other panels the same size which add on at the sides and make a tapestry 8, 12 or 16 feet wide as may be desired. Jacquard



"All the world loves a soldier"—a tapestry two by three feet, for $5. Number 3

verdure borders about five inches wide are commonly used as a frame.

Reproduced in these block-printed panels are selected and adapted parts of some of the most famous sets of tapestries ever made, such as (1) the fifteenth century Gothic Trojan War series of which there are three scenes in the South Kensington Museum, and at the Metropolitan Museum of Art one scene lent by Mr. Edson Bradley; (2) the famous Renaissance Hunts of Maximilian also called the Belles Chasses de Guise, in the Louvre, designed by Bernard van Orley, court painter of Margaret of Austria, who ruled the Netherlands in the early part of the sixteenth century, first for her father the Emperor Maximilian, and later for her nephew the Emperor Charles V; (3) the famous Romulus and Remus Renaissance set in the Royal Spanish collection, also designed by Van Orley.

Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. Good jacquard and block-printed imitations of famous tapestries, not only do no harm, if sold and owned honestly (I add owned honestly, because some owners like to exalt the virtues of what they have), sound the glory of the masterpieces that they remotely reflect.

A jacquard tapestry, I should perhaps explain, is one woven on a machine loom with the help of the jacquard attachment invented in the time of Napoleon, which by the aid of punched cards weaves out pictures just as a mechanical piano weaves out music. The first cost of a square yard of woven picture is much greater in jacquard than in block print, but duplicates cost comparatively little. So that for the reproduction of large tapestries in small quantities the block print is commercially to be preferred. I also like it better artistically, and would much rather have it than the imitation of tapestry *painted* on ribbed cloth and often sold as "genuine Gobelins."



These are cotton tapestries, made in America: Numbers 4, 5, 6, 7



Wool tapestries which were made in England: Numbers 10, 11, 12, 13



A house with a hilltop view placed over the edge of the hill and sheltered by a screen of trees. The outlook must be good if the house is to be truly livable. House of Mr. Clayton I. Cooper, at Fieldstone, New York. Albro and Lindeberg, architects

BEFORE YOU BEGIN TO BUILD

BY AYMAR EMBURY II

THE livable house must not only be itself comfortable, practical and agreeable to look at, but it must be in a satisfactory neighborhood among pleasant surroundings, and the business transactions which are necessary preliminaries to its completion must be conducted without friction, and in such a way that no unforeseen financial spectre may arise to haunt it. Too many people begin to build in much the same fashion they would go into a country drug store and order goods to be sent to their houses. They assume too much on the part of the people with whom they do business, and realize too little that a house is not a standard piece of goods to be picked from a counter and taken away, but that it is a rather complicated article of commerce, which must be, as it were, wrapt up by many hands before it is finally received.

In the first place, it is not easy to find exactly the right spot for a livable house, and the requisites which taken together constitute the right spot, are so many and of such varying importance that it is rarely possible to find a piece of ground which combines them all, and probably every piece of land as finally selected is the result of a compromise in the buyer's mind between his various desires. Of these requisites perhaps the most important is a good neighborhood, and the word is here used in its true sense, a place with good neighbors. Very many of the real estate companies who offer property otherwise desirable cannot provide these, the prime requisites, either because the property which they are developing has as yet few or no houses upon it, and the character of its future tenants is therefore as yet indeterminate, or because the people whom they have attracted to the property comprize many various elements which cannot be fused into a pleasant social amalgam. No young married people, for example, would wish to go into a community of elderly ones; they would themselves lack the social companionship which is essential to content with a country community, and their children would be forced to do without the constant companionship of a number of other children, which is perhaps a better training for life's more serious duties than any amount of scholastic education. Again, one should be careful, in considering the purchase of land in an old and staid community, to consider not so much the characteristics of the community but whether one's own tastes, means and diversions are such as to enable one readily to fall into the established social life. The misfit has a hard and unpleasant time, which may be due not to defects of character on either his own part or that of his neighbors, but simply to divergencies of taste and training.

Having selected the town in which you want to build, the next thing is to find a lot which conforms to your ideas of the sort of life you want to lead. In general the size of the lot will be determined largely by comparison with those about it, and less by the means of the purchaser.

THERE are certain desirable features which are common to places of all sizes, differing perhaps in degree but not in kind. We all want a view; it may be from a hilltop overlooking an extended valley, or it may be down a pleasant village street, nevertheless the outlook must be good if the house is to be truly livable. On a small place it is more easy by planting and shrubbery to shut out undesirable features than on a large one; on the other hand, a large place probably offers several possible house sites, while the variation of the position of the house on a small lot could not be great. The property should also be so selected as to afford a house site reasonably sheltered in winter, and equally assured of some breeze in the summer, and fortunately in the East these two requirements are generally found in conjunction; the coldest winds in the winter are from the



In general the size of the lot will be determined largely by comparison with those about it, and less by the means of the purchaser. Alfred Busselle, architect

northeast, and the coolest breezes in summer are from the southwest. A house on a windy hilltop can never be very completely sheltered, and while an excellent view may more than compensate for this, at the same time, if it is possible to place the house behind a screen of trees, or over the edge of the hill, and still preserve the view, the location will be by so much the better.

Another very important requisite to the location is the possibility of drainage both for the plumbing and for the cellar; and this point should be inquired about before the purchase is made. I have known several pieces of property, otherwise excellent, which were utterly unavailable for house construction without tremendous expense for filling, because the street sewer was not low enough to take the water from the plumbing system in the house.

In many communities it is illegal or forbidden to use the sewage system for cellar drainage, and in certain soils cellar drains, and drains around the exterior walls, are a real necessity.

This drain must, of course, have an outlet lower than the cellar of the house itself, a thing easily provided in a hilly community where the lot is higher than the street, but in a flat country a way to dispose of it is often not so readily to be found.

One should also find out, before buying a piece of property, if the mains for water, gas and electricity have been laid to the property line, and it will generally be found that cheap property is no longer cheap if much has to be done to bring these into the house. If there is no public water supply available, a well has to be driven and a tank installed; the driven well will probably cost on the average of $3.50 a foot, and will probably not be less than one hundred feet deep, while the pumping outfit and the storage tank will cost perhaps $500 more. Gas companies, as a rule, will make short connections from the street to the house without charge, and the companies supplying electricity follow the same principle, but if the extensions are long they will probably be made only if the expense of making them is paid for and on condition that a guaranteed minimum revenue is assured the company. The telephone also is becoming a necessity, and while the telephone service is of such excellence that we are accustomed to order a telephone one day and have it installed the next, this in isolated communities is not always the case, and one of my clients was forced to take his choice between a party line with twenty-eight other subscribers and a payment of $1800 for an independent wire.

THE question of roads and general accessibility is, in some degree at least, of importance only to people who cannot afford private means of transportation, tho houses on small lots should not in general be located on main highways, because of the dust, the noise, and the danger to children from passing vehicles. Conversely, people purchasing large pieces of property, especially those remote from railroad stations, should remember that the possibilities of quick transportation in the winter are dependent largely upon the number of people who use the roads, so fairly easy access to the main traveled highway is best.

Certain other considerations will naturally be considered; schools, churches, places of entertainment, golf links, or tennis courts are usually among the first things that a real estate agent describes, or that he is asked about, so no explanation of their desirability need be made; perhaps all the points above made will even seem to many to be too obvious to have required repetition, and yet I have found my clients so very greatly ignoring them, forgetting them, or even not realizing that they were points to be considered, that it has seemed best to go over them thus fully.

Having determined upon the lot, the question of purchase arises, and it is perhaps best to have the advice of a competent lawyer in every such transaction, altho when dealing with a reputable company, and when the deed to the property is guaranteed by one of the large title insurance companies, no attorney will be necessary.

So many homes have been lost by inattention to the question of title that I feel it should be looked into with perhaps more caution than any other single piece of business in the whole building operation.

A good way to proceed is to purchase the property, paying down whatever amount is mutually acceptable, giving a mortgage for the balance, to be paid to the vendor in instalments; thus the title passes clearly to the owner; and if the property is worth what he pays for it, and a foreclosure should be necessary because of his inability to meet payments, he will get back at least the money he put in; if the property has in the meantime advanced in value, he will profit by the advance. In purchasing from private individuals even more scrupulous care should be preserved; certain "get-rich-quick Wallingfords" have been known to sell property which was not theirs; and because of the dower law which exists in many states it is usually necessary to ascertain if the vendor is married and to secure his wife's signature to the deed.

Of course if a man has money enough to buy his land outright, and to build his house without a mortgage, there are not many difficulties in his path, since it is smoothed before a man with ready money. There are, however, very few houses built in this way; most people finance or assist to finance their building operations by a mortgage of one of several kinds, and it may be worth while briefly to describe the three commonest types by which money can be secured to build a house.

The first, and simplest, of these is in the case where the company selling the land, either directly, or thru business connections, makes the loan, and in these cases the loan will be generally larger than if it is secured thru disinterested people, running perhaps to 70 or 75 per cent of the value of the house and land. Such mortgages when made by a building company are usually for a term of from three to five years, sometimes ten, but not frequently less than three years. They are usually required to be partially paid off in instalments, so that at the end of the term of the mortgage the amount remaining unpaid will be small enough so that a new loan can be secured from disinterested people, or from one of the trust companies which habitually loan on real estate.



A house admirably adapted to its site, and made the more charming by thoughtful planting and shrubbery. The Rabbit house at Wyoming, New Jersey. Jay Wheeler Dow, architect

The second, and perhaps the safest way of financing the operation, is to secure a loan from a trust company; these loans are not made for more than 60 per cent of the value of the land and house combined, and are usually made for one year only, altho companies as a rule will permit loans made to reputable people upon property which they consider good security (and which does not depreciate) to stand until it is convenient for the borrower to pay the face of the mortgage. They are renewed by the mere payment of interest; no new mortgage being necessary at the end of each year. Such a mortgage generally costs the borrower 3 per cent of the face of the loan at the time when it is made, this 3 per cent covering the expense of examination of title, drawing the papers, etc., and a loan from a responsible company is generally as satisfactory an endorsement of the value of the property as a guarantee of title from a title insurance company. As a matter of fact the largest lenders of money on improved real estate are the trust companies which are also title guarantee companies.

THE third way to finance a building operation, the most complicated, and in some ways the best, because the most economical, is to borrow the money from a building loan association. Fortunately during the past ten years the character and management of the building loan associations have very greatly improved; there was a time when their methods were in general not financially sound, and even in some cases there was flagrant dishonesty in the management. Of late, however, dishonesty has been practically eliminated, and it is safe to say that ninety-nine out of a hundred of the building loan associations are honestly and well run, tho before attempting to secure a build- [*Continued on page 436*

SPEEDING UP THE BUSY BEE

BY E. I. FARRINGTON

THE little busy bee will have to be busier than ever if it is to meet the present demands for honey. Never before in the history of the country has honey been so scarce or the price so high. Practically all of the honey in the United States, if not all of that which is available in the whole world, will have been cleaned up long before next season's crop can be harvested; this, too, in spite of the fact that the bee keepers of the country were urged last season by the Government to greatly increase their output, and especially to run their bees for extracted honey instead of comb honey, as the former is easier to produce. As a result of the Government's propaganda, which was carried on by experts sent thru all the bee keeping states, a much larger volume of honey than usual was put on the market. The surplus, however, was quickly taken up by the demand for honey to be shipped across the seas. It is said that one ship carried a cargo of honey alone, this honey being designed for the use of the Italian army. Never before in the history of the country had a shipload of American honey been exported.



An apartment house roof is as good as a backyard for bee-keeping

Then came the shortage in sugar, especially in the Eastern states, with the result that honey immediately came into great demand to use as a substitute. The price jumped to 25 cents a pound at retail, for extracted honey, and then to 35 cents. Comb honey is sold as high as 40 cents, altho most of the department stores have been selling it for 30 cents. In former years the heavier, darker grades of honey could be purchased at wholesale in any quantity for from 6 to 10 cents a pound. This year these same grades have sold as high as 15 and 18 cents. The better grades have gone much higher.

Of course this does not mean that the bee keepers have made a proportionately increased profit. The prices of all supplies have shot upward, wax, among other materials, selling at unheard of prices. Wax is used by most bee keepers in the form of foundation, as it is called. This foundation is a thin sheet which is drawn out by the bees to make the cells in which their honey is stored.

This brief review of the situation explains why an extra effort is to be made the coming season to double the output of honey. Bee keeping, which has been purely incidental on most farms, if indeed any bees at all have been kept, is coming to have a greater prominence than ever before. It is not the purpose of the Government, tho, to urge the keeping of more bees so much as the production of more honey, which can be done by devoting more care to the bees now owned.

Bee keeping on a large scale offers many complications, but in sections of the country where the flora is plentiful, there are many men who devote themselves solely to this industry, keeping all the way from five hundred to several thousand colonies.

Even the man or woman who keeps only a few colonies must learn how to manage them, if the results are to be anywhere near commensurate with the possibilities. It is the small bee keeper, who has allowed his bees to "gang their own gait" as the Scotch say, who needs to be prodded into greater activity. In a good season every colony of bees ought to average at least thirty pounds of honey. This will not be done, tho, unless attention is given to requeening and other important points which are commonly neglected.

Every year thousands of swarms escape to the woods, the product of their labors being lost. Swarming can be prevented to a large extent and practically every swarm kept at home if the proper precautions are taken.

When the bees are run for comb honey, there is a great waste of time and effort because the wax is not saved. Now it takes from ten to fourteen pounds of honey to make a pound of wax. The comb is pure wax, and when extracted honey is sought, special frames for the combs are given the bees. When these combs have been filled with nectar, they are placed in a separating machine, where the revolutions of a big wheel throw all of the honey out of the cells by centrifugal force. Then the combs can be put back into the hives to be filled again. This eliminates all comb making, and leaves the bees free to devote their whole time to the gathering of nectar. If bee keepers everywhere would confine themselves to the production of extracted honey the coming year, the total yield would be vastly increased.

There is always considerable waste wax, and it is really a patriotic duty of bee keepers to save every scrap at the present time. Wax is needed for many purposes, and should be turned over to dealers in bee keeping supplies, even tho one has only a small quantity. One of its principal uses is to take the place of the mineral wax used by electrotypers. This mineral wax was formerly imported from Europe, but is now impossible to get.

Bee keeping is a line of work which can be taken up to advantage by women. If the present war continues, it is not unlikely that this field will be entered to a much greater extent by women than it ever has been before.



A honey extractor will increase your profits



The extractor opened to take out the frames

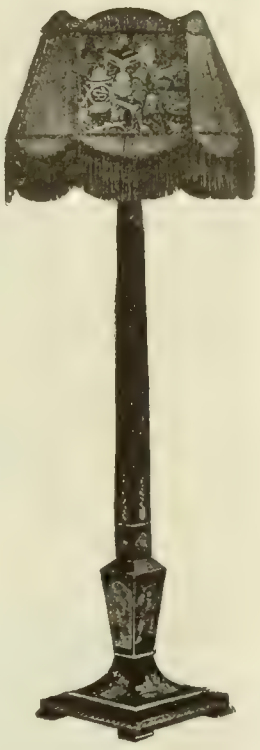
Christmas Gifts for the House



Instead of having to pass the butter, and the cream, and the toast, and all the rest, simply set them on "Lazy Susan" and round they go. In mahogany, three sizes, 16", 20" and 24" diameter, priced respectively $9, $10.50 and $13.50. In fumed oak, 20" diameter, $10



There's always a place for a mirror as adaptable as this. The frame of polished mahogany and antique gold will fit into various decorative schemes and the size is a convenient one—24"x26".



A colorful lamp in Japanese lacquer like this may be just what your living room needs. It is decorative in itself and it brings the light wherever you may need it



A cellarettte "camouflaged" to look like a sewing table. It costs $12.24. Smokers can't char the mahogany stand at the right, no matter how careless they are. It has a glass top for protection and the handles are convenient for moving it. Cost, $13.49







If first impressions count, consider the door knocker! Here are two excellent examples in brass: the one above, "Newport," is a conventional pattern, $7\frac{1}{4}$"x$2\frac{3}{4}$" — it costs $4; at the left a businesslike knocker for a heavier door, cast from the original knocker on the Daniel Webster home at Marshfield, Massachusetts. It is $8\frac{1}{4}$"x $2\frac{1}{2}$" and costs $12



Knitting bowls like these are the latest fad—made of split bamboo, hand painted in bright colors and curved at the top to keep the yarn from rolling out. They come in five sizes, nested, each differently decorated. The same tripod can be used for all sizes. The set costs $7.50 and tripods are 75 cents each



Could you give your house a better gift than a fireplace? Here are all the fixings: a Georgian mantel, $115; an Adam cast iron grate and steel fret, $35 to $45; a pierced brass fender, $95; and complete set of brass fire tools, $40



This lamp achieves the distinction of being beautiful whether it is lighted or not. It has a metal base and lacquered shade. Shade $15, lamp $21



This mahogany sewing cabinet is unusually convenient; it has a handle to carry it around by and a neatly partitioned, removable tray inside. It's economical, too, only $4.75



The guest bedroom isn't apt to be much more than an odd corner in the city apartment. But here's a bed that solves the difficulty; it looks well in a room for daytime use, it is comfortable and doesn't take much space. Cost, $18

Solid Comfort



A suburban home that combines admirably the good qualities of both city and country living. Its built-in veranda and big windows make an excellent connection between indoors and out and the harmony of design and setting is particularly successful



Making the porch an integral part of the architectural scheme gives spaciousness and unity, too





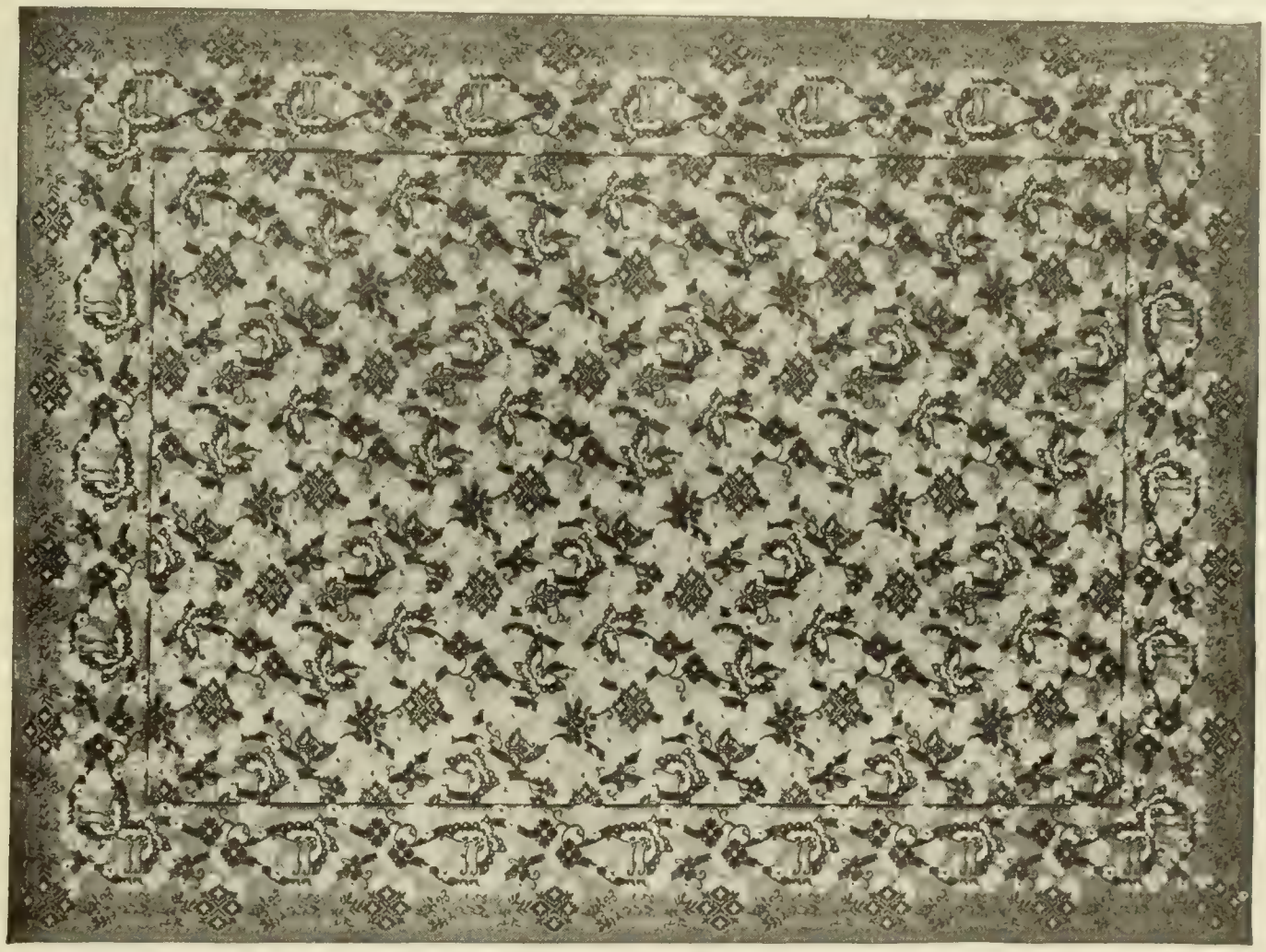
Big arches throw the living rooms and hall together and achieve an effect of roominess without the sacrifice of space. There is an interesting use of tiles for the big fireplace and the floor in front of it. Comfortable wooden settles have been built in on each side of the fireplace making the alcove in front of the fire almost a room



None of the possibilities of comfort, both indoors and out, were neglected in planning this residence. The photographs prove the advantages of its setting and architecture, but the essential, tho less obvious points have been considered too: an excellent system of heating, the details of modern service equipment, and unusually ample closet room



RESIDENCE OF V. V. McNITT, AT RIVERDALE, NEW YORK. DWIGHT JAMES BAUN, ARCHITECT



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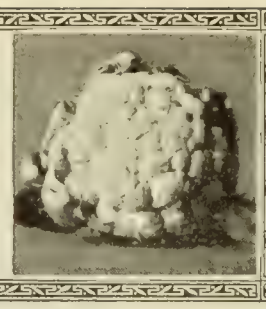
WASHINGTON, D. C. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



What to Do in December

A GARDEN GUIDE BY HUGH FINDLEY

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURE IN SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE



THE GREENHOUSE

Bulbs Christmas bulbs of hyacinths, narcissi and tulips should be forced during this month. Bulbs planted in flats, stored under the benches, may be brought to the light.

Lily buds should open from five to ten days before Christmas. Feed the plants liquid cow manure and keep a night temperature of 50° F., day 75° F.

Blooms that have opened earlier than was expected may be held back for Christmas by placing the plant in a cool dark place.

Easter lily bulbs should be brought into a cool house the week after Christmas so as to have the bloom for Easter.

Calla Lilies May be forced by planting the bulb in one-half decayed cow manure and one-half soil and decayed sod. This should be mixt thoroly. All side shoots of the calla should be cut off. Water freely after the leaves start to form.

Poinsettias This is the critical month for poinsettias. Apply a little dried blood each week and stir it into the surface soil which should always be moist but never wet. The dried blood has a tendency to make the leaves greener and they hold longer to the stem.

Cuttings The latter part of the month, make cuttings of the gardenia. Keep the atmosphere close and the bottom heat of the propagating bed at 75° F. until the cuttings callous. Ventilate gradually. Cuttings of carnations, chrysanthemums, and most of our bedding plants may be made the latter part of the month. Always use a clean sand in the propagation bed to prevent disease. Water the sand before setting cuttings, pack it with a board or flat mallet, cut the furrow with a thick knife before placing the cuttings. Never jam the cuttings into the sand. Press the sand closely about the cuttings and shade the bed.

Glorinias If the bulbs of the glorinia show any signs of growth in the old soil, remove it and repat in a 5-6 inch pat. The soil should be a light rich loam with a little sand sprinkled thru it. Give the bulbs only a little water until the roots appear then increase the water.

Roses December is a hard month on the rose house on account of the lack of sun. Top dress the bed with sheep manure and bone meal. Clean off all yellow leaves. Paint the pipes with a paste of flowers of sulfur. Fumigate by burning tobacco stems or paper saturated with nicotine on dull days especially if any sign of the green fly (aphides) appears on the tender shoots. Evening is the best time to fumigate but never when the wind is high.

Grapes Place a heavy blanket of horse manure outside of the grape house and along the wall. This protective covering of the roots should extend from wall 4-5 feet out and 2-4 inches in depth.

Dig this manure into the soil in March.

Palms This is a good month to wash the palms. Take a soft sponge, water with the chill taken off and make a suds of Whale Oil Soap. Place the palm of the hand on the under side of the foliage and with the sponge in the other hand wash the top of the palm leaf. Care should be exercized not to crack or injure the foliage. Spray the plant with clear water the day after washing. Never use oil to make the foliage shiny, this stops up the breathing pores.

Vegetables Dig into the soil a heavy coating of decayed manure before planting the Grand Rapid lettuce. Radishes may be sown between the rows. As soon as they appear scatter a few tobacco stems about so as to keep in check the green fly. Every 2½ feet in the row and the rows 3-3½ feet apart plant the early June tomatoes. After the radish and lettuce crop are off the tomatoes should be given attention, trained to a single stem. Night temperature of 60° F., day 70° F. Early model beets and Chantenay carrots should be planted this month.

Cut Flowers Cut the roses and carnations early in the morning, plunge the stems in cold water and place in a cool, dark room for 2-3 hours. Cut flowers treated in this way will last longer when brought into the warm living room. Place the cut flowers in a cool place over night.

Christmas Peppers The Salanums or Jerusalem Cherries should be red by December 10. The Aucuba japonica is the best variety. After the berries become red, decrease the watering but never allow the soil to dry out. Keep the plants in a moderate temperature.

Boiler Clean out the boiler each week. This will mean a saving on coal and a more even and efficient heat.

FRUIT AND BERRIES

Hedge Rows There is no better month to clean out the hedge rows of wild cherry and plums. In doing this the breeding places of the tent caterpillar are destroyed. Also the dreaded disease, black knot, should be cut out and burned.

Orchard Clean up the wood, branches, etc., from the orchard and lawn. The old wood pile of apple logs is an ideal place for insects, detrimental to the orchard, to hibernate in. Keep a close watch on your young trees. If you have neglected to protect the trunk from rabbits wrap a strip of tar paper 2 feet wide around the base of the tree and tie it firmly.

Injury Brace up the lower limbs of the low headed trees to prevent their breaking down with the weight of snow.

Grapes This is a good month to prune the grape vines. Leave 2-4 buds on each cane that is to become a leader. There should not be more than six leaders to a single vine. It is not necessary or advisable to remove the old bark. If new vines are to be planted make the cuttings now. Leave three buds to each cutting, pack these in sand, two buds below the surface. Early in the spring, transplant to the garden.

Spray Material Buy your arsenate of lead now. It is a poison; keep it in a safe place out of the reach of animals. Get your supply of lime sulfur so as to be ready for the dormant spray before the buds start. Sulfacide is a good spray for apples, peaches, pears, plums and cherries just before the bloom. Two ounces of sulfacide and three teaspoonfuls of calarsenate to three gallons of water will check disease and destroy chewing insects. Look your spray machine over and replace worn parts.

Tree Surgery If the weather is mild take advantage of this favorable condition and clean out the decaying cavity in the old apple tree and fill it with concrete. Brace the branches that form bad crotches so as to prevent splitting.

WAR GARDEN BUREAU

The Independent-Countryside War Garden Bureau, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, will answer your garden questions freely and promptly and will give you expert advice about any of your garden problems. The dates given on this page are for the latitude of New York City. For every hundred miles north or south subtract or add from five to eight days.

FLOWER GARDEN

Bulb Beds Throw a few branches on the bulb beds so as to keep the snow blanket over the soil. This snow keeps the bulbs warm, supplies moisture and is considered a poor man's fertilizer.

Vases Empty out the dead plants and soil. Wash both the stone and metal vases and place them in a protected place or overturn them out of doors so as to prevent ice from forming in the bowl of the vases. Stone vases are many times cracked by neglect. Protect bird baths by covering the bowl with a metal hood.

Spring Seeds Make out your orders now and deal with a reliable firm. Let your best judgment guide your desire or fancy. Better to have a few choice flowers that are perfect than a great collection of plants not suited to soil, climate or location.

Birds Place large pieces of suet on the limbs of trees so that the birds may get sufficient fat to keep their bodies warm. One Nut Hatch, Junco or Woodpecker kept happy in your garden may save you much sorrow next spring and summer. Suet placed in a net and hung on a limb will prevent the sparrows from monopolizing the lunch counter and it is usually out of the reach of cats.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

December's tasks in the vegetable garden may seem less urgent but they are nevertheless just as important as the work done in April or May.

South In some sections of the country, this month is truly an open month and the soil easy to work. Sow smooth varieties of peas, New Zealand spinach, endive and Early Jersey Wakefield cabbage. White potatoes are sometimes planted the last of the month and mulched. They get an early start and are shipped north 5-6 weeks before the Jersey crop is ready.

Asparagus and Rhubarb This is the month to force both of these perennials. Thaw the roots out gradually and finally pack them in flats or under the greenhouse bench covering the crowns in a temperature of from 45° to 55° F. Keep the soil moist but not wet.

Lettuce Set out the last planting of lettuce (Grand Rapids) in the hotbed the early part of this month. Cover the sash with mats and shutters to keep out the cold. Ventilate on bright days. Cover the hotbed early in the afternoon so that the heat from the sun may be retained.

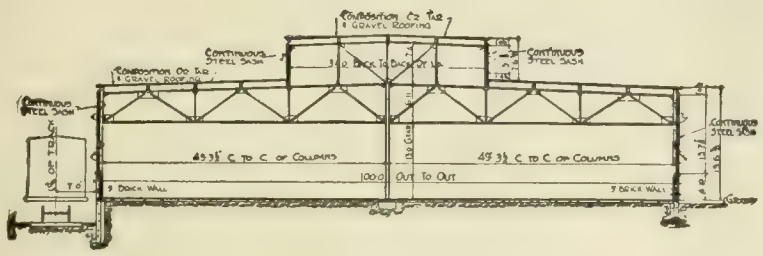
Storage Keep a close watch on the vegetable cellar. Remove all vegetables that have started to decay. Bad odors often cause decay. Add a little more soil to the out-of-door pit in order to keep the frost out.

Sort over the potatoes for the first time and cover them with a little soil or burlap bags. Ventilate the storage house on bright days. On very severe nights place a lamp in the cellar. Always ventilate a little the following morning so as to replace the oxygen taken up by the flame.



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Austin Standard Factory-Buildings



This is the cross-section of our Austin Standard No. 3 Factory-Building for light manufacturing. Building 89 of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, is a Standard No. 3, 100x300 feet.



Building No. 89 of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y., on May 19, 1917, 21 working-days after day of order. The steel is more than half up and the roof deckings going on.



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POULTRY WORK FOR DECEMBER

BY E. I. FARRINGTON

ACCORDING to Mr. Hoover it is a patriotic duty now to keep hens. The world is face to face with a meat famine. The number of meat producing animals has decreased during the past three years at a most alarming rate; it will be years before Europe can replace the stock which has been sacrificed to war-time necessities. This means that America will have to feed a large part of the world even after the war has ceased. Now, the best way to meet the present shortage is to increase the number of chickens raised during the coming year. It takes a comparatively long time to raise enough beef animals, sheep and hogs to greatly increase the total supply. But a chicken is ready for the table in from three to six months after it has been hatched.

With all these considerations in mind, Mr. Hoover and his advisors have undertaken a nation-wide campaign to stimulate poultry production, and to recruit new poultry men and poultry women from among the thousands of home makers thruout the country who have back yards large enough to accommodate at least a small flock.

During the past year the high price of grain has impelled hundreds of commercial poultrymen to sell off their birds. It is difficult for men who depend wholly upon poultry for a livelihood to make a living when grain is high, but there has never been a time yet when a small flock could not be made to pay satisfactory dividends.

It is on the general farmer who can allow his hens to run over a wide range, and the backlotter whose flock can be fed largely on table scraps and garden waste, that the salvation of the poultry industry now depends. It costs but little to feed a small flock, and if the birds are properly managed they will yield a big return in eggs.

It is particularly important that there should be no waste of grain, and experiments have shown that a small flock of laying hens will thrive even tho the grain ration be small, if an abundance of nutritious food of other characters is provided. One method which can be followed successfully is to grind all the table scraps thru a common meat grinder, and then to mix them with a little meal, adding beef scraps if necessary, and making a crumbly mash. All sorts of surplus vegetables, including small potatoes and immature cabbages, may be added to this mash. When this plan is followed, it will be found that the hens can be kept in good laying condition at very low cost.

Much new corn will be coming on the market this month. Of course it will be welcomed, because its distribution will mean doubtless lower prices. It is not wise, tho, to change abruptly from old corn to new. New corn, however, may be fed safely if it is first put into the oven and parched. The hens will relish the warm corn, too, and it will serve as a sort of gentle stimulant.

It is important, also, to have the poultry house dry and free from drafts, in order that the birds may remain in the best possible condition. An attempt should be made to detect any loafers, and to get rid of them promptly. It may be a small matter, and yet every hen which does not pay its way is a drag on the whole industry.

The hens that remain on the roosts last in the morning and return to them first at night are not likely to be good layers. Usually the hens which eat most lay most.

Eggs should be collected several times a day in cold weather. They may freeze if left too long in the nests. In this connection it may be said that the loss from the careless handling of eggs costs the country millions of dollars every year. It is time for poultry keepers everywhere to mend their ways in this respect.

Geese for the Christmas table should fatten several weeks. Altho geese do not stand confinement well for a long period, they may be kept in rather small yards for two or three weeks, and fed a ration of three parts corn meal to one of bran, with some beef scraps added. Then they will put on fat very rapidly. Geese are especially good birds to be raised in times like these, especially if a considerable amount of pasture land is available. They are grazing birds, and if allowed their liberty, will pick up nearly all of their living until it is time to fatten them for the table.

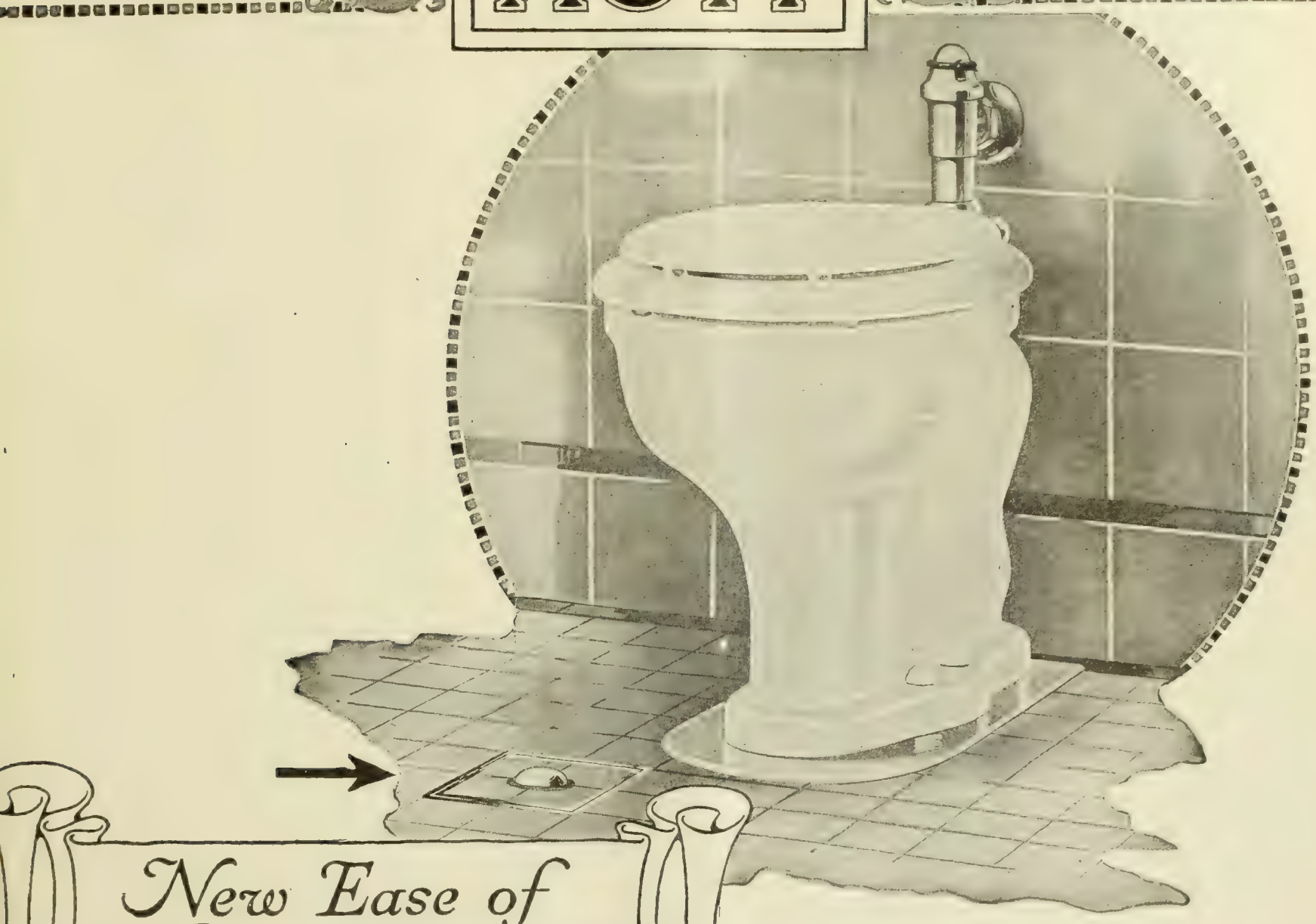
This is the month to buy breeding geese, as they need to be mated several months before the laying season begins. Young geese usually mate in pairs, but a mature gander will often run with three females. Breeders should be at least three years old, but ganders which are over eight or nine should be avoided, as their dispositions are likely to get crabbed after this age, and a vicious old gander can do considerable real damage with his wings.



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THE AMATEUR PHOTO-PLAY SOCIETY

BY ERNEST A. DENCH

ALL schools and many churches and most communities have their amateur dramatic associations. Some of them are very good and some of them are very bad, but they all manage to have a glorious time and quite frequently to learn a good deal by that done-without-your-knowing-it method so dear to the heart of modern educators. Most of the arguments in favor of the organization of an amateur dramatic association in a community hold good for the organization of an amateur photoplay society, and there are certain advantages which are the peculiar property of the "movies." An amateur photoplay association is within the abilities and the finances as well as the interests of even a small community.

The successful amateur photoplay is one in which the local atmosphere predominates. People like to recognize familiar scenes, especially as the motion picture camera presents them from a viewpoint. The community's leading literary light should be able, with the assistance of a good book on photoplay writing, to master the technique of scenario construction and produce perfectly actable dramas.

The photoplay in which exteriors comprize the majority of the scenes has, for some unexplainable reason, become associated with thrilling stunts, but it is not essential for you to do the same stunts in order to hold the interest of your spectators. The new school of directors have introduced a subtler kind of action—that by which a player expresses a great deal by a twitch of the face. It takes years of experience to master this knack—so it is best, perhaps, to adopt the broader means of expression. Attempt either a slapstick comedy or a melodrama. You can have the villain ducked under the village pump, the hero tied to the railroad tracks at the local crossing, or the fight between the hero and villain staged at the edge of the nearest cliff. These things have been done innumerable times, and I have only mentioned them as suggesting lines along which to work. While it is better to think up new incidents, even the commonplace ones will interest if presented in a new dress. This is not to suggest, however, that you kill off any members of your filming party in actual reality. If reasonable precautions are taken, the dangers incurred in putting over thrilling scenes are very small.

The big mistake made by the average photoplay director is in repeating exteriors. If he chose to do so, he could introduce a wide variety of natural backgrounds, but he seems to prefer to confine himself to a few. Your footage will, for cost of production reasons, be limited, and it is to your advantage to make every foot count. If you must repeat a scene, take a new angle of the setting, otherwise a "close-up."

In addition to the "drama" there is a field full of possibilities for the amateur society in the recording of village pageants and local athletics. The appalling number of bad snapshots which are taken at all such affairs suggests the enthusiasm with which an even fairly good film would be hailed.

And then there is the family life of society members. However good the printed page or photograph album may be in recalling the past, there is nothing to equal the film. We should make the motion picture one of the family. The latest development is film motion portraiture. Who would not like to have a permanent record of all the gestures and poses that make a baby so adorable? As he grows older they are lost to us, but if he were to pose on every birthday for ten feet of film we would be able to trace every stage of his childhood. Children can be shown indulging in their favorite pastimes and playing with their pets. As children are born actors, they require comparatively little coaching. Both Siegmund Lubin, the well known photoplay producer, and William Hearst, the newspaper proprietor, to name but two, are preserving motion pictures of their children until they attain their majority.

Yes, it is quite possible for an amateur photographer to take motion pictures and for an amateur society to act them, but how about the cost? That is quite possible, too.

The price of a reliable camera for all-round work varies from $35 to $250. The purchase of the right camera at the beginning is very important. Raw film, both negative and positive, is obtainable in reels of 100, 200 and 400 feet at 3¾ cents a foot. A motion picture film is subjected to so much wear and tear at the hands of the theater operator that in order to retain its perfect appearance for as long as possible it should be printed upon a reliable stock. Developing has been so simplified that the process is no more involved than ordinary photography. But should you prefer to have this done outside, there are firms who make a specialty of the work, charging 5½ cents a foot for positives and ½ cent a foot for negatives. Any titles—explanatory matter that is thrown upon the screen you may wish to use—cost 8 cents a foot.

There are several ways and means of recovering your production expenses, such as getting the local photoplay shows to exhibit your product and pay you a small fee. If the negative is sufficiently widespread in appeal and interest you can probably get it purchased by one of the regular motion picture concerns.

There is an excellent opportunity to specialize in home entertainments or exhibitions for the edification and amusement of local clubs and societies.

First of all, a projection machine is necessary. There are two kinds of these on the market. The miniature projector has a shorter throw but points in its favor are that it is easier to manipulate and does not consume so much current. It also costs several times less than the standard machine. If you intend to confine exhibitions to ordinary country homes, the miniature machine will cover all your requirements. For large halls, however, the standard machine is essential.

Next there is the problem of a satisfactory screen. A screen about three feet long by three feet wide will fit in the average room, but in a large room a screen several times as big will be necessary. The material must be selected with discrimination if results are to please. It is also possible to hold exhibitions at garden parties and other outdoor affairs, for there is a screen which gives as good results by day as by night.

The usual fee to charge is $10 for an hour's entertainment, comprizing about four reels, and $5 for each additional hour. It is advisable to vary the films as much as possible, for it is variety on which the photoplay industry has been built up.

It is well to count the cost, and count carefully, before you begin, but you will undoubtedly find that an amateur photoplay society is not nearly so expensive a matter as you had thought.

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This for exactly the same Course that has been taught for 15 years by the inventor—personally by mail—at a regular fee of $25 with examinations after each lesson. The author has now arranged his whole course in Seven Simple Short Lessons for wide distribution at a popular price of $5 which will be allowed to Independent readers for a limited time. With this Course you can teach yourself at home—in seven evenings—with the seven lessons and an ingenious self-examination system devised by the author.

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The Government needs more stenographers and is offering large salaries for expert writers. The President of the United States Civil Service Commission, in his nation-wide appeal, says:

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Take the ordinary longhand letter *d* Eliminate everything but the long downstroke and there will remain / This is the Paragon symbol for D. It is always written **downward.**

From the longhand letter *e* rub out everything except the upper part—the circle—and you will have the Paragon E. ∘

Write this circle at the **beginning** of / and you will have Ed. /

By letting the circle remain **open** it will be a **hook,** and this **hook** stands for **A.** Thus / will be **Ad.** Add another **A** at the end, thus / and you will have a girl's name, **Ada.**

From *o* eliminate the initial and final strokes and ∘ will remain, which is the Paragon symbol for **O.**

For the **longhand** *m* , which is made of 7 strokes, you use this **one** horizontal stroke —

Therefore, —∘ would be **Me.**

Now continue the **E** across the **M,** so as to add **D**—thus / and you will have **Med.** Now add the **large** circle for **O,** and you will have / (medo), which is **Meadow,** with the silent **A** and **W** omitted.

You now have 5 of the characters. There are only 26 in all. Then you memorize 23 simple word-signs. 6 prefix abbreviations and one rule of contractions. That is all.

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A JEWISH HOMELAND

The Zionist Movement as a Factor in the War

BY DR. STEPHEN S. WISE

THE statement issued by the British Government on November 3, declaring its approval of the Zionist Movement and favoring the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine, toward which end "His Majesty's Government . . . will use its best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object," changes the status of the Jewish people, which for the past nineteen hundred years has been the "tribe of the wandering foot"—without a center, without a home, without a welcome.

The Jewish people has now risen in a twinkling to a national status, and the Zionist ambition, which is to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine, recognized by law, is brought within the domain of practical politics.

The Zionist Movement is twenty years old, and it has already entered the realm of practical politics. Its formula has been adopted by the British Government, which employs almost the identical language of the Basle program, in making its declaration.

I regard this as a great day in the history of the world, the significance of which cannot, of course, break thru the clouds of war, but the importance of which will become clear ten years hence or even less when the stream of Jewish migration will be tending toward Palestine and the two thousand year dream of the Jewish people will be completely realized.

The immediate effect of the declaration, which has the sympathy of our own Government, will be to shake the Jewish world to its center and there will come about a reunification of Jewish forces thruout the world such as has never been seen before.

At the same time it puts a new face upon some phases of the war which makes clear that the Allied declarations and those of President Wilson that we are fighting for the smaller nationalities is no war slogan, but a very decisive and impartial purpose. It not only gratifies the Jews, but it implies that the victory of the Allies will bring healing and comfort to all the small nationalities, while at the same time it makes clear that there are no imperialistic ambitions afoot.

We Zionists anticipated this and our organization is prepared to deal with it. But our plans can be held back in the same cool manner as we have carried on our work thruout these last three trying years. We can simply say at this moment that the suspense involved in the negotiations is at an end and that our organization has accomplished its first duty.

The second actual achievement of Zionism awaits us. It is practically the greatest task put upon a group of human beings to reorganize itself and to resettle upon its own national soil. But we will accomplish this so that the millions of our brethren in Poland and in Russia buffeted by every condition that existed prior to the war and harassed by every condition that has been part of the war, will see in the announcement of the British Government the first real ray of hope, not only for themselves, but the first light that has come into the dark prisons which thruout the centuries the Jewish people have inhabited.

UNITED WE STAND

(*Continued from page 405*)

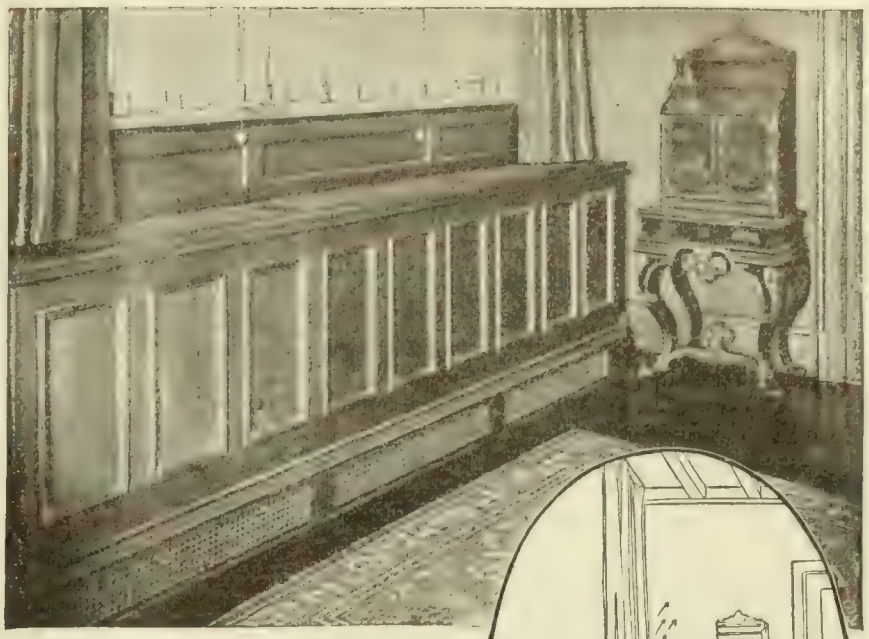
task of coördinating the French navy with other navies may well demand the power which resides only in unit control.

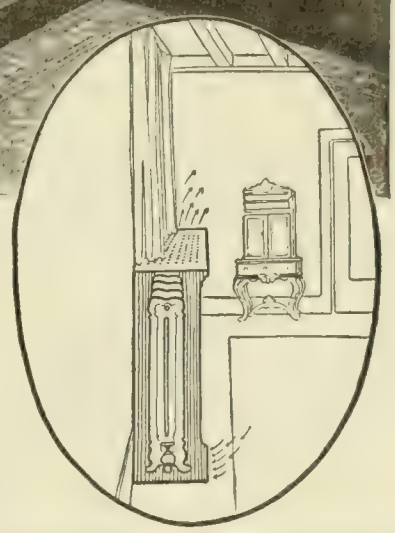
The Italian navy found itself during the Tripolitan War, in which it made an enviable record for efficiency and discipline. During the present conflict, its principal task has been to keep the Austrian fleet imprisoned in its Adriatic bases, mainly Pola and Fiume. It has constrained the Austrian fleet and commanded the Adriatic so completely that any Austrian naval offensive—save in the case of a few submarines—has been stopped. Night and day its transports have traversed that sea unhindered, and whole army corps have been carried across. It succored the Serbian army in its retreat and brought some quarter of a million Serbians in safety to Italy. It has sent its torpedo boats thru the protecting mine fields of fortified harbors and insulted the Austrian battleships at their anchorages in an unavailing effort to goad them to a fight. It has protected the wholly exposed eastern coast of Italy from Venice to Brindisi. It has organized and manned the extraordinary movable forts which run at express speed on tracks close by the water's edge to any point menaced from the sea and, on arriving, get into action in less than a minute. It has maintained the air defense of Venice. It has redeveloped the monitor and has built the largest and most formidable vessels of this class which have yet appeared. It has used them to shell the Austrian flank, and is using them now against the Germans in the Piava marshes. Here there has already been joint action, for the British monitors and both British and French cruisers have helped; and, therefore, in accordance with international naval custom there must have been local unit control of the assembled force.

Of the twenty-one Italian battleships of all classes, two have been destroyed by fire and internal explosion and one was sunk by a mine. Of the ten armored cruisers, two have fallen victims to submarines. The Italian fleet is good and efficient. The condition of the Austrian fleet is questionable because large quantities of bombs have been dropt on it from Italian aeroplanes. As the fleet of Italy always has been and still is hungry to get at the Austrian ships and is far the stronger force, how the Austrian ships which don't want to be got at are going to annihilate the fleet of Italy and then, as recently predicted, batter down Venice in aid of the Austro-German invasion, is not plain.

This is the naval situation, which may change before these words are printed. To the creation of unit control the usual objection to subjecting national arms to foreign command is already being urged. This merely indicates but one of the many and great problems of unit plan and unit control of all the Allied forces which has now become absolutely essential. Nor is there any time to be lost in establishing it, especially in the navies. Italy is the first country to be imperiled which has a thoroly effective fleet. Her gallant resistance is increasing, and with the aid now approaching there is every belief that she will repel the invaders: but should the fortune of war in the end prove adverse and the transfer of her navy be made a condition of separate peace, there can be no delay in dealing with that crisis, no shuffling over expedients, and no wrangling between different authorities. The ships must not get into the Atlantic. In the presence of a hostile fleet in being, armies cannot be sent across the sea.

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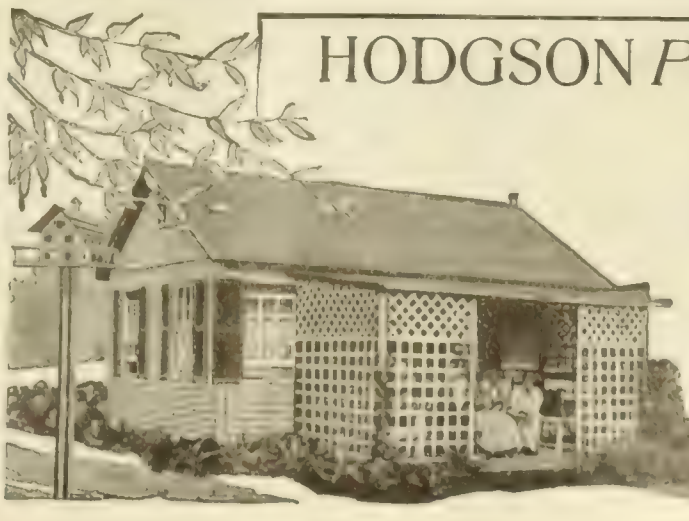
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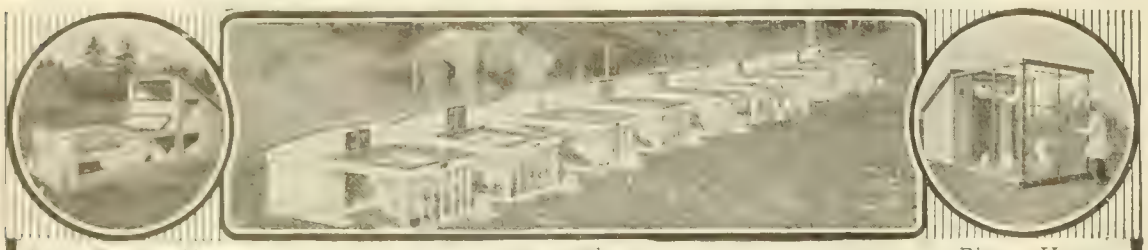
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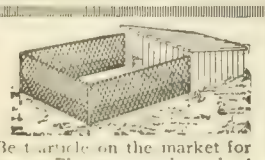
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WHICH IS THE SIDE ISSUE?

(*Continued from page 440*)

want to. I do not know what it is. When I desire companionship at my meals I can easily secure it. Three besides myself can sit at my little folding table, and those whom I invite to do so make an admirable bluff at acting as if it were fun.

Various ladies ask me in sepulchral tones "how I manage about my marketing." Perhaps I manage very improperly, for, to be candid, it has never occurred to me as demanding "management." I gather, from remarks of Housewives' League members, that to buy food other than *in propria persona* is most scandalous domestic ethics; but I declare that I cannot see, when telephones exist, and fruit and vegetable wagons stop at the door daily, the necessity or the virtue of marching off before breakfast to a horrid, smelly market, and I should not do it if I had a family of ten to cater for. Probably I do not at all appreciate the solemnity of the Marketing Problem, but I do have what seem to me very good things to eat. And, as my monthly expenses for food and rent has always averaged a little less than I paid for board, it would appear that in the price of food I do not get swindled as much as my landladies did, for they have all, with one exception (and she died prematurely) assured me that they lost money at the prices they charged for board.

I have now, I believe, met the most frequently recurring questions as to "how I do it." Oh, no! my hands. Well, I wear rubber gloves, with heavy cotton ones (ten cent store type) for sweeping. So far as I can see, my hands look about as they did when I was emulating the lilies of the field in a boarding house.

Now, if you please, we have reached the point for the moral lesson and the reply to those who believe that I am not living up to my own published precepts. We will take the moral lesson first, because in the course of it I hope to introduce proof of my own consistency. I cherish no illusion so wild as that I am the first bachelor maid to live in an apartment, or even to "do her own work" in it. But I think that perhaps not so many have consciously combined with the pursuit of happiness therein the pursuit of a miniature social experiment. If I have had a supreme hobby, it has been that it ought to be possible for a woman to have both a home and a profession, and to make a success of each. My experience now confirms my belief.

Of course, my plan of life would require modification according to your appetite and other tastes, your occupation, and your spinsterhood or wifehood. I think you could hardly be successful in a mere "suite." If you possess a husband—or if you liked onions, I cannot conceive of either being disposed of agreeably in a kitchenless apartment. But personally I do not see how onions can be kept with decency even in a ten acre lot. However, there exist little apartments as inexpensive as mine with kitchenets, if your heart is set on one, and I think I could manage a husband and my profession together in that first apartment which Jerry showed me. And while the introduction of the masculine element into apartment life means the introduction also of an element of uncertainty which, at my time of life, I have lost the first flush of enthusiasm to try, yet, if there were some way generally held in good repute of making the experiment merely temporary, I should be almost willing to attempt it, purely in the interest of science, that I might confound the preachers from the execrable text, "A woman must choose be-

tween marriage and a career." But, since divorce continues both expensive and unpopular, I am constrained to try to demonstrate by reasoning alone instead of personal statistics that what I know can be done by one is mathematically possible when multiplied by two.

I do not recede from my contention that women generally fail of any important achievement because they attempt too many things. But I do disagree with the application which most persons make of the feminine version of the inspired truth that a man cannot serve two masters. Most women try to serve about twenty-two, incidentally. It is not serving two masters to have, besides the one great purpose in life, what an able lawyer whom I know calls a side-issue. He maintains that every professional man or woman especially needs one. His is a chemical laboratory in his cellar, but if it were truck gardening or fancy chickens, it would be just as worthy a relaxation for a brainy man, as well as less fraught with possibilities of blowing up the family residence.

I do not believe that *individual* housekeeping is fit to be the great purpose in life for any educated woman. Every such woman who has been swept into the popular current of trying to make her housekeeping her "profession" will tell you that it is a constant struggle to save her intellectual life from being engulfed in the vortex of mere "things." Nothing which has not in itself the power to produce mental growth has a right to the first place in the life of men and women who have gone to school, and that forever bars out housekeeping as we now do it.

But housekeeping may very properly be the side issue of the professional woman who has a liking for it. It need not mean that she should perform all the manual work of "keeping" her house. I do, because I can without the expenditure of any more time and strength than is actually needed as a relaxation from the mental strain of my real business in life, and I happen to prefer it to tatting. If I were presiding over an apartment for two—or four—I should have no right to take the time and strength then required from the business which it is both my ambition and my obligation to do well. It would not, however, take an undue share from my professional duties to direct some one else in a part of the housework. Not that I think the ordinary servant, even tho a "treasure," at all the proper solution of the housekeeping problem.

Whatever innate dignity the work of the house possesses will be liberated when my domestic science colleagues, instead of teaching a lot of girls with heads already full of the craze for doing what *looks pretty* to "make homes" and fancy salads, will provide a food laboratory equipt to serve meals to every apartment in such houses as this, and a corps of trained, intelligent women to do such putting to rights as each apartment head desires, and then go away. If the women who have ability for work of this sort would make a real profession of it by undertaking to supply the food and household care for groups of families rather than for one only, household economy might rise to something well worthy of the first place among intelligent women. For it would both raise the standard of living and set free the many other women who ought to be doing other things, and it would be dignified work for only educated women could do it. It may be that something like this will come to us, as it already actually has to England, among the compensations we are being taught to expect for a world war, but

Tells How Anyone Can Easily Develop a Strong Personality and How It Helps in a Business and Social Way

The Most Interesting Man I Ever Met

By J. A. Butler

MEN usually are fluent only when talking about their own business or sport. Women—at least most I've met—can talk of little other than household duties and their children. Instead of broadening out as they grow older—instead of constantly adding to their fund of information—they have literally gotten into a rut, they are backsliding.

But fortunately this condition is not universal. There are, in spite of our manifold distractions and hurried living, a few who do manage to keep up with the really worth-while things of life, and it is indeed a rare treat to meet them.

A Chance Acquaintance

Not long ago I was coming from Chicago to New York on the Century. After dinner I picked up an acquaintance with a quiet man sitting near me. Starting out with a pleasantry about the weather, we gradually drifted from one subject to another until I looked at my watch and found that three hours had passed and it seemed scarcely but a few moments, so quickly had the time flown.

Never before had I met such a well-informed man. He seemed to know and to love all that is the best in Art; he knew little intimate things about the great writers; he could talk interestingly about almost any place of historical importance, and about the big men of all time. And so it was with Music, with Popular Science, with Nature, and with all the Arts.

Naturally I was intensely interested in this man. Who was he? Where had he gotten this fund of information? Surely he must be some rich dilettante with nothing to think of but developing his mind.

When we finally got up and decided to turn in for the night, I asked him for his card and gave him mine. Picture my amazement when I read the name of a big manufacturer in the Middle West who had a reputation for having pulled himself up by his boot-straps.

Risking a rebuke, I asked him how he had been able to spare the time from his business to master the wonderful store of interesting information of which he was the possessor.

Worth Dollars and Cents

Here is what he said: "A few years ago I began to feel in a very definite way my lack of knowledge—for up to then I had devoted my entire waking hours to business—thought I was too busy—that culture was merely a luxury, all right for the idle rich, but not meant for the hard-headed business man.

"Suddenly one day I realized that this attitude was entirely wrong. It was brought forcibly to my attention by a new associate—a young man who had made an amazing success in our line, having attained a reputation out of all proportion to his years. I noticed that this man, in every situation—in any company—seemed to be more at home than anyone else. He seemed to have 'something on' the others. He was so easy and confident—such a fluent talker—and made such a telling impression that he seemed to be able to make every one he met do anything he wanted them to.

"Right then I determined to somehow find the time to improve myself—and I want to say that I consider the things I've learned—the ability to talk and think other things than business—one of my greatest dollar and cents assets. Personality is one of the greatest powers in business. And culture—if you want to call what I've gained by that name—is the backbone of personality.

"And the remarkable part about it all is that I gained all of this in less than five minutes a day by joining the Mentor Association, which solved the problem of finding time to keep up with the finer things in life. The Mentor Association is a group of men and women, now numbering one hundred thousand, who have determined to learn just one new worth-while thing every day. And it is really marvelous, the ground that can be covered in this way. All my appreciation and knowledge of the great works of the big masters in all the fields of art, my viewpoint in travel and nature, has come from my membership in the Mentor Association—by learning one new thing each day."

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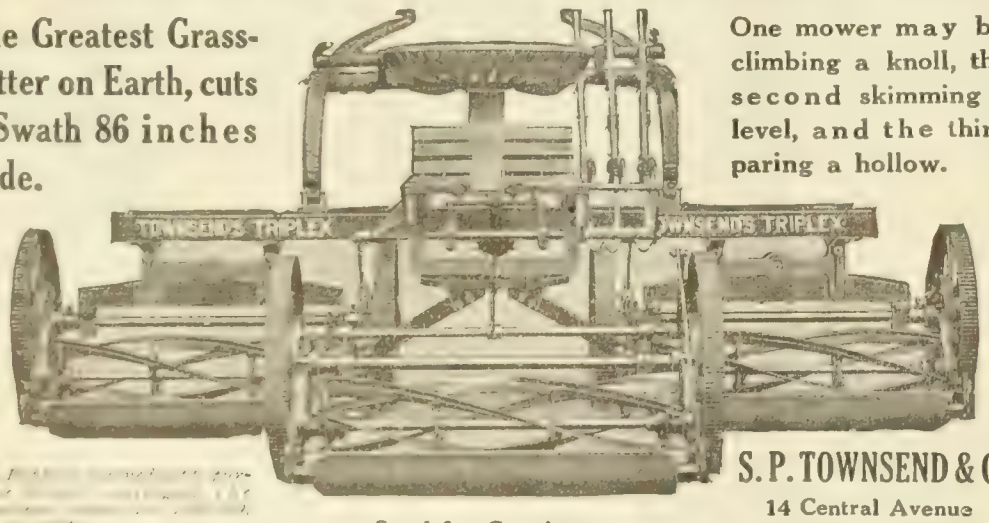
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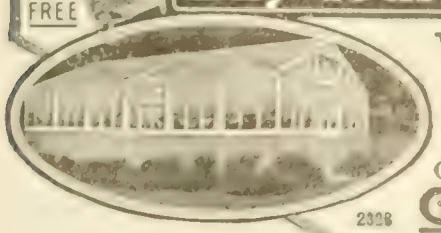
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since at present my domestic science friends themselves mostly keep colored cooks, and the prospect of a food laboratory is probably not more brilliant for other neighborhoods than for mine, shall we not see what we can do with conditions as they exist?

If we can only begin to believe that a woman is not *neglecting something* when she has at once a home and a profession, we shall have taken a great step. Let us admit that it is not in the homes of educated women that we find disgusting kitchens and untidy bedrooms, or even the traditional "neglected child." But intelligent women are recognizing that their kitchens and their babies may be provided for without their own eternal presence. Unintellectual women have long recognized that kitchens and babies may be a delegated care. The funny thing is that such delegation only raises a public howl when the delegator wishes to devote the time thus secured to a "career." If she only takes it for shopping or the movies, or "to rest," nobody writes a book about it, no matter how ignorant or dirty a *delegatee* she may hire.

On the other hand, if some pious imbecile omits to upbraid professional women for "neglecting the home," some gentleman devoted to "high professional standards" will make good the omission by declaring that, because of a divided interest, they are failing to give their best in research, *et cetera*, to their professional labors. They should not, if our domestic methods were better, and the most of them do not as it is have interests more "divided" than the professional man who has a home. Even he must permit considerations of keeping the lawn mowed or the furnace fed to intrude upon those of his latest surgical case or college presidential responsibilities. And the unmarried woman worker *who boards* is just as likely to be going in for distractions as for "research," if she has more taste that way. But nobody asks how *she* spends her time.

There still live some, too, who cling to the ancient prettiness of "meeting the husband at the door with a smile," as well as to the support to the married male mind of the thought of a little wife at home in the hours of his absence. Anyway, in these days it must be largely necessary for him to adjust the thought to some other man's home, where the little wife is drinking tea or playing bridge more likely than not, and whence she may get home so late that it is the husband who meets her at the door with a smile (we hope). But we are to understand that he would have a well-founded grievance if she should be made late to dinner by a pneumonia patient or a faculty meeting.

I believe that one of the really great issues of the century, in its way as vital to the world's economic relations as any of the outwardly more compelling ones which the last tragic three years have raised, is the effort of woman to adjust herself to a life that shall at once give free scope to the intellectual power of which she grows ever more conscious, and yet have unimpaired all that is *essential* in the domestic relation. I cannot be silent in contemplation of the infinite pity that so much feminine talent and trained intellectual power should be simply losing itself in the aimless ocean of domestic duties as now understood. It is not a little thing, altho it involves consideration of many little things, homely and apparently trivial, for educated women to find a way out for themselves.

My way, I grant you, does not provide for large families. But then, neither do apartment houses—nor decency.

The Food Fight

IF food saving does nothing else than call the attention of the American people to the wealth of vegetables available for their diet, it will have been well worth while.

Probably no other country in the world has such a range of vegetables and fruits, for our climate makes it possible to grow everything from the cool weather staples, such as cabbage, cauliflower, and garden peas, to the rarer tropical delicacies.

Besides having most of the staple fresh vegetables available all year round, thru the development of winter trucking in California and the South, we possess dainties of our own unknown elsewhere, such as sweet corn, and have widened our range of delicacies, like melons, by importation of varieties, cross breeding, adaptation to favorable localities, and development of long-distance shipping facilities to put them into every consuming market.

The average American has to go abroad and live a few weeks on the comparatively narrow range of vegetables in a country like England to appreciate fully the advantages he may enjoy at home. For English vegetables comprize only about half a dozen, such as green peas, beans, and vegetable marrow in summer, and leeks and cabbages in winter.

But there is a world of room in this country for improvement in both the growing and cooking of vegetables. Coarse and tasteless varieties are too often raised for marketing, and arrive in unpalatable condition because of careless shipping methods, and vegetables are too often served stingily or with careless cooking, especially in our hotels and restaurants, where the whole scheme of the bill of fare centers on meat dishes, and vegetables are neglected.

The attention of the hotel and restaurant men, as well as the housewife, is invited to the following pithy suggestions from *Through the Meshes*, a little monthly periodical published by a Cleveland business house:

"The ability of a cook has too long been judged on the basis of meats and pastries.

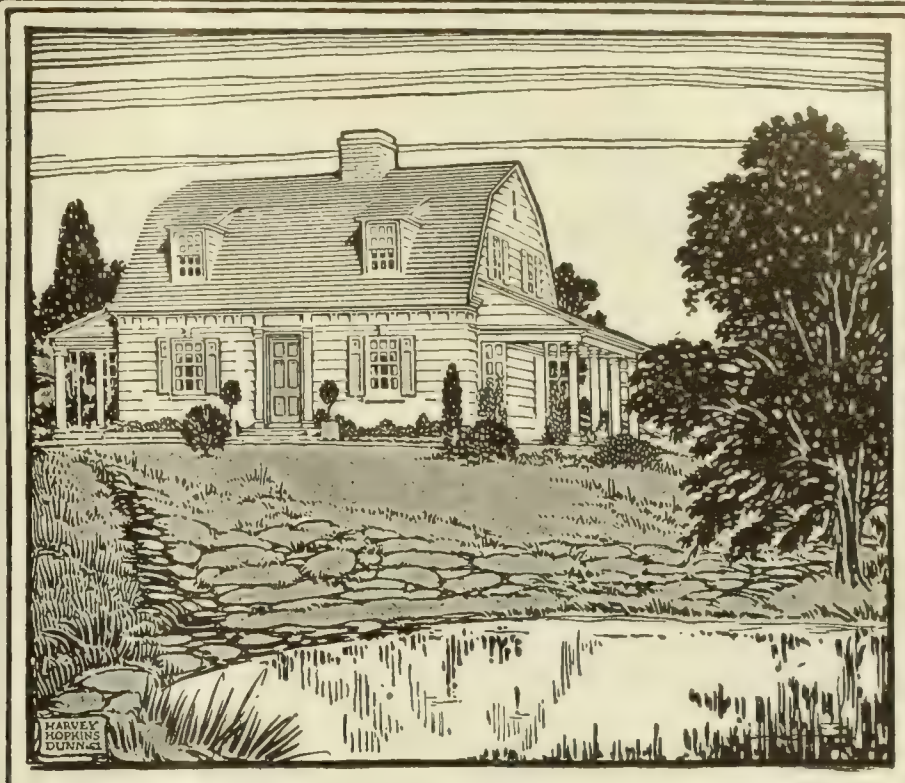
"But the real test of a chef is mashed potatoes. Order mashed potatoes in the average hotel and you will get something sloshy like soaked bread. In the best hotels and restaurants the vegetables are uniformly well cooked, but in the great majority of the medium-grade restaurants, and even the average restaurants in smaller towns, the chefs do not seem to take vegetables seriously.

"Ask for a steak and you will get a palatable dish; ask for spinach and you will probably get something that looks like soup and tastes like wet hay.

"For instance, in a New York eating house I saw these signs prominently displayed on the walls:

" 'Squash, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, potatoes, Brussel sprouts, spinach, yellow turnips. We steam to retain all their mineral food ingredients—natural delicious flavor. Carrots, parsnips, lima beans, green peas, white turnips, string beans are cooked in just enough water for serving—and preserve all their food properties.'

"This appeared to be an indication that vegetables are beginning to get the attention they deserve. In these days when the Government is calling upon us to eat lightly of meat and grain, it would be a good thing if we became better acquainted with vegetables. Eat one meal a day of vegetables, exclusively. The habit will be good for your health and good for your country."
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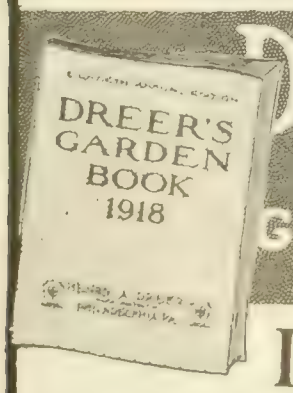
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BEFORE YOU BEGIN TO BUILD

(*Continued from page 419*)

ing loan from one of these companies it is desirable to look over the past record and present management of the company.

The system is on the whole the cheapest, the safest and the best for the man with small capital, but because it is not so comprehensible as simply borrowing the money and paying interest on it; also because of the uncertainty of securing a loan at precisely the desired time, and because he is forced to pay up his loan, it is not so commonly resorted to in most communities as the former two systems.

After the lot has been bought, and the financing of the house arranged for, the next question is the architect, and in spite of the fact that everybody ought to know what the duties of an architect are, there are many persons who do not completely understand them, and I intend to state them here as briefly as possible.

In the first place an architect makes preliminary drawings, which are intended to show the general layout of the rooms, disposition of closets, and treatment of the exterior; these preliminary drawings being made in general conformity with the client's ideas. As a rule they represent some kind of a mean between what the client wants, and what he can afford, being rarely both and generally neither. An architect can not guarantee the cost of a house. In the first place he has not much of an idea (until the sketches are approved) just what sort of a house the client wants, and in the second place his primary duty is the making of a plan which will secure the accommodation desired at the least possible cost consistent with good construction and a decent treatment of the exterior, rather than to begin the other way around, and design a house which will not cost more than a given sum, regardless of the client's desires as to size, number of rooms and materials.

After he prepares his working drawings and specifications he usually sends out copies of the working drawings and specifications to several builders for estimate, and part of the architect's duty is to see that these plans do not go to irresponsible or incompetent builders. The lowest bid should be accepted, and the owner enters into a contract with the builder to construct the house in accordance with the drawings and specifications of the architect, and with such further explanatory drawings and instructions as the architect may make from time to time. It is the architect's duty to superintend the house, to see that the materials used are those which are specified, and that they are assembled as shown on the drawings. For this work the architect receives a percentage on the total cost of the house, which varies in different localities from 6 to 10 per cent. This fee is payable as a rule in three instalments, one-fifth of the estimated whole commission when the sketches are accepted by the owner, two-fifths additional when the working drawings and specifications are completed, and the balance when the house is done, altho when the house is a large one and the amount involved is considerable, it is customary to split up this last fee into monthly payments in proportion to the amount of work done.

The client should remember two things in dealing with an architect: First, that he is not a contractor; and second, that he assumes during the construction of the house a quasi-judicial position—the contract between the owner and builder usually provides that the architect's judgment as to the quality of materials, their con-

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formance to the specification, etc., shall be final and binding upon both parties—and he is therefore under an obligation to treat both his client and the builder with absolute fairness. Care should always be exercized to see that the architect is competent and the client should exercize as much care in his selection as in the choice of a lawyer or doctor.

The payments to the builder are generally made in one of two ways: either monthly, when a proportion of the cost of the work done in the preceding month is paid to the builder (usually about 85 per cent); or by what are called progress payments, that is, a certain proportion of the total sum is paid as the work reaches particular points. In these progress payments the first payment is generally due when the cellar is built, and the first tier of beams is on; the second when the framing is up, and the roof shingled, and so on; but of the two methods the first is distinctly the best, since it offers no temptation to the builder to hurry certain parts of the work named in his contract, so that he may secure his payment, omitting to do certain other parts which should properly have been completed first. Provision should be made in advance for prompt payment of the amounts when due; since failure to make the payments at the times stated in the contract may release the builder from contractual obligations on his part, so that the owner will be unable to insist on the proper performance of the work.

People who build houses will relate to you varied tales of their experiences. Some take the work hard; they have had a dreadful time with the architect; the builder was slow and unreliable, and in general they move into their houses with sighs of relief, feeling that the work would never have been finished if they had not been constantly on the job. To others the actual construction of the house is a rather tiresome business, neither interesting nor annoying, but something which is to be got over and forgotten as soon as possible. A third class, and those for whom architects and builders alike take most pleasure in working, select competent architects and builders to begin with, take constant interest in the progress made, freely express their opinions as to points of taste, and leave technical details to the men best fitted to handle them. To such the act of building is the inspiring business it should be; all construction work is an accomplishment, and should be something to rejoice in; something which is done for the good of the community, as well as for the good of the individual, and every one concerned in construction work should enter into it feeling that he is erecting something worthy, substantial, enduring and beautiful. It has been said that every good bargain must benefit both the men making it, and nowhere is this more true than in building a house. When I hear of a builder who has lost money on a job, I am sure that the house is not as good as it should be; that the architect and the owner have lost something which should have been theirs; perhaps something intangible, but not less vital, because it cannot be measured or valued in common terms.

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"Well!" "Gh" stands for "p," as in "hiccough"; "ough" stands for "o" as in "dough"; "phth" stands for "t" as in "phthisis"; "eigh" stands for "a" as in "neigh"; "tte" stands for "t" as in "gusitte," and "eau" stands for "o" as in "beau." Put them together and you have P-O-T-A-T-O, potato. Easy, isn't it?



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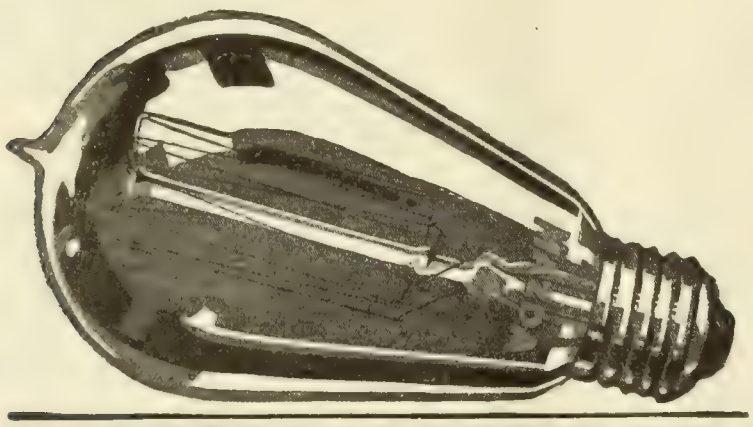
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A LITERARY WAR MAP OF VENETIA

(*Continued from page 411*)

Attila ordered an artificial hill erected that he might overlook Aquileia, his victim. So the Huns filled their helmets and shields with earth and carried stones upon their backs and in three days the hill was ready for the fortress. If you do not believe this, there is the hill, the same on which the city of Udine now stands. Udine, you remember, was recently taken by the Hungarian and Austrian troops and so Prince Udine, who headed the Italian mission to America, lost his titular town. I wonder if the Austrians in bombarding Udine demolished the statue of Peace erected here in honor of the Treaty of Campo Formio in which Napoleon ceded Venice to Austria.

Judging by the hight of the hill of Udine the army of Attila must have been a big one, but the walls of Aquileia resisted his artillery and the defenders rained darts, stones and fire upon his engineers. After three months of vain efforts provisions ran short and the Huns became discontented. Atilla finally conceded to their desires and issued orders to strike tents next morning. But in the evening as he rode around the walls to take a farewell look at the only fortress that he could not conquer, he noticed a stork in one of the towers preparing to fly from her nest with her young. This he took as an indication that the tower was weakening, so next morning instead of a retreat he ordered an attack on this point. But the Huns hesitated, for the walls looked as strong as ever and on the ramparts stood soldiers with helmet and shield. Now this was *camouflage*, for Menappus, King of Aquileia, being short of soldiers, had set up wooden images on the battlements. One of the Hunnish chiefs discovered this by loosing his hawk at the wall. The bird flew up and lit upon the helmet of one of the soldiers—and was not shaken off. Seeing this the Huns attacked and entered, putting the population to the sword and demolishing the city so completely that the antiquarian can find little on the site to reward his search.

The inhabitants, the Veneti, driven from their homes by the Scourge of God, fled to the sea and took refuge on the islands and the sandbars of the Adriatic shore, where the barbarians, being horsemen and not boatmen, could not follow them. The people of Altinum at the mouth of the Piave River (where the Austrians are now trying to cross) were driven to despair when the Lombards overran the country. For three days they fasted and prayed for guidance. On the evening of the third day Paul, their bishop, climbed the campanile. He looked toward the land, there were the Longbeards waiting like wolves for their prey. He looked toward the sea and beheld a glittering pathway marked by the starlight on the lagoon to the *lido* or sandbar that shut out the sea. So Bishop Paul and his flock took boats and, following the heavenly guidance, settled on the Grado.

Further down the coast there was another island, separated from the mainland by a strip of deep water (*rivus altus* or Rialto) and unoccupied save for the hut of one lone fisherman named Johannes Bonus, which I take it is Latin for Honest John. Honest or not, his title to his island home did not secure him against the crowd of refugees from Aquileia and Altinum who invaded it at noon on March 25, 421 A. D.

But these were enterprizing folk and did not long remain dependent upon his hospitality or his craft. They made a boat, La Nave of D'Annunzio, and next a bigger

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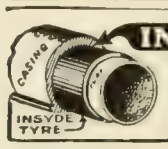
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one and then a bigger still. From fishing they took to trading and made money. As the City on the Seven Hills declined the City on the Twelve Islands rose and while the rest of western Europe fell under the sway of the Teuton Venice remained free. But Venice is another story which I hope I shall have no occasion to tell.

Let us now turn to the other quarter from which danger threatens Italy, the Trentino. This mountain bastion juts down into the Venetian plain to Lake Garda, of which Austria holds the upper half. At the foot of Lago di Garda are four fortified cities, Peschiera, Mantua, Verona and Legnago, forming the famous Quadrilateral by which Austria held her grip on Italy. Mantua was Virgil's birthplace, *Mantua me genuit*, and he works an allusion to it into the Aeneid:

. . . Great Mantua, rich in fame,
And rich in heroes, tho diversely bred.
. . . . . .
Mincius in front, veiled in his sedges grey,
Fair stream, whose birth from sire Benacus flows
Shines on the poop, and seaward points the way.

Benacus was the Latin name for Lake Garda from which the Mincius (now Mincio) River flows seaward. The lake had and has a bad reputation for squalls. *Fluctibus et frenitu assurgens Benace marino*, as Virgil puts it, or in Addison's superfluent verse:

Here, vexed by winter storms Benacus raves,
Confused with working sands and rolling waves;
Rough and tumultuous like a sea it lies,
So loud the tempest roars, so high the billows rise.

It will be noticed from the map that Lake Garda is split at the bottom by what the Latins and French call an almost island (*paene-insular*, or *presqu'ile*). Catullus, who was born at Verona, had his villa here at Sirmio and gave to the locality praise for which the proprietors of the lake resorts ever since had reason to be grateful. The translation I quote is, as the reader might guess, by Tom Moore:

Sweet Sirmio! thou, the very eye
Of all peninsulas and isles
That in our lakes of silver lie
Or sleep, enwreathed by Neptune's smiles.
And thou, fair lake, whose water quaffs
The light of heaven like Lydia's sea,
Rejoice, rejoice,—let all that laughs
Abroad, at home, laugh out for me.

Tennyson makes a graceful use of this in his "Frater Ave Atque Vale," ending:

Gazing at the Lydian laughter of the Garda Lake below,
Sweet Catullus's all-but-island, olive-silvery Sirmio!

But our best poet guide to this district is Dante, who lived in Trent for a while. Here is his description of Lake Garda, or Benaco, according to Longfellow:

Above in beauteous Italy lies a lake
At the Alps foot that shuts in Germany
Over Tyrol, and has the name Benaco.
By a thousand springs, I think, and more is bathed,
'Twixt Garda and Val Camonica, Pennino,
With water that grows stagnant in that lake.
Midway a place where the Trentine pastor,
And he of Brescia, and the Veronese
Might give his blessing if he passed that way,
Sitteth Peschiera, fortress fair and strong,
To front the Brescians and the Bergamasks.
Where round about the bank descendeth lowest
There of necessity must fall whatever
In bosom of Benaco cannot stay
And grows a river down thru verdant pastures.
Soon as the water doth begin to run,
No more Benaco is it called, but Mincio,
Far as Governo, where it falls into the Po.
Not far it runs before it finds a plain
In which it spreads itself and makes it marshy,
And oft 'tis wont in summer to be sickly.

Translated into geographical language this means that the dioceses of the bishops of Verona, Trent and Brescia met at Garda. Brescia lies west of the lake, and as you have seen in your morning paper the Austrians are trying to reach it by a drive down the Camonica valley from the Apennines (Pennino).

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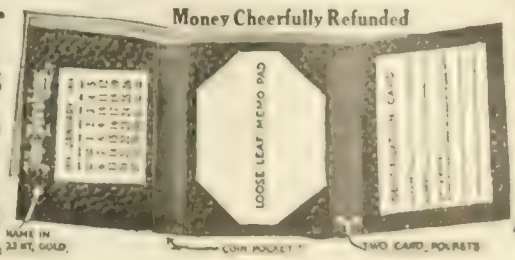
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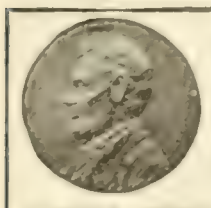
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on the Piave River, they will fall back upon the Adige, which flows past Trent and Verona to the sea below Venice. The canyon thru which it emerges from the Trentino served Dante for a model of the scenery of Hell. The Austro-German armies have during the past month crost the Tagliamento River on the east and the Adige River on the west and are now trying to cross the Piave and Brenta Rivers. The Dante reader needs no war-map to this battlefield. The poet frequently alludes to it, not in complimentary terms:

The crowd that are now girt
By Adege and Tagliamento, still
Impenitently scourged.
. . . In that part
Of the depraved Italian land which lies
Between Rialto and the fountain springs
Of Brenta and Piava, . . .
The web is now a-warping. Feltro, too,
Shall sorrow for its godless shepherd's fault.

But from near Feltro (which the Austrians took the other day) is to come the future deliverer of Italy. "He shall not feed on lands or goods, but wisdom and love and valor, and his birthplace shall be between Feltro and Feltro." One Feltro is easy to find on the map, but where the other is has been a puzzle to commentators.

Dante, altho his name has become the slogan of Italian nationalism and expansionism, was what we should call a pro-German. His name, Alighieri, indicates his Teuton blood. In that incessant quarrel between the Guelfs and Ghibellines that reduced Italy to a state of anarchy like Russia of today he espoused the latter party. That is, he championed the Holy Roman Empire against the Holy Roman Church. He called upon the emperor to conquer Italy and cursed him when he would not:

Ah! servile Italy, grief's hostelry!
A ship without a pilot in great tempest!
Ah! people thou that oughtest to be devout
And to let Cæsar sit upon the saddle. . . .
O German Albert! who abandonest
Her that hath grown recalcitrant and savage.

The prophecy of the future deliverer of Italy was spoken by Cunizza da Romano, whom, very unexpectedly considering her past, we meet in Paradise. One of her lovers, Sordello, we are familiar with, by name at least. Browning, with a poet's license, calls her Palma instead of Cunizza. The plot relates to this region, but I cannot recommend it as a guide to beginners. Only those who have taken the thirty-third degree in the Browning Club understand what "Sordello" means, and they, of course, cannot tell. One baffled neophyte confest that of the 134 pages he only understood two lines, and they were both lies. These were the first line:

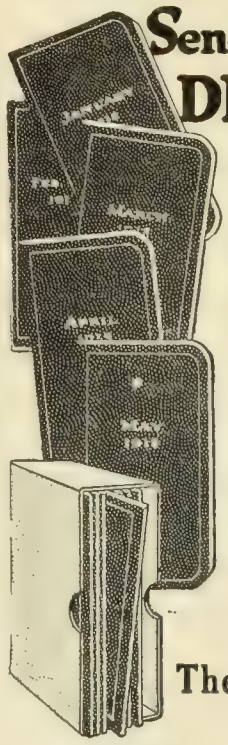
Who will may hear Sordello's story told,

and the last line:

Who would has heard Sordello's story told.

But those who are discouraged by "Sordello" will enjoy "Pippa Passes," and this is more to the point since one act deals with a conspiracy to free Italy from the Austrians. Asolo, where Pippa worked in the silk mills with only one holiday a year but that well spent, lies on the plateau between the Brenta and the Piave, down which the Austrians are now striving to force their way.

"Delicious Asolo," Browning says, was "my first love among Italian cities"—it was also his last. For many years after he had first visited it in 1838 he dreamed about going there again; always the same dream, that he was traveling with a friend and caught sight of Asolo sparkling in the sunshine on the hillside. He tried to get to it, but could never reach it. Something seemed to be in the way and the struggle waked him. Finally he did get to Asolo



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but only to die shortly after. His last book of verse, partly written there and named for it "Asolando" was published in London on the day he died in Venice, where he had gone for medical relief after catching his fatal cold in the Cet La Mura villa at Asolo. He had planned to build a campanile at Asolo to be called "Pippa's Tower" and high enough so Venice could be seen from its top. This would have formed a proper foil or antidote for the tower of San Zeno, near Asolo, the stronghold of "the thin, gray, wizened, dwarfish devil Eccelin," as Browning calls him whom Dante consigned to the seventh circle of the Inferno.

Mrs. Browning's ardent championship of Italian freedom was the inspiration or at least the instigation of much of her poetry. Her "First News from Villafranca" is particularly appropriate to quote now:

Peace, peace, peace, do you say?
What!—with the enemy's guns in our ears?
With the country's wrongs not rendered back?
What!—while Austria stands at bay
In Mantua and our Venice bears
The curst flag of the yellow and black?

Peace, peace, is still your word?
We say you lie then!—that is plain,
There *is* no peace and shall be none.
Our very Dead would cry "Absurd!"
And clamor that they died in vain
And whine to come back to the sun.

Hush! more reverence for the Dead!
They've done the most for Italy
Evermore since the earth was fair.
Now would that *we* had died instead,
Still dreaming peace meant liberty,
And did not, could not mean despair.

This battlefield is Ruskin-land as well as Browning-land. Tourists use Ruskin as a guide to towns, but they are strangely reluctant to follow him afield. But Ruskin took as much interest in geology as in architecture, and he was fonder of peasants than of popes and princes. The letters of Miss Francesca Alexander, daughter of a Boston painter, descriptive of the peasant life of the Garda, Asiago and Bassano region, "the strangest and most out-of-the-world corner of the Veneto," were published by Ruskin under the title of "Christ's Folk in the Apennines." One of her "Songs of Tuscany" is the "Ballad of Santa Zita," the canonized hired-girl from whom was named the Italian princess who is now Empress of Austria.

What Ruskin saw of Italy's past and future from the hights the Austrians hold he tells in one of his "Fors Clavigera" letters to workingmen:

This day last year, I was walking with a dear friend and resting long, laid on the dry leaves, in the sunset, under the vineyard trellises of the little range of hills which, five miles west of Verona, look down on the Lago di Garda at about the distance from its shore that Cana is from the Lake of Galilee:—(the Madonna had walked to the bridal some four miles and a half). It was a Sunday evening golden and calm; all the vine leaves quiet; and the soft clouds held at pause in the west, round the mountains that Virgil knew so well, blue above the level reeds of Mincio. But we had to get under the crest of the hill, and lie down under cover, as if avoiding an enemy's fire, to get out of hearing of the discordant practise in fanfaronade, of the military recruits of the village,—modern Italy, under the teaching of the Marsyas of Mincio, delighting herself on the Lord's day in that, doubtless, much civilized, but far from mellifluous manner: triumphing that her monasteries were now for the most part turned into barracks and her chapels into stables. . . . If ever peace and joy and sweet life on earth might be possible for men it is so here, and in such places,—few on the wide earth but many in the bosom of infinitely blest, infinitely desolate Italy. . . . A worthy and gentle race; but utterly poor, utterly untaught the things that in *this* world make for their peace. Taught anciently, other things, by the steel of Ezzelin; taught anew the same lesson by the victor of Arcola and the vanquished of Solferino,—and the supreme evil risen on the ruin of both.

There they sate—the true race of northern Italy, mere prey for the vulture—patient, silent, hopeless, careless. . . . And their blood has been poured out like water, age after age, and risen around the winepress, even to the horse-bridles.



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New Books for the Youngsters



AN artist happened to meet a teacher of his boyhood whom he had not seen for years. During their conversation she inquired with true pedagogic zeal. "Did any of the work in my grade make a lasting impression upon you?" He racked his brain, but high school, college and three years of study abroad had effaced all details of the eighth grade, and he was constrained to reply, "I can recall absolutely nothing except the stories you told us."

Yes, it is the stories that persist, and those that are told orally make an especially strong impression upon the hearer. No less an authority than Mr. Percival Chubb says, "If literature is to regain its sway over the heart and its ministry in life, there must be a greater return to the oral and auditory basis of appeal."

Therefore it is pleasant to find in this year's harvest of books a volume consisting of two distinct parts. One is a treatise on story-telling, the other a collection of stories "tried and true," suitable to tell to children. It must not be inferred that this is the first book of that type that has been written. Since Sara Cone Bryant published her pioneer work, *How to Tell Stories to Children*, at least a dozen books similar in scope have appeared.

Now, the important and joyous thing about this excellent new book, *Children's Stories and How to Tell Them*, by J. Berg Esenwein and Marietta Stockard, is that it indicates a reiterated faith on the part of the authors and publishers that story telling is an important factor in life.

Mothers seem to recognize this instinctively when they croon little stories to the babies. In the kindergarten story-telling has always held its place on the program. It has crept up thru the grades into the high school and university. There are professional story-tellers as there are professional lecturers or actors.

Nevertheless story-telling, like woman, has a very definite place in the home. What parent has not heard in pleading tones, "Tell me what you did when you were little"? Most families have some tales of heroism on the part of parent or grandparents which are worthy of handing down from generation to generation. Children, as well as their elders, have a personal interest and pride in such narratives that no "book story" can arouse. Moreover, these stories give them standards which they feel in honor bound to maintain.

One mother told her children long years ago of a fearsome journey that she made thru a dark forest in her childhood. Many a time have those children, grown to men and women, steadily faced some painful issue, sustained by the thought of their mother's courage.

Any one prizes a piece of old mahogany, a bit of silver or a jewel that has descended in the family, but far more precious are these family traditions—the things unseen which are eternal. Several of the new books this year are ideal stories or collections of stories of this sort.

Naturally no family can have enough of its own stories to supply all the demands, but happily children are easily satisfied and one can find fascinating tales elsewhere. Books can often be classified into stories that will tell and stories that won't tell. Fifty of the former class are included in the new book by Dr. Esenwein. The kind that won't tell are usually exprest in such exquisite language that any change in it is like mutilating a lovely statue. Such stories are best read aloud. The Broom Fairies, the Stories of Anatole France and the Little Angels belong here.

Reading aloud is an art we have almost lost sight of in the rush of the twentieth century. Yet it is a definite loss in family unity. It is the common pleasures which help link parents and children together, and reading aloud is one of the pleasures most easily attained.

When all the world is knitting, why should not reading aloud be carried on at the same time, at least within the home? Surely not for a lack of enticing books.

Last year a Christmas shopper observed in a large department store two women trying to select a present for the daughter of one of them. Article after article was proposal and rejected. Finally a book was suggested. "Oh, no!" exclaimed the mother, "she does not need a book; she has one already."

Now that so many books are loaned to school children, it is more than ever important that they should have as many as possible for their own permanent possession. This is especially true of books they will need to refer to at later periods of life—books on history and mythology may be particularly valuable.

At the season of giving, books are a wise choice. When toys are broken and useful presents worn out, the book remains, a lasting joy.

Fairies and Their Magic

The key to much of the finest literature is in possession of the child who is familiar with the old fairy tales. They are of the greatest value in forming a child's literary taste and in developing true imaginative qualities.

Stokes's *Wonder Book of Fairy Tales* is a comprehensive collection of most all of the stories that children love best, including popular old tales from Hans Andersen, "The Arabian Nights," Grim and Perrault, and two modern stories, "The Tale of Peter Rabbit" and "The Story of Little Black Sambo." Every story has a full-page drawing, most of them in colors, and, in addition, a descriptive headpiece and tailpiece done by Florence Choate and Elizabeth Curtis.



Ethel M. Gate has written some delightful new fairy stories in the book *The Broom Fairies*, suitable to be read to or by a youngster. The language is charming and simple.

Sarah Stokes Halkett (Aunt Sadie) who possesses a marvelous capacity for invention and delicate fancy, has written the stories of the flowers, such as Blue-bells and Indian-Pipes. The stories so rich in fancy and the distinctive illustrations by Katharine Pyle which grace the pages will charm the imaginative child.

Patten Beard has collected the best fairy tales in the English language, from Grimm, from "The Arabian Nights," "Tales of Perrault" and many others. The compiler has illustrated the book with pictures of toys. Mother Goose and toys is such a *happy* combination.

Gertrude Kay, the author of the *Book of Seven Wishes*, understands the dream and wish-life of the child. She has written these stories of the discontented wish, the rainy day wish, a little cripple's wish, a runaway wish, a selfish wish, a very happy wish and a wicked wish with keen insight into and sympathy with the child's point of view.

Let's Act It Out

More Fairy Tale Plays, by Marguerite Merington, is an arrangement for the stage of four old favorites such as Hansel and Gretel and Puss in Boots.

The White Christmas, by Walter Ben Hare, is a collection of Christmas plays suitable for almost any age. The first represents the Biblical Christmas. They are "merry plays" and the instructions for producing them are very complete.

The dramatic instinct found in nearly every child can find expression in Lindsey Barbee's *Let's Pretend*. There are such attractive titles as "The Ever-Ever Land" and "When the Toys Awake."

Animal Tales

Animal stories make a special appeal to small children so *Uncle Squeaky's Vacation*, by Nellie M. Leonard, will interest them by its account of the adventures of the Mouse family and its amusing illustrations.

There is much information about birds with four illustrations in color in Mary Graham Bonner's *Daddy's Bed Time Bird Stories*.

The Funnyfeathers, by Lansing Campbell, tells all about the adventures and mishaps of the comic folk in the Barnyard, The Dinky Ducklings, Panty Banty, Daffy Duck, Sly Old Crooky Crow and Pidgy the Poet cannot but please the child and increase his friendly interest in and comradeship with all such creatures.

Little Boy Bear, by Belle Maniates, is an imaginative account of a polar bear cub, his mother and a little boy.

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Giovanni, Stories of an Italian Boy, told by Anita B. Ferris, is a series of tales from the life of a little lad in Naples who emigrates to New York and becomes a true American. It is an illustrated book for little children.

The Little Angels, by Laura Spencer Porter, is original in conception and couched in exquisite English. Older people will enjoy the book as well as children.

Dr. Jefferson shows clearly in *The Land of Enough* how dreary Christmas would be if no one desired anything he did not already possess.

Most attractive with its clear print and colored illustrations is Stella Perry's *Angel of Christmas*. It has a message, too—let not the Christmas gift be purchased with tainted money.

Another Christmas book attractive to the eye is *While Shepherds Watch*. This is a vivid interpretation of the Christ story suitable for the older and more thoughtful children and for adults.

For the Little Ones

A most suggestive collection of family stories by Carolyn Sherwin Bailey, *Stories for Any Day*, will prove a bit of missionary work of other grown-ups will follow the author's example and hand down to the next generation family stories and traditions.

Similar in plan is *When Daddy Was a Boy*, by Thomas Wood Parry. The fact that Daddy lived in a Kentucky home adds a delicious flavor. The book is well illustrated.

The child that most dreads the morning task of dressing will look forward to it with joy if the time is beguiled by the stories designed to accompany washing the face, combing the hair and like duties. Ruth O. Dyer has collected these in *The Daytime Story Book*. There are numerous illustrations.

Florence Peltier's fanciful tale, *Through the Rainbow*, takes a little girl on a fascinating journey thru the colors of the spectrum. The illustrations in black and white and in color are profuse and very attractive.

All Around the Sundial is a compilation of lovely verses of genuine appeal to the child's heart and mind. Rachael R. Elmer has done some jolly pictures which add greatly to the book.

In Picture Land is a book of children's favorite masterpieces with accompanying stories in verse suitable for memorizing.

Patten Beard's *The Good Crow's Shop* is a charming device for entertaining children by the use of wall paper samples.

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The Story of the Happifats, from whence they came, how they went grouch-hunting, what they did with the grouch when they caught him, is a cheery one. Kate Jordan, both author and illustrator, has produced a delightful book that will stimulate the child's imagination and make him try to emulate the Happifats.

Girls and Boys and *Our Children* are two books of attractive stories, poetic in their simplicity, by Anatole France. They

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Mother West Wind "When" Stories, by Thornton W. Burgess, is in the style of his earlier books of entertaining morals. There are many illustrations.

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Camp Jolly, by Francis Little, depicts the wild experiences of three boys in the Colorado Canyon. One of them is kidnapped but pluckily escapes. It is illustrated.

Winning His Army Blue, by Norman Brainerd, is filled from cover to cover by thrilling events of military school life. It has eight illustrations.

Homer Green has shown in *The Flag* how a lad in a moment of anger desecrated the flag but after years of suffering redeemed himself on a battlefield of the Great War. There are several illustrations.

Another vivid story of war intrigue frustrated by a lad is *The Island of Appledore*, by Adair Aldon.

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The Top of the Continent, by Robert Sterling Yard, with its descriptions of the national parks, makes one realize our country's resources. The illustrations are profuse and excellent.

World Stories

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The Boy Who Went to the East is a book of folk tales of the Iroquois and Algonquin Indians. They are entertainingly written and tell of the customs, primitive life and thought of the earliest Americans.

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Sylvanus Stall's *With the Children on Sundays* appears in a new edition. The aim is exprest to make Sunday the happiest and most impressive day of the week. Moral lessons are told in terms of every day life and well illustrated.

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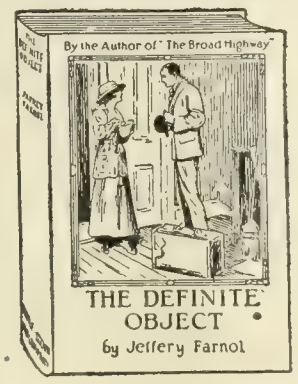
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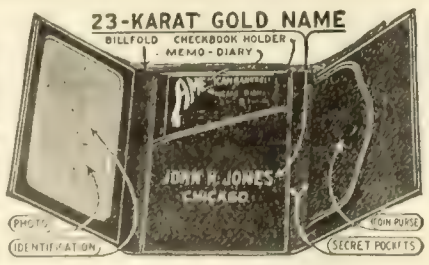
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Artillery Turned on a Canary Bird

HOW one little canary bird caused consternation among an entire division of British troops and brought down upon its own head a hurricane of rifle fire and finally point-blank shell fire is told by Dr. Robert Davis, recently arrived in the United States to lecture at the officers' training camps on the activities of the Red Cross in Europe.

For more than a month on a northern sector of the line the British had been secretly mining beneath the German trenches. The work was almost complete. During the operations several canary birds were, as usual, kept in the excavations to warn the workers of the presence of firedamp, which is fatal to the birds. One little songster, however, escaped from its job, flew into the middle of No-Man's-Land, and, alighting on a bush, began to sing.

Consternation reigned in the British lines. If the bird should be discovered by the Germans the work of weeks would go for naught, as the enemy could easily interpret the meaning of its presence and prepare to combat the sapping operations. The infantry was immediately ordered to open fire on the canary to destroy it. But it seemed to bear a charmed life. Even the sharpshooters failed to bring it down as it hopped from twig to twig. Finally the artillery had to be called on. A trench gun with a well-timed shell blew the bird and the bush and the song into nothingness.—*Red Cross Bulletin.*

Words of the Week

In this issue we are beginning an experiment and it rests with our readers to make it a success. We are trying to explain as briefly and clearly as possible the meaning of the unfamiliar names, words and phrases which creep into the news from time to time to perplex the American public. Should you come across any puzzling phrase or obscure reference in reading "The Story of the Week," or any other department of The Independent, you will do us a service by calling our attention to the matter and asking the "Words of the Week" editor to explain things in his column. Perhaps he won't be able to satisfy your curiosity, as even editors are not omniscient, but you will usually find it worth while to take a chance.

BOLSHEVIKI (Bol'shev'i'ki')—The Russian revolutionary party which favors control of the Government by representatives of the working class only and desires an immediate peace with Germany on the basis of "no annexations and no indemnities."

MAXIMALISTS—An English word used to translate the Russian term "Bolsheviki."

SOVIET (Sov'yet')—An organization representing the workingmen and soldiers of Russia. The Bolsheviki include the most radical wing of the Soviet but other and more moderate parties are also represented.

DUMA (Du'ma)—The supreme legislative body of Russia, called into existence by Emperor Nicholas II as a result of the revolutionary disorders which followed the Russo-Japanese War. The Emperor denied the Duma any real control over the Government; but it was allowed considerable freedom to criticize abuses, and its leaders played an important part in the revolution and the establishment of the republic.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS—A conference of the various radical parties in Russia called by Premier Kerensky for the purpose of organizing support for the Government and the war. It had no power to legislate.

PROVISIONAL PARLIAMENT—The present legislative body of Russia representing all parties.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY—The legislative body which will shape the new Russian constitution and at the same time carry on the Government. It has not yet been chosen.

CAMOUFLAGE—A French word for the art of disguising. It is used especially for the common military practise of hiding artillery, camps, airplanes and supply stations from the enemy by streaking the objects to be hidden with such combinations of colors that they "melt into the background." The dust colored or "khaki" uniform of the modern soldier is an example of camouflage.

CADETS—A Russian nickname for the Constitutional Democrats.

UKRAINIANS—A people of southwestern Russia and eastern Galicia; also called Ruthenians and Little Russians. They speak a language closely allied to Russian but sufficiently distinct for them to be recognized as a separate nationality.

COSSACKS—Russian cavalry regiments who hold lands from the Russian Government in return for military service. Most of the Cossacks are from southern Russia.

TRENTINO—Tirol (or "the Tyrol") is the very mountainous region in the extreme western part of Austria; the Trentino is the southern part of this region. The northern section of Tirol is almost purely German in nationality, but the Trentino is inhabitated by Italians and it has therefore long been an Italian ambition to conquer it from Austria.



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Independent Opinions

We are glad to say that The Independent circulates among people of the widest variety of opinion, but we did not know that an adherent of "the right divine of kings to govern wrong" still lived in America until we received the following letter remonstrating on Biblical grounds against our remark that "If the world is to be made safe for democracy, it must be made unsafe for autocracy":

"The throne of kings is established by righteousness."—Proverbs, xvi:12.

"Whoso provoketh a king to anger sinneth against his own soul."—Proverbs, xx:2.

"God made a king over the people because he loved them."—II Chronicles, ii:11.

"God anointed David king."—I Chronicles, xi:3, 4.

"God gave them Saul to be their king."—Acts 13:21.

"The Lord magnified Solomon."—I Chronicles, xxix:25.

"Curse not the king, no, not in thought."—Ecclesiastics, x:20.

"God made kings."—Acts, xiii:21, 22.

"God made thee king."—II Chronicles, ix:8.

"God liked me to make me king over Israel."—I Chronicles, xxviii:4.

"One king shall be king to them all."—Ezekiel, xxxvii:22.

"God save the king."—I Samuel, x:24.

"Honor the king."—Peter, ii:17.

"The Father is greater than the Son."—St. John, xiv:28.

Upon what grounds of this inconsistent Christianity is this queer thing of "democracy" founded? Either the Bible is true or it is NOT.

But the republican as well as the monarchist can quote Scripture to his purpose. Let us cite:

"Put not your trust in princes."—Psalms cxlvi:3.

"We have added unto all our sins this evil, to ask us a king."—I Samuel xii:19.

"When Jesus therefore perceived that they would come and take Him by force, to make him a king, he departed again into a mountain himself alone."—John vi:15.

"He hath put down the mighty from their seats, and exalted them of low degree."—Luke i:52.

"As a roaring lion, and a raging bear; so is a wicked ruler over the poor people."—Proverbs xxviii:15.

"Have any of the rulers or of the Pharisees believed on Him?"—John vii:48.

"To bind their kings with chains, and their nobles with fetters of iron; to execute upon them the judgment written; this honor have all his saints."—Psalms cxlix:8-9.

It would have been impossible to have let so conspicuous an event as the 400th anniversary of the Reformation pass without notice in The Independent and it would have been hard to find a man better qualified to say why that event was being celebrated than the pastor of a Lutheran Church of the metropolis. But there are two sides to the Reformation and many sides to Luther, so while we have no intention of starting again this four century old controversy we are glad to give such space as we can to this reply by the Rev. Frederick F. Connor, of St. Viator College:

Dr. Remensnyder's article, "When Modern History Began," which appeared in the issue of The Independent, September 22, gives such a false impression of Luther and distorts Catholic doctrine so much it



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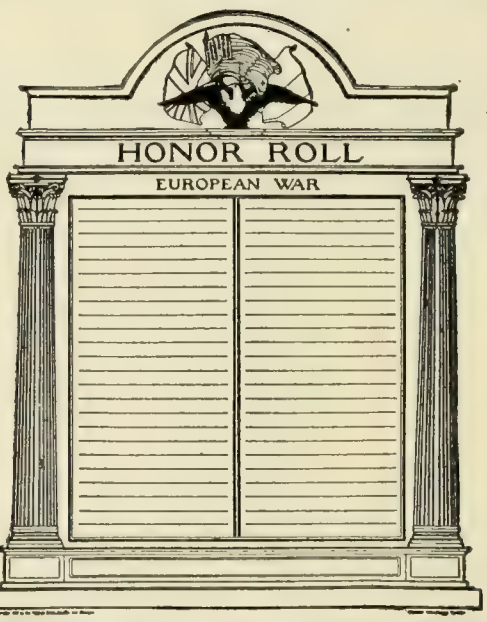
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should not be allowed to go unchallenged especially as it appears in a journal which enters a large number of schools. In the space of 600 words it will, of course, be impossible to answer it fully, but a few of the more glaring errors can be indicated.

In the first place it is difficult to understand how the observation of the Lutheran quadri-centennial is "not done in any spirit of hostility to the Roman Catholic Church," when it is remembered that Luther's rebellion against her authority was the most hostile act against her ever undertaken, and that Luther's followers have ever since been known as Protestants, because they protest against the Catholic Church. If this be not hostility then what does hostility mean? Dr. Remensnyder continues the observation of the quadri-centennial "is done out of fealty to the word of God, and with the conviction that the principles enunciated by the reformers are essential to a true church and to a scriptural Christianity." The implication of such a statement as this is that the Catholic Church is not the true church and not in accord with scriptural Christianity, which, to say the very least, is controvertible, and far from a demonstrated fact. The Catholic can equally well assert that the principles of the reformers are subversive of a true church and of scriptural Christianity, and can adduce good reasons in support of his contention.

Dr. Remensnyder is not quite fair in his treatment of what he calls "the trade in papal indulgences." He fails to state that Tetzel did not preach orthodox Catholic doctrine on this subject. (Vide Grisar, "Life of Luther," or any other reliable historian.) An indulgence is not a forgiveness of sin, but merely a remission in whole or in part of the temporal punishment due to sin, and the Catholic Church has at all times condemned the sale of indulgences as Simony of the grossest kind. A careful distinction must always be made between abuses and the official teaching of the church. The statement that "Luther had grasped the central idea of the Gospel; that remission of sins was to be obtained alone by heart repentance and by faith in the sacrifice of Christ, instead of being procurable by external, formal acts, penances, Ave Marias, etc., and still less to be purchasable with money," implies that the Catholic Church has taught that remission of sins is to be obtained in these ways. The Catholic Church has always emphasized the necessity of repentance and contrition and no Catholic theologian ever taught that forgiveness of sin could be obtained by any of these means alone. Forgiveness of sin can never be purchased by money.

Dr. Remensnyder, in speaking of the divine authority and supremacy of the scriptures, uses language which is hardly justifiable. He says, "This was the colossal weapon with which he was to break in pieces that false assumption which had built up a system that enslaved the minds and consciences of men in a tyranny which brooded as a nightmare over human progress and happiness." The proper object of the intellect is truth, and let us suppose, which is not beyond the bounds of possibility, that the Catholic concept of the church is correct.

If papal authority be divinely established this deference to it cannot be slavish; and to say that "the Pope was really invested with no extra Scriptural authority" opens up an entire field of theological controversy too extensive to enter upon here. These are merely examples of wrong impressions conveyed by the entire article.

In conclusion it may be said that modern historical study has demonstrated beyond any manner of a doubt that Martin Luther can hardly be characterized as pious, or that he arrived at his conclusions "after long and prayerful consideration"; or that he was a wonderful champion of the home. How a man can receive commendation for the "daring originality of his ideas," and at the same time for "his conservatism" is difficult to understand.

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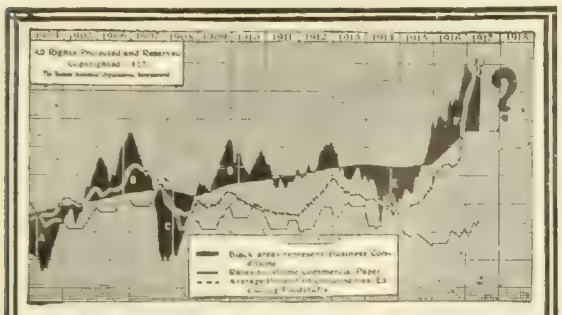
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BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

LIBERTY LOAN BONDS 3½S OR 4S

THE recent abrupt decline in the new issue of United States Government Liberty Bonds concerns no less than 9,000,000 individual subscribers, so it may be opportune to say something of the factors which govern the prices of the First 3½s and the Second 4s. The subscriptions received on the 4s amounted to $4,617,532,300, of which amount $3,808,766,150 were allotted, the law under which they were issued providing that one-half of the amount of subscriptions over $3,000,000,000 could be allotted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE DIFFERENCE

BOTH issues of bonds were offered at par and have been dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange since their issuance. While the 3½s sold at below par for a long time and the 4s held at par or slightly above, the 4s declined from 100.02, which is the high price since issuance, to a recent low of 97, while the 3½s advanced from a low of 98.44 to 99.80. These new figures were made on November 19th. Obviously there is an explanation for the opposite action, and the reason must be interesting to every one who holds any of these bonds.

It is generally known that with respect to both issues many banks and individuals subscribed to more bonds than they intended to carry in order to make the initial offering a success, but sold at the first opportunity because with money rates ruling above 4% it was not profitable to carry bonds which were yielding but 3½% or 4%.

Some reports had it that the recent selling of the 4% bonds was due to a temporary technical market condition, but it is my belief that the reason was decidedly more significant than that of mere liquidation.

There is no doubt that liquidation by people who bought more than they could carry helped to depress prices just as when a new loan will be offered, buying of these 4s on the part of banking institutions will help to make the next offering a success.

IDENTICAL VALUES

THE intrinsic value of the two issues of bonds as pure obligations of the richest country in the world is not to be doubted as *identical*.

The difference lies in the individual features possest, such as rate of interest, convertiblity and tax-exemption.

Since the 3½s were issued, many wealthy people as well as corporations and estates have purchased them because of their absolute exemption from taxation of any kind with the exception of estate or inheritance taxes.

It must be plain that if the income tax applicable to individuals having incomes of $2,000,000 or more amounts to something like 63%, it is wiser to hold 3½% tax-free Liberty Bonds than even bonds yielding 7%, altho this is based on taxation at that rate continuing during the life of the bond yielding 7%, altho this is based on taxation at that rate continuing during the life of the bond yielding 7%. However fallacious the latter assumption may seem, security values have not yet been adjusted in view of the various adverse factors such as liquidation and taxation, altho it must be said that good bonds of any sort bought at the current level will not prove disappointing to the *average* investor. The $2,000,000 class comprizes, of course, a small proportion of our investors, but is by no means enough to affect quotations.

The Second 4s are only exempt from the taxes previously mentioned to the extent of the income on $5000. The value of the tax exemption feature of the 3½s was not discounted for a long time, and I judge that it will not be fully appreciated for some time still.

If taxes continue at the present pace, the 3½s will not stop at par, while the 4s must adjust their market price accordingly.

If there were a continuously increasing demand for the 4s, the price could be held up, but in the face of an increasing demand for the 3½s on account of their tax-free feature, it seems likely that the 4s will sell below par while the 3½s will hold their own, unless economic conditions should have any material changes.

CONVERSION PRIVILEGES

THE official circular of the Treasury Department describing the first issue of 3½% bonds gave their conversion privilege substantially as follows: If, before the termination of the war between the United States and Germany, bonds are issued bearing over 3½% interest, holders of the First 3½s will be given an opportunity to convert them into the new issue on a par for par basis.

The new bonds so issued in exchange shall be identical with the new bonds offered for public subscription at the time except as to the terms of redemption and as to the maturity of principal or interest.

To take advantage of this conversion privilege the holder must exercize it within the period prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the maturity of the period in the present case being six months from November 1.

THE official circular of the Treasury Department describing the second issue of 4% bonds gave their conversion privilege substantially as follows: If, before the end of the war there are issued bonds having a maturity of over 5 years from issuance, bearing a higher rate than 4%, holders of the Second 4s will be permitted to convert their bonds at par into new bonds at the issue price, with an adjustment of interest.

The conversion privilege must be exercized within six months from the date of the new issue, under the regulations which have been issued by the Treasury Department.

The bonds issued in exchange are to be substantially the same as those

to be offered for public subscription, as to interest, convertibility, non-convertibility, exemption from taxation, if any, except that the bonds issued in conversion for the Second 4s shall have the same dates of maturity of principal and interest and be subject to the same redemption features as the bonds which have been converted.

If the conversion privilege is not exercized within the period prescribed, it shall be void.

Thus, a holder of the absolutely income tax-free First 3½s due 1947 can convert into a new 4% bond due 1947 tax-exempt only to the extent of $5000, which bond will be once more convertible into a new issue bearing a higher rate. Or, he can hold his 3½s indefinitely so that if in 1918, or later, the Government should issue successively bonds bearing 4¼%, 4½%, 4¾%, 5%, etc.—he could wait until the interest rate satisfied him before converting.

The holder of the Second 4s, however, must convert step by step and he takes the risk of losing any conversion privilege after he has once converted. For while the present 4s are convertible into the next issue, there is no warrant that the next issue will be convertible into a subsequent one.

The 3½s maintain their conversion privilege into *any* issue of bonds sold before the termination of the war and at the same time they maintain their tax-free provision until they are converted.

With these factors in mind, bondholders having small amounts should decide whether they would prefer to lose 50% in interest each year by holding their First 3½s with the hope of their enhancing in value above par within the year or with the hope of converting into, perhaps, 5% bonds before the war ends. Or, whether they would rather take 4% now and convert into new issues step by step as they are offered until the conversion privilege is withheld.

For the investor who is subject to the very large super-taxes, there is no question that the 3½% bonds are more attractive, and it begins to be evident that he has begun to realize it and is willing to pay more for the 3½s than he is for the 4s.

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THE NEW PLAYS

Polly With a Past. One of the season's most notable successes. Clean, wholesome comedy admirably acted. (Belasco Theater.)

Her Regiment. A war time musical comedy, not very good and not very bad. One or two of Victor Herbert's songs decidedly catchy. (Broadhurst Theater.)

HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. COMPOSITION.

Editorial Articles.

1. Select epigrammatic sentences from "Peace with Victory." Explain every sentence selected. What is the value of using such sentences?
2. In a single paragraph explain why "Peace with Victory" is an unusually good presentation of the best American spirit.
3. Read "How Shall I Spend My Vote?" Answer the question in an essay written in imitation of one of the *Sir Roger de Coverly Papers.* Use anecdote, characterization, direct quotation and conversation, and make a final application.
4. Explain in a single, convincing paragraph exactly what is meant by "nationalizing" our seaports.

Creative Chemistry. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. Tell, as if to your father or mother, what you have learned from this article concerning the manufacture of familiar things.
2. Write a paragraph in which you explain the following sentence: "If the Romans had had paper to print upon the world might have escaped the Dark Ages." Write a second paragraph in which you show how the reading of The Independent helps to make a student into a better citizen.
3. Point out evidences of pre-arranged plan in this article.
4. Point out examples of the following: metaphor, personification, climax, humor, use of commonplace words for the sake of clearness.

Wartime in the Valley. By Corra Harris.

1. Show in what ways the article has characteristics peculiar to the essay as a literary type.
2. Write a paragraph in which you show that the spirit of the article is intensely patriotic.
3. Write a similar essay-like article concerning the fighting men of your own community. Make your article equally patriotic.

The Sand Man. By Donald Wilhelm.

1. Show in what ways the author has employed the methods of the novel in order to present his subject matter. What advantages has he gained by this?
2. Write a similar article concerning some person, or subject, that you know intimately.
3. Condense into a single paragraph the principal facts presented in the article.
4. Who is Ernest Poole? What is "The Harbor"?
5. Imagine that you have visited Mr. Bush. Write a letter in which you tell of your visit, and characterize the man.

Forty Thousand Million a Year. By John Skelton Williams.

1. If you have read Burke's *Speech on Conciliation* write a composition in which you contrast the statistics given by Burke and the statistics given by Mr. Williams.
2. Write a humorous story in which you tell how the Count of Monte Cristo comes to the United States and tries to awe Mr. Williams. Write a proper introduction, use conversation, and make your story rise to a climax.

Make a Friend of Russia. By Isaac Don Levine.

1. Make a summary, or an outline of this article and write a paragraph of your own comments on the author's viewpoint and his arguments.
2. Compare the cartoons on page under the heading "Her Neighbors Discuss Revolutionary Russia" with Mr. Levine's article. Which of them could you use to illustrate the points he makes?

SECTION II. LITERATURE.

1. Do you consider "My Four Years in Germany" by James W. Gerard important from a literary standpoint, or not? Give your reasons.

SECTION III. WORD STUDY.

1. Give the meaning, and the derivation, of every one of the following words used in the editorial articles: Junkers, dynastic, aggression, régime, dictator, cultural, illiteracy, "philistine," dilemma, arbiter, proletariat.

SECTION IV. GRAMMAR.

1. Imagine that you have been asked to act as substitute teacher of your class for one day. Prepare a lesson in grammar based on this number of The Independent. If your teacher will permit it, take your place at the desk, and conduct the lesson.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. Nationalizing Our Railroads—"One Nation; One Railroad."

1. Write a brief summary of the history of American railroads, (a) from 1830 to 1870, (b) from 1870 to the passage of the Interstate Commerce Act, (c) since then.
2. What would be the present advantage of a nation-wide pooling of railroad interests?
3. "Talk of Federal ownership of railroads is becoming increasingly frequent." Why?

II. Woman's Suffrage in the United States—"How Shall I Spend My Vote?"

1. According to this editorial what are the three courses open to the women of New York? What settlement does the writer predict?
2. If you were a woman voter in New York what course would you take?
3. "In other states . . . this question has never arisen." Why not?
4. What do you think of the wisdom of establishing separate women's civic clubs?

III. Socialist Agitation in the United States—"The Elusive Middle Class."

1. Give a detailed description of the "social structure of England a century or so ago." Compare this with the social structure of France before the Revolution. With the present social structure of the United States.
2. "The colonies had the nucleus of an aristocratic social class." What happened to break down the social distinctions which existed in America in colonial times?
3. "With the Socialists the chief concern was to find not the upper but the lower limits of the middle class." Why did the Socialists make this search?
4. Why has the Socialist propaganda had greater success in Germany, France and Italy than in England and the United States?

IV. Present Day American Finance—"Forty Thousand Million a Year."

1. Compare the stated stock of money, the wealth, and the yearly income of the American people. How is it possible for the wealth of the people to be over forty times their annual income and nearly seven times as great as the volume of money in the country?
2. What functions do the banks play in distributing the wealth of the country?
3. Give a brief account of our National Bank system and of the Federal Reserve Bank.
4. What is meant by "the money market"? What part does this market play in our credit system?
5. Why is "our stock of gold the basis of our credit structure"?

V. The Basis for Permanent Peace—"Peace With Victory," "Make a Friend of Russia," "Lansdowne Asks for Peace," "Is Russia Friend or Foe?" "German Reichstag Meets."

1. Review the story of Germany's war with Denmark, with Austria, and with France. Show how these wars "undoubtedly converted the German people to Prussianism."
2. "He [Woodrow Wilson] presides over . . . the greatest peace society known to history," etc. Contrast the American political ideal described in this sentence with that of the Hohenzollerns. Which is more likely to bring permanent peace to the world? Why?
3. Compare Mr. Levine's interpretation of the present position of Russia with that exprest in the news item.
4. Do you find anything in common in the views of Lansdowne and von Hertling?

VI. Modern Industrial Problems—"Cellulose and What Is Made of It."

1. Investigate the paper industry and discuss the effect of the development of the cellulose process upon this industry.
2. Do the same for the textile industry, paying especial attention to the production of artificial silk.
3. Discuss the various uses of collodion in modern industry.
4. As a result of your investigations try to determine the relative importance of the nitrate industries, the coal tar industries, and the cellulose industries.

VII. International Trade—"The Sand Man," "Nationalizing Our Seaports."

1. "New York Harbor is not a local but a really national and international harbor." In what sense is New York Harbor a local harbor, a national harbor, an international harbor?
2. Compare the shipping of New York with that of London, Rotterdam and Hamburg before the beginning of the war. What changes has the war made?
3. What advantages has New York as an international harbor over any other port in the United States?

Your Real "Liberty Loaf"

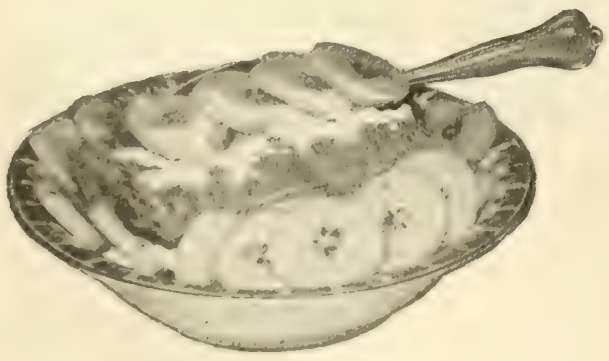
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HARPER'S WEEKLY

PEACE WITH VICTORY

FROM now on the Hohenzollerns will be continually attempting to create a sentiment in favor of an inconclusive peace. Realizing that they cannot win the war, they will endeavor to stop it before the wedge driven in by President Wilson separates them from the German people and while they are still masters of Austria, Bulgaria, Turkey and the lands they have overrun with their armies. But if the world is to be made safe for democracy it must first be made unsafe for autocracy. That is why there can be no peace until the Hohenzollerns, the Junkers and all their brood are dethroned, either by the German people or the Allied armies. For it must never for an instant be forgotten that the present German ruling class cunningly planned this war, suddenly began this war and is now ruthlessly waging this war, not for any such noble purpose as to extend liberty, to free bondaged peoples or to right injustice, but to enrich Germany, to glorify imperial prestige, and with blood and iron to dominate the world.

It must be confest that this policy of aggression has not proved fruitless to Germany in the past. The war with Denmark which gave her Schleswig-Holstein, the war with Austria which enabled her to achieve her hegemony, and the war with France which brought her Alsace-Lorraine and a huge indemnity have undoubtedly converted the German people to Prussianism. But in the end the nation that takes the sword must perish by the sword, for the world will never submit to the doctrine that might makes right. On the contrary, this war has demonstrated that right makes might. Witness the coalescing of the free peoples of the earth into a great alliance to overthrow German absolutism. To deny that German military autocracy is doomed is to assert that injustice does not sow the seeds of its own destruction and that the forces of morality will lie supine when a tyrant nation runs amuck. The issue, then, personified, is the autocrat William versus the democrat Wilson.

Woodrow Wilson occupies the most exalted political office on earth. He presides over a confederation of forty-eight sovereign states, the greatest peace society known to history and a living example to the nations of the earth of the way to achieve peace thru political organization. Peace is the outcome of justice, justice is the outcome of law, and law is the outcome of political organization.

The only way for a man to rise above the Presidency of the United States is to ascend into the international realm and there work for the political organization of the world, that law, justice and peace may prevail. This our President has done. At last he stands before mankind as the acknowledged leader and champion of liberty, democracy, and brotherhood. He is the first supreme head of a great power with the vision and courage to tell the nations that the single purpose of war is to substitute coöperation for competition in international affairs.

The issue he has made clear to all minkind. If, then, the autocracy that plunged the world into night is left in power, if the idea of a world reconstructed into a vast League to Enforce Peace is abandoned, if an inconclusive peace is made, then the heroes whose clay reddens Europe's soil will have died in vain and the whole world will have lapsed back into the old swelter of international anarchy, each nation armed to the teeth waiting only the breathing spell for the inevitable conflagration to burst out again.

If, on the other hand, we win this war, and establish at the peace conference the scaffolding of an international structure with legislative, executive and judicial functions, then hostile armaments will dwindle, commerce will be freed, democracy will be safe, international law will be enthroned, and mankind will have taken the first step toward that goal of all political evolution—the "world state" which the historian Freeman has said will be "the most finished and artificial production of political ingenuity."

The problem before Woodrow Wilson today is as great a problem as ever confronted mortal man. Yet it is no different in kind from that which confronted George Washington over one hundred years ago. When our forefathers proclaimed their independence, the last words of their immortal declaration read: "To this declaration we mutually pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." The men who signed that document took no counsel of cowardice, and the United States resulted.

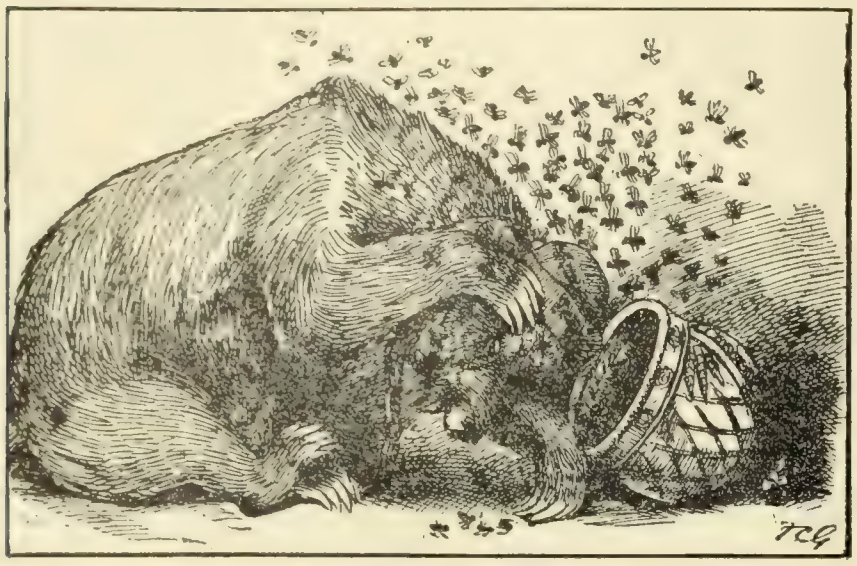
If now, we take no counsel of cowardice but in conjunction with our brave and stedfast allies mutually pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor to Woodrow Wilson's great declaration of Interdependence, the "United Nations" will result.

AMERICA'S DEAF AND DUMB

AMERICA, they say, has now been admitted to the congress of nations and will henceforth have a voice in all international affairs. But how can America speak if she does not know the language? And what will her advice be worth if she cannot understand what foreigners are talking about? It is an open secret that the war missions which have been sent to France, Russia, Italy and other countries that cannot be specified have been greatly hampered by the lack of secretaries, stenographers and attachés familiar with the languages of the countries to which they are accredited. We have, it is true, immigrants from all lands, but for obvious reasons they are not the most suitable material to represent America in this crisis. This has always been a difficulty with our diplomacy. Mr. Gerard's frank confession of his struggles with the German language in Berlin is amusing but also pathetic.

CARTOON COMMENT

HER NEIGHBORS DISCUSS REVOLUTIONARY RUSSIA



UPSETTING THE HONEY POT

The Russian bear is being justly punished for trying to get away with unearned sweets.—"Westminster Gazette," London



THERE'S A LION IN THE WAY

Great Britain warns Russia, says the London "People," that the Prussian eagle's blandishments must not obscure the warring lion



A GERMAN VIEW

"Kladderadatsch," Berlin, rejoices in the Russian army's report of dissension—"and one company too drunk to fight at all"



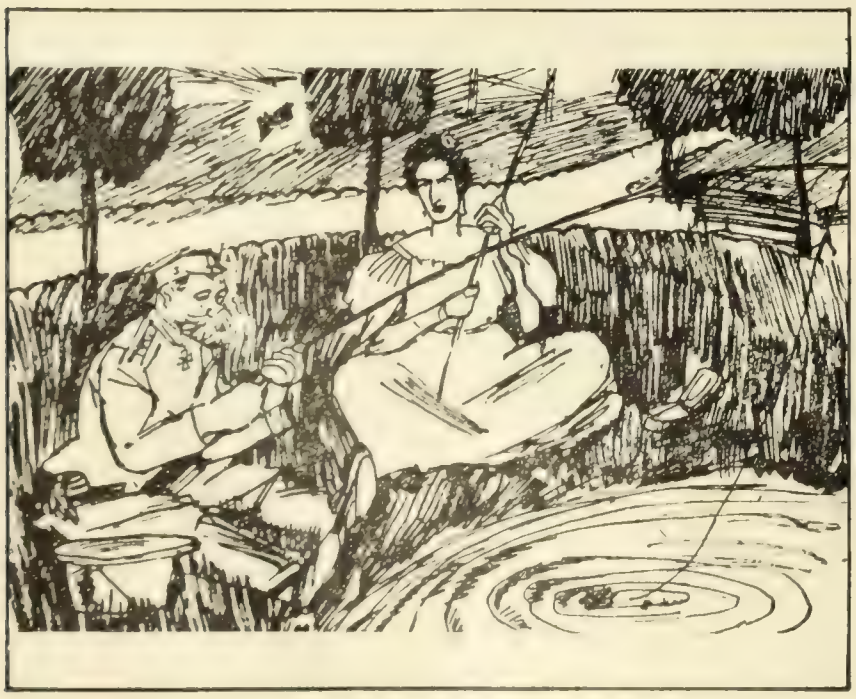
AT A STANDSTILL

Russia (to the Allies), "Well, boys, I'm fixed! Now it's up to you!"—a pessimistic view from "Reynold's Newspaper," London



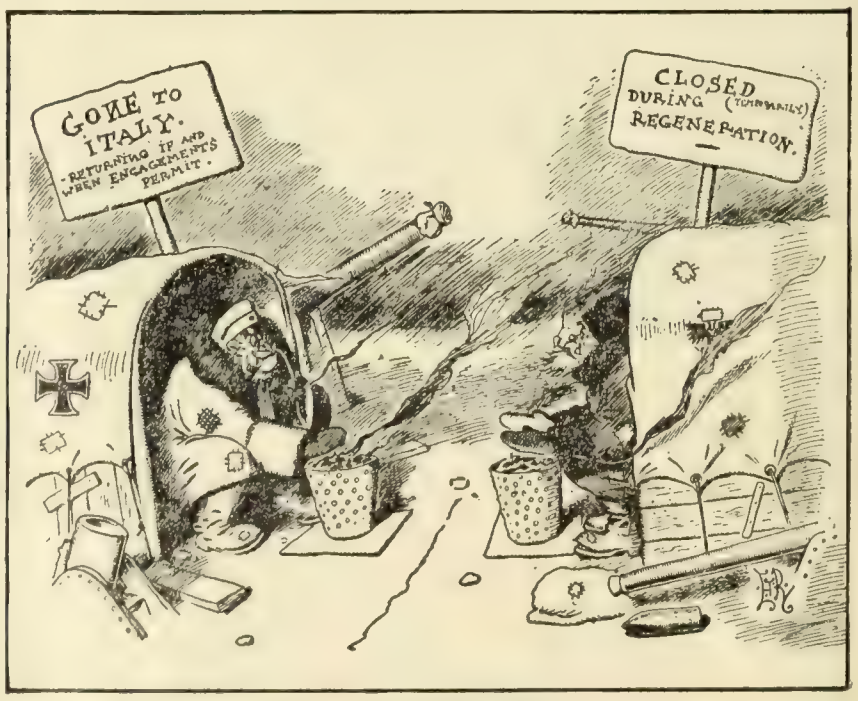
FREEDOM?

Another German cartoon from "Kladderadatsch." The branches on the tree of freedom represent the knout of slavery



A CZAR'S SOLILOQUY

Nicholas is enjoying his vacation. "I see from the papers," he remarks to his wife, "that we stand a good chance yet of getting that old job of ours back again."—"Novi Satirikon," Petrograd



THE CARETAKERS

What Armageddon has come to on the eastern front. A British comment on the enforced inactivity of the opposing Austrian and Russian armies.—"Sunday Evening Telegram," London

Let us see what is being done to remedy this serious defect in our national education. In the last bulletin of the Pan-American Union Dr. Bard, secretary of the Pan-American Society, reports on the teaching of foreign languages in 112 universities, colleges and technical schools of the United States. He finds 110 of these institutions provide instruction in German, 108 in French, 97 in Spanish, 96 in Greek, 92 in Latin, 10 in Portuguese, 5 in Russian, 2 in Chinese, 2 in Turkish and 1 in Japanese. The actual condition is much worse than these figures indicate, for even where the minor languages appear in the catalog they are apt to be offered only a few hours and chiefly as philological exercizes. For instance, the Japanese who visit us are usually able to read our newspapers and make speeches to us—often very eloquent speeches—in our own language even tho they may never have been outside of Japan before. Can we return the compliment? Out of some six hundred institutions of higher education in the United States only one offers instruction in Japanese and that is a single half-year course of two hours a week. Who would think that Japanese was such an easy language as to be mastered in this time? Spanish is just now having a boom, but for our future intercourse with the 25,000,000 of Brazil and the 180,000,000 of Russia less than one per cent as many hours of language instruction as for German.

The remedy for this is not to cut down on the German but to multiply the facilities for other modern languages. Whatever may be said of the advisability of teaching German in the elementary schools it is essential in advanced work, for more scientific, scholarly and informational literature appears in German than in any other three languages and very little of it is translated. If Germany is to be our friend after the war it will be desirable to read her thoughts. If she is to be our enemy it will be indispensable. The Germans realize the importance of this and so should we. German educators now say that the reason why Germany has the world in arms against her is because she has been self-centered and failed to understand the mind of other nations. We may surmize that this disastrous inability to comprehend alien viewpoints is due to a more fundamental deficiency than lack of linguistic ability, but at any rate a strong movement is on foot for the greater substitution of modern languages for the Latin and Greek that have hitherto dominated secondary education. Even during the war they are increasing their facilities for the study of enemy languages. English, American, French, Russian and Italian books, periodicals and newspapers are freely sold, but the Allies exclude German publications. French and British plays, old and new, are being regularly presented in the German theaters and they pride themselves in giving more Shakespeare than London and in resurrecting a Molière play that the Theatre Francais had neglected. All this while still singing their hymns of hate. The Germans do not allow their passions and prejudices to interfere with their business or their pleasure.

We Americans have hitherto been inclined to cultivate foreign languages as an accomplishment, sometimes as an affectation. If we studied Italian or Spanish it was with the intent or pretent that we wanted to read Dante or Cervantes in the original. It did not occur to the business man and politician that it might be advantageous to read the Italian and Spanish newspapers.

THE IDEAL

IN an ideal world the individual would contribute all his work, all his thought, all his devotion, all himself, to the common good; and receive back from the common store whatever he needed for life, comfort, happiness and self-development and no more. This would be so because in an ideal world the individual would be completely unselfish, perfectly considerate of his neighbor, utterly devoted to the good of all.

This is the Christian ideal, the Golden Rule raised to its highest terms.

The only problem is to work this ideal out in practise. The characteristics of mankind which make self-preservation the first law of nature, self-gratification the instinctive reaction of man to his environment, selfishness man's incessantly besetting weakness, inevitably make the working out an interminable process.

When all men are instinctively and infallibly unselfish the Christian state will be here. But we shall get an approximation to that ideal long before that millennial time is reached. For every step in real progress that mankind makes collectively is on the road toward that far-off goal. If it does not lead that way it is not true progress, but spurious.

THE ELUSIVE MIDDLE CLASS

THERE are words and phrases in our language which, however popular, wear a lonesome air as if they were always looking around for their lost meanings. Such is the phrase "middle class," roughly corresponding to "bourgeoisie," a synonym much used by artists and Socialists whose knowledge of the French language stops at that word. In the well defined social structure of England a century or so ago "middle class" had a quite definite meaning. There were, in a general way, three recognized social castes. The top layer or aristocracy included those persons who had titles or owned a large acreage of land or held commissions in the army or were clergy of the established church. At the bottom were persons who did manual labor in town or country for pay. In between, like the meat layer of a sandwich, was a miscellaneous but fairly distinct group of clerks, tradesmen, factory owners, schoolmasters, physicians, ministers of the dissenting churches, and men of law.

We imported the word into America from England, but we could not import its meaning. The colonies had the nucleus of an aristocratic social class; but some of the men who might have been the "upper class" were driven out of the country during the American Revolution, others lost their wealth with the extinction of slavery during the Civil War, and some "old families" in New England and in the South still retain a limited and local prestige which is all but hidden by the towering fortunes of the industrial rich. The men who really dominated the country in the nineteenth century were either wealthy men of business or lawyers who entered politics; but both of these groups were by the English definition sections of the "middle class." It is true that a small group of literary and artistic dilettanti still uses the phrase in a disparaging sense, interchangeably with "philistine," but they seem unable to find in this country any aristocracy but themselves.

With the Socialists the chief concern was to find not the upper but the lower limits of the middle class. They were willing, in defiance of all grammar and logic, to admit the existence of a "middle" with nothing above it, but they insisted on discovering something below. The traditional theory was that society was like a pyramid, each class fewer in number than the one below it. Therefore the class underneath the "middle" had to be a very numerous one; the "masses" in a word. But to their surprize the masses, concerning whom Marx had spoken so eloquently, seemed not to be there. To own land was, of course, to be "middle class" at least. The proletarian, by definition, owned no capital but his own labor. But in the United States the land owning farmer is the rule rather than the exception. The farmers, the clerks, the retail salesmen, the business and professional men of every kind, the craftsmen owning their own tools and other representatives of the "middle class" when added all together outnumbered the propertyless laborers of the mines and factories. Now this was a frightful dilemma. On the class struggle theory the American "proletariat" was confronted with a hostile "bourgeoisie" superior in numbers

as well as in wealth, and it was hard to see how socialism could be brought about without overstepping the class barrier and seeking recruits from among the enemy. Some closed their eyes and denied the census figures, or at least insisted that the bourgeoisie were doomed to an early disappearance. Others revised their definitions; they declared that the farmer who worked his own land and the clerk in a big store were proletarian comrades after all. Some were yet more generous and invented a "working class" which included everybody that did not live on an independent income. The I. W. W. accepted the situation and proposed to make war on the majority with "a class-conscious minority." And in this chaos of definitions the meaning of the phrase has practically disappeared. There is practically no one below the rank of Kaiser and above that of the hobo whom you cannot call "middle class" and prove it from some sociological treatise or Socialist pamphlet or snobbish arbiter of fashion. And even the ruler and the tramp can be shown by our literary critics to be dominated by "the middle class ideals of our modern civilization."

NATIONALIZING OUR SEAPORTS

SEAPORTS of this country have traditionally been run on the theory that they should be maintained by River and Harbor appropriations but administered as local, municipal or state facilities. This fish-trap policy could hardly be more provincial in its relation to the rest of the country than if especially devised to get all and to give nothing. The past has been too much the triumph of local but divided interests operating our ports at national expense, without enough adjustment to national needs. The result is congestion galore, in which New York's magnificent port has been the greatest of victims. And, now that her special guardians have come to throw the whole situation into the lap of the Federal Government, the nation has at last a right to expect something like progress in the matter of enlightened port policy.

But the credit is not wholly due to New York. The first step toward nationalizing New York Harbor came with the persistence of New Jersey in the effort to correct what her people have long regarded as an unjust differential charge, whereby western freight is rated to Manhattan as low as Newark, for example. New Jersey's appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission some months ago, in weeks of hearings in New York, opened the eyes of the country to the arrested development at this harbor. It was a sacrifice step for Jersey, but it actually started the ball a-rolling toward national control of this great roadstead; and New York, seeing the situation more clearly, wisely heads the procession of reform.

New York interests, after this Pyrrhean victory of theirs, at once set to work to join with nominally defeated Jersey authorities to get legislation in both of these states providing for a New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission. This joint body, of which William R. Willcox is chairman, had gone far enough to find chaos on both sides of the Hudson in freight conditions. Then they went to Washington, seeking the highest powers there, in the heads of five separate departments, to get the dynamics of doing things and to overcome the palsy of conflicting authorities and the habit of deferring positive action. The result is the creation of the New York Port War Board, of which Irving T. Bush is the new executive head. This unified authority should immensely enhance the working efficiency of harbor facilities.

Fortunately or unfortunately, it has taken a world war to dislodge the idea that New York Harbor is not a local but a really national and international harbor. Now let Uncle Sam keep his firm grip on the premises, until this great focus of world trade is fully emancipated from the tentacles of age-long particularism. It is not going to be an easy job, but it is practicable, because it has been done again and again at nearly all other first-class ports of the world. Before the Rivers and Harbors Committee of Congress puts another dollar into harbor maintenances or development, it ought to make sure that the old régime of local selfishness is once for all ended and the new genius of National Control be put into the saddle.

HOW SHALL I SPEND MY VOTE?

THE recently enfranchised women of New York are wondering in just what manner to employ the unfamiliar weapon which has been placed in their hands. Some are in favor of disbanding all the special political organizations which the women have created during the suffrage campaign and joining the regular political parties as the young men do when they reach the age of twenty-one. Very few suffragists favor a separate "Woman's Party," but some are of the opinion that the existing suffrage organizations should be kept together in order, that the voting strength of the sex may be thrown to any party or cause that seems worthy of support. There is still a third opinion; that women should enter politics as individuals but not align themselves with any party, that they should be independent voters and "keep the politicians guessing."

In the other states where women have been fully enfranchised this question has never arisen; the women have joined the existing political parties as individuals and voted their personal convictions. But the case of New York is somewhat different from that of the other equal suffrage states. In the West the vote came to women with very little active campaigning; there were practically no anti-suffragists and few militant Feminists; there was no trace of alignment of the sexes against each other, and such opposition to suffrage as was encountered came either from popular indifference or from the fears of the liquor interests. New York is the first suffrage victory in the East, "the enemy's country" of the equal franchise movement. To win this victory the suffragists created what is probably the best political organization that women have ever made; with every election district carefully captained, and three generations of speakers and organizers enlisted in the cause. After decades of active campaigning the women triumphed, but their organization remained intact and their long tradition of political sex comradeship has made it difficult for them to work simply as individuals rather than as women. We may, therefore, expect that suffrage societies in New York will continue their existence, at least until the Federal amendment is achieved.

Many suffrage associations will also be maintained for the purpose of educating the new voters in political theory and practise in order that their participation in civic life may be helpful and effective. The chief anti-suffrage organization in New York has already been transformed, according to the statement of its leaders, into a non-partizan patriotic association. Unquestionably there will be a plentiful crop of Women's Civics Clubs and Good Government Societies in the wake of the equal franchise law; which may eventually merge with the similar organizations which the men of New York have established.

But the great majority of the enfranchised women will be Democrats or Republicans before they are Feminists, and patriotic Americans first of all. It will not be easy to trace their separate or distinctive influence on politics, altho we may expect some acceleration of public interest in humanitarian legislation and in what are termed "moral issues" as distinguished from the party game of ins and outs. Those who expect to corral the "women's vote" will come to grief, as those have done who boasted of their power to control the "labor vote," the "Catholic vote" or the "German-American vote." The only advice which we can give to the New York politicians is not to angle for a "solid sex" but to appeal to the new voters exactly as they would to any other body of educated and level-headed American citizens.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Lansdowne Asks for Peace

Lord Lansdowne, one of the leaders of the Unionist or Conservative Party in England, has placed himself at the head of a movement for peace by negotiation. His letter on peace terms has provoked widespread comment, not from the originality of the ideas exprest in it, which have at all times had a section of British opinion to back them, but because of the prominent place which Lord Lansdowne has filled in English public life. When the Conservatives were in power and Mr. Balfour was Premier, Lord Lansdowne was Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He is not a member of the present Government, but he held office in Mr. Asquith's coalition ministry which preceded it. In his letter Lord Lansdowne urges that the Allies assure Germany that they do not desire the annihilation of Germany as a great power, that they do not seek to dictate to Germany what shall be her form of government, that they will examine impartially the issues grouped under the phrase "the freedom of the seas," that they are prepared to submit international disputes to arbitration and to join in the establishment of a league to enforce peace, and that they will abandon any plan to continue a commercial boycott of Germany after the war.

A few extracts from Lord Lansdowne's letter will indicate its point of view:

Ministers continue to tell us that they scan the horizon in vain for a prospect of a lasting peace, and without a lasting peace we all feel that the task we have set ourselves will remain unaccomplished.

But those who look forward with horror to the prolongation of the war, who believe that its wanton prolongation would be a crime differing only in degree from that of the criminals who provoked it, may be excused if they, too, scan the horizon anxiously in the hope of discovering there indications that the outlook may, after all, not be so hopeless as is supposed. The obstacles are indeed formidable enough. We are constantly reminded of one of them.

It is pointed out with force that, while we have not hesitated to put forward a general description of our war aims, the enemy have, tho repeatedly challenged, refused to formulate theirs and have limited themselves to vague and apparently insincere professions of readiness to negotiate with us. The force of the argument cannot be gainsaid, but it is directed mainly to show that we are still far from agreement as to the territorial questions which must come up for settlement in connection with the terms of peace.

These are, however, by no means the only questions which will arise, and it is worth while to consider whether there are not others also of first rate importance, with regard to which the prospects of agreement are less remote. . . .

In the way of reparation much can no doubt be accomplished, but the utmost effort to make good all the ravages of this war must fall short of completeness and will fail to undo the grievous wrong which has been done to humanity.

It may, however, be possible to make some amends for the inevitable incompleteness of reparation if the security afforded is, humanly speaking, complete. . . .

Most of us, however, believe that it should be possible to secure posterity against a repetition of such an outrage as that of 1914, if the powers will, under a solemn pact, bind themselves to submit future disputes to arbitration.

If they will undertake to outlaw politically and economically any one of their number which refuses to enter into such a pact, or to use their joint military and naval forces for the purpose of coercing the power which breaks away from the rest, they will indeed have traveled far along the road which leads to security. . . .

A commercial war is less ghastly in its immediate results than a war of armed forces, but it would certainly be deplorable if, after three or four years of sanguinary conflict in the field—a conflict which has destroyed a great part of the wealth of the world and permanently crippled its resources—the powers were to embark upon commercial hostilities certain to retard the economic recovery of all the nations.

Some of our original desiderata have probably become unattainable; others would probably now be given a less prominent place than when they were first put forward; others again, notably the reparation due to Belgium, remain and must always remain in the front rank; but when it comes to a wholesale rearrangement of the map of southeastern Europe we may well ask for a suspension of judgment and for the elucidation which a frank exchange of views between the allied powers can alone afford.

THE GREAT WAR

November 23—Battle of Cambrai continues. German emissaries sent to parley with Russian peace faction.

November 24—Secret Russian treaties published. British occupy Bourlon Wood.

November 25—French attack near Verdun. General Dukhonin defies the Petrograd Government.

November 26—Twenty-one British ships sunk during previous week. British advance near Jerusalem. French and British infantry reinforcements reach Italian lines.

November 27—Italians repulse attacks in the upper Brenta Valley. Allied war conference assembles in Paris.

November 28—Armistice negotiations begun with Germany by Bolsheviki. Conference of Scandinavian rulers held at Christiania, Norway.

November 29—German Reichstag reassembles. Lord Lansdowne urges peace negotiations.



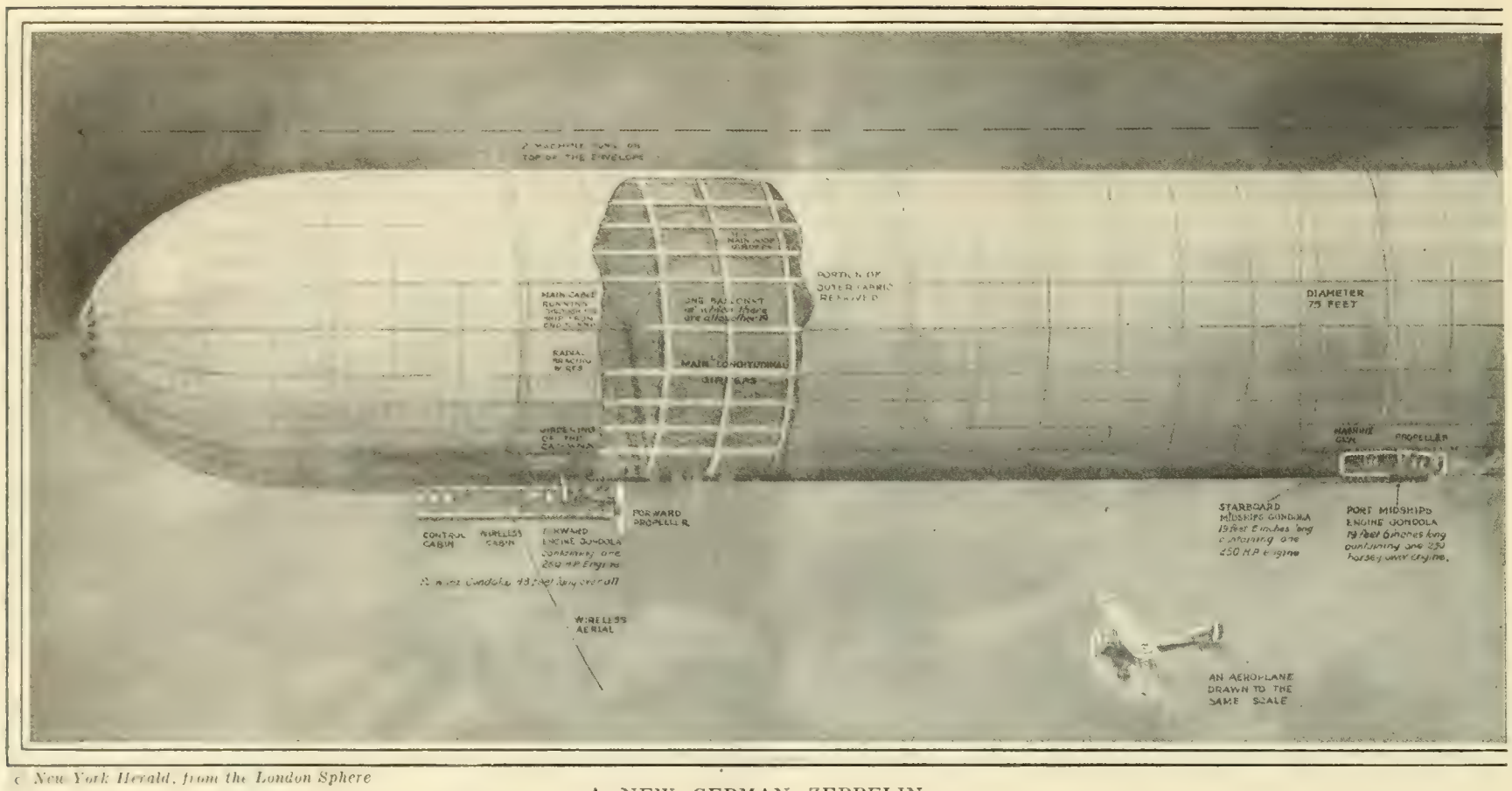
WHAT GERMANY BELIEVES

This photograph, reproduced from a German paper, is a fair sample of war news as it reaches the German people. The caption explained that Germany was winning on sea as well as on land

Is Russia Friend or Foe?

If the present Bolsheviki "Government" at Petrograd succeeds in extending its rule over the rest of Russia the number of the Entente Allies will be reduced by one. Lenine, Trotzky and others of the dominant pacifist faction still insist that they do not intend to make a separate peace with the Central Powers, but they are now arranging an armistice which will give Germany and Austria the substantial advantages if not the name of peace. Not only would an armistice release the large army which is now guarding the eastern war front of the Central Powers, but it would probably make possible a certain amount of trade over the frontier, which would relieve the food shortage in Germany, and it might even lead to an exchange of prisoners. Altho it is probable that more Russians have been taken prisoner on the eastern front than soldiers of Germany and Austria-Hungary, this exchange would be wholly to the advantage of the Central Powers, since their captive soldiers would at once go to the trenches on their release, while the Russian soldiers would go back to their homes. So concerned are the Allies over the situation that there is talk of cutting off all exports to Russia and virtually isolating the nation from the rest of the civilized world so long as the Petrograd Government retains power. Lenine is reported to have replied with a counter-threat that "if the Allies do not comply with our wishes we have powerful means of compelling them to obey. We can declare the State bankrupt and then all loans and other obligations to the Allies will be invalid."

General Dukhonin, ordered by the Petrograd Government to open up negotiations for an armistice "to all nations, allied and hostile," refused to do so and Ensign Krylenko was made commander-in-chief in his place. Private soldiers were authorized to set aside the authority of all commanding officers who would not consent to work for an armistice. Several units of the army, weary of war and dreading fam-



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A NEW GERMAN ZEPPELIN—

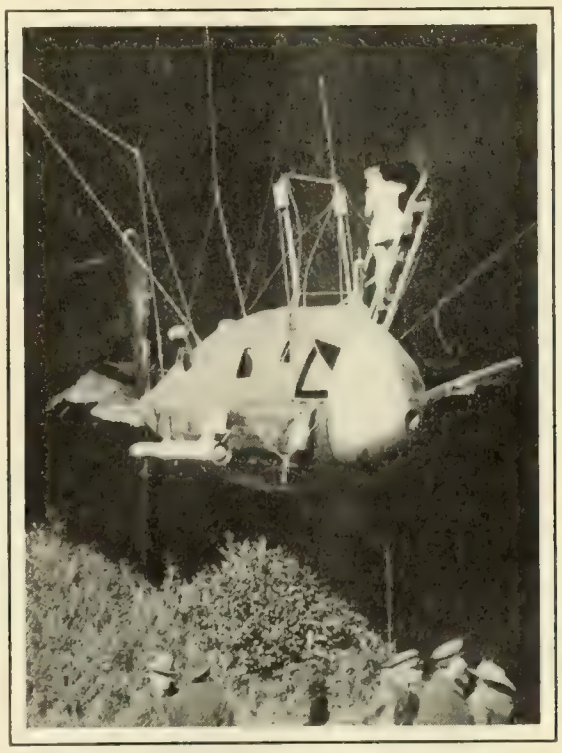
"L-49" was forced to earth in France by aeroplanes and gunfire (the German reports substitute "wind and fog") after the raid on London last October. Since it was practically undamaged the Allies were able to get exact information of the Zeppelin's dimensions, design and working parts —one of Germany's vaunted military secrets

ine, have joined the Bolsheviki faction, and to this extent the Petrograd Government has gained strength during the last few days. Around the military figures of General Dukhonin and the Cossack leader Kaledines, however, a strong patriot party has gathered, including the Constitutional Democrats and many of the Socialists who had previously supported Kerensky. It may require the test of civil war to determine whether the patriots or the Bolsheviki are the stronger.

The Petrograd Government is attempting to hold elections on the basis of universal suffrage for the Russian Constituent Assembly, but in most parts of the country there is no voting either because the authority of the Government is not recognized or because local disorder is too great to permit the election. In Petrograd the Bolsheviki have attempted to suppress the newspapers of all other political parties. This violation of the freedom of the press is of a piece with the whole policy of the Bolsheviki, who have a fondness for sweeping and drastic methods which recalls the Jacobin rule during the first French Revolution. We hear of the seizure of bank funds, of the abolition of all titles and class privileges, of the abolition of the right of inheritance, of the confiscation of landed estates and corporate property, and measures of repression against non-Socialist classes and parties.

Russians Publish Secret Treaties

One of the first things that the Bolsheviki Government did when it obtained power was to abolish "secret diplomacy." As a means to this end all of the confidential state papers of the "Czaristic, bourgeois and coalition governments" which the Petrograd Government could lay hands on were made public. Unfortunately the exact text of these important documents has not been cabled over to the United States, so it is impossible for us to make a close and accurate study of them. We are forced to depend on the unofficial summaries of their contents which have reached us, probably incomplete and possibly inaccurate.



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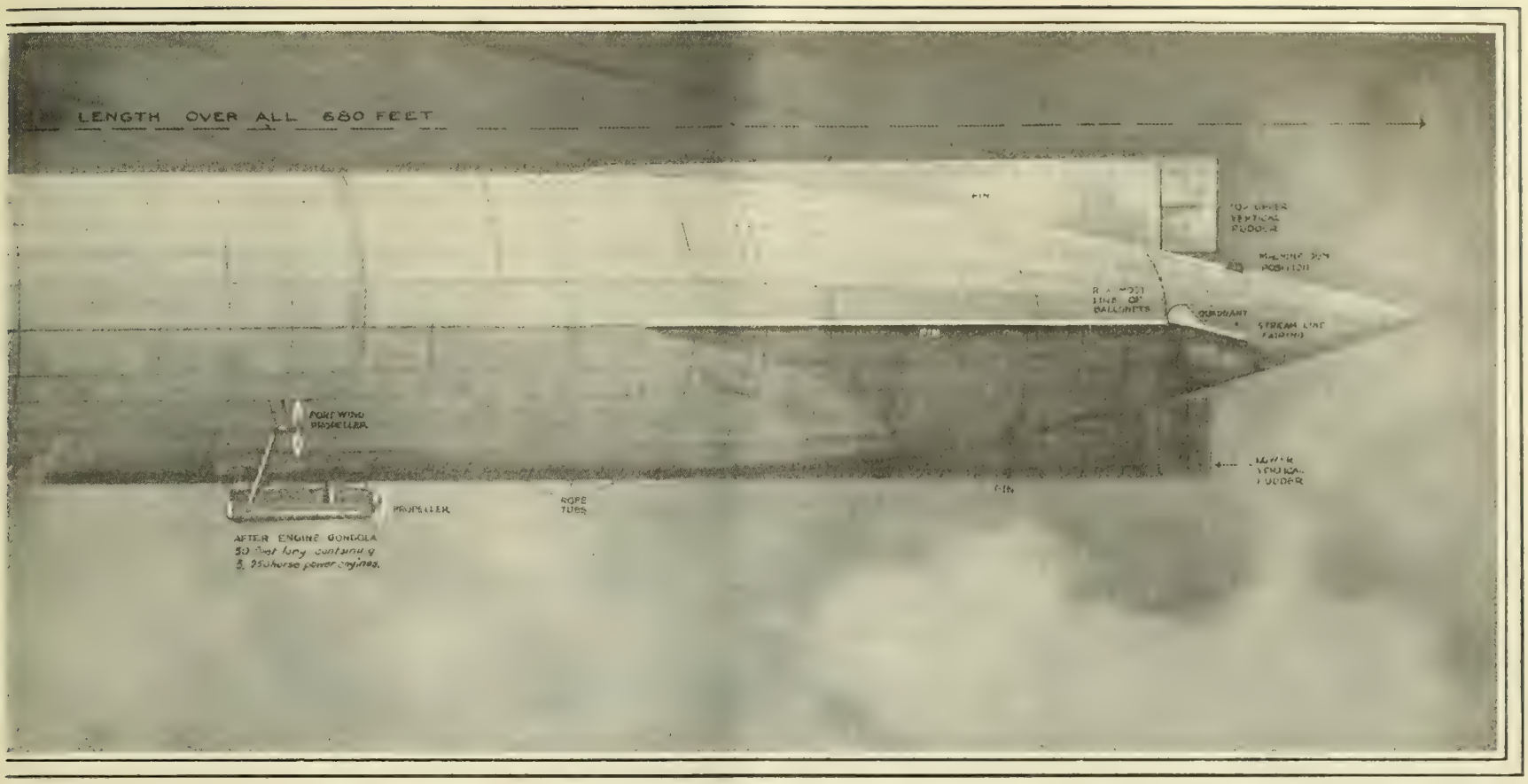
ONE OF THE GONDOLAS

There are usually four or six of these on each Zeppelin; they carry the engines, the control cabins, and bombs and bomb-dropping apparatus

The first document published confirms the report that Russia was to get possession of Constantinople and the Dardanelles in the event of a victory for the Allies. It also sets forth the demand of France and England that Constantinople remain open to international trade, that the British sphere of interest in Persia be extended and that a new Mohammedan state be recognized in Arabia. Russia agreed to these demands with certain modifications of minor importance. According to the British *Manchester Guardian* Alexandretta, on the southern shore of Asia Minor, was to be made a free port; the "neutral zone" in Persia was to be divided between England and Russia, the latter getting Ispahan and Yezd, but the region around the head of the Persian Gulf going to the British, and Palestine was to become an independent nation under the joint protection of the Entente Powers. Only the details of this plan of division are new, as the Allies have never made any secret of their desire to put an end to Turkish rule over the non-Turkish nationalities of the Ottoman Empire.

Other documents gave Russia a free hand in settling the Polish question and what is perhaps even more significant, the right to determine what the Polish boundaries should be. France and England similarly were to have a free hand in determining the western boundary of Germany. It is not clear whether this involved more than the cession of Alsace-Lorraine or not. One Russian telegram dealt with the importance of keeping for the Entente the friendship of Sweden and of Norway and discussed the question of excluding Germany from China after the war. No decision was made on this latter point. There was also a telegram from the Russian Foreign Minister acquainting the other Allies of a German attempt to make a separate peace with Russia and Japan. A few of the published documents were dated after the establishment of the republic. One, from Foreign Minister Terestchenko to Secretary Lansing thanked the American Ambassador, Mr. Francis, for refraining from joining with the diplomats of the Entente Allies in urging reforms in the Russian army. Russia, said the letter, was already doing the best she could to carry on the war actively.

Only one of the documents whose contents are now known to us is distinctly discreditable to any of the Entente Governments. This is a document signed



DISSECTED BY THE ALLIES

The drawing above, made from this information, shows the structure of the framework—a main cable giving longitudinal strength, with radial bracing wires to the girders of the aluminum lattice work. It has four gondolas. The enormous size of the Zeppelin—680x75 feet—is emphasized by the aeroplane below it, drawn to scale

by General Polivanoff, former Russian War Minister, which proves that the o'd Russian Government deliberately betrayed Rumania after inducing her to enter the war. General Polivanoff pointed out that as Rumania had been promised the Austro-Hungarian territory chiefly inhabited by Rumanians (Transylvania, Bukowina and the Banat were specified) Rumania would end the war a nation of 13,000,000 and a dangerously powerful rival to Russia in the Balkans. "In view of this," said the wily General, "the collapse of Greater Rumania is an idea not against the interests of Russia."

German Reichstag Meets

On November 29 Chancellor Georg von Hertling addrest the Reichstag on the problems of the hour. He welcomed, tho somewhat cautiously, the armistice proffer of the Petrograd Government, and declared that the German Government would enter into negotiations with any Russian representatives who had full powers to discuss the matter. Concerning the question of the status of Poland, Lithuania and Courland, an issue certain to be brought up in any peace negotiations between Germany and Russia, Chancellor von Hertling contented himself with the vague statement that these peoples would "give themselves a constitutional form of government corresponding to their conditions." He paid a fervent tribute to the valor and loyalty of Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, and urged that questions of internal politics in Germany be forgotten in a common effort for the attainment of military victory. He declared that "All observations give us unmistakable proof that the submarine war against merchant ships will reach the aim intended for it." He touched briefly on the political reforms proposed by the Government, emphasizing the position that "of the fundamental principles of our imperial constitution nothing can or shall be changed." He asked the Reichstag to vote a new credit of 15,000,000,000 marks and stated that in seven successive votes of credit the German people have raised already the sum of 73,000,000,000 marks for the prosecution of the war.

Invasion of Italy Checked

During the week the Italians have held the Piave line with a disciplined firmness hardly to have been expected of the same army which was so quickly routed in the battle of the Julian Alps. The mountainous region between the upper Piave and the Brenta rivers was the scene of the most continuous fighting. Monte Tomba, Monte Pertica and other highland positions were taken and retaken repeatedly at great cost to both sides. Thus far the Italians have more than held their own, but it cannot be said that the Piave will be the last line of Italian defense. The German official reports tell almost nothing of the campaign in Italy, and the Italian reports, while full and specific as to details of the fighting, do not make it clear how much hammering the army in the upper Piave valley will be able to stand.



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"L-49." BROUGHT DOWN IN FRANCE

It was from this Zeppelin that the Allies got the information presented in the drawing at the top of these pages. "L-49" was captured on its return from a raid upon London

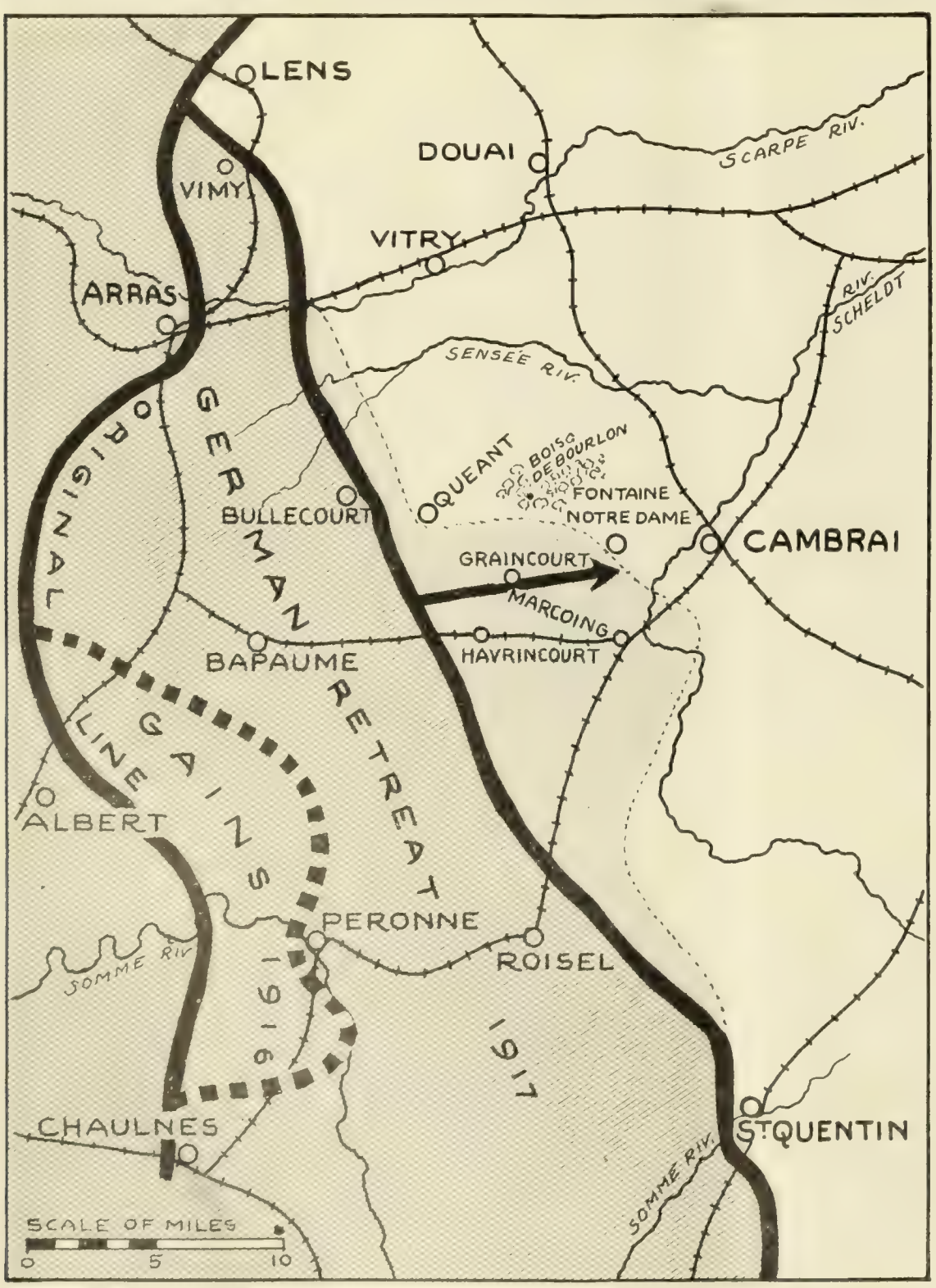
At all events, the Italians have held the invaders back until reinforcements from England and France began to arrive in sufficient numbers. General Sir Herbert Plumer, famous for his part in the victory at Messines Ridge in June which opened the way for the summer and autumn campaign east of Ypres, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in Italy. French and British infantry arrived at the front after eight days of forced marching, and the German opportunity to eliminate Italy altogether as an aggressive factor from the war seems to have passed irrevocably.

The Battle of Cambrai

Since the first grand drive which smashed the Hindenburg line and brought the battlefront to the suburbs of Cambrai, the British have not succeeded in greatly extending their lines. A very bitter but somewhat indecisive battle raged for several days around the most advanced positions occupied by the British, particularly in Bourlon wood and at Fontaine-Notre Dame. Tanks and even cavalry were employed in the later stages of the battle as they had been in the earlier, and the fighting was of a more open character than has been known at any time on the western front since the Germans first "dug in" after their retreat from the Marne.

Near Verdun the French have made another of their effective minor attacks, reconquering ground from the Germans and taking more than 800 prisoners. In Flanders there were only local actions. The Germans have been strengthening their line in France, especially near Cambrai, by hurrying up every man from the eastern front, the Italian front and the reserves that could well be spared. French authorities estimate that at the present time the Germans have 3,724,000 soldiers in active service on the western front. Greater armies are opposed to them. The French army has probably reached its maximum number, the British army is approaching its maximum, and the remnant of the little Belgian army has recently been reorganized and reëquipt. Even Portugal, the least important of the Allies which are represented by contingents on the western front, is said to have placed 65,000 troops in the field, not counting those whose services have been required in Africa.

There is thought to be a possibility that the French and Belgian battlegrounds will continue to be in the zone of active fighting this winter. During the last three winters there has been winter warfare on the western front, but the great offensives were always reserved for the warm weather and firm ground of spring. But the snows of winter could hardly outrival as a military obstacle the heavy rains of recent months which turned Flanders into an all but impassable bog. Many military men feel that the conquest of Passchendaele Ridge under such weather difficulties is a happy omen for the success of a winter campaign.



THE THIRD STEP TO VICTORY

The area enclosed within the heavy dotted line shows the ground gained by the French and British in the campaign of the Somme; the shaded area west of the second heavy black line shows the ground gained by the Allies during the German retreat of this spring and in the Battle of Arras; the area west of the light dotted line shows the extensive gains made at a single stroke in the recent surprize attack in the direction of Cambrai. The arrow indicates the direction of the present main British offensive

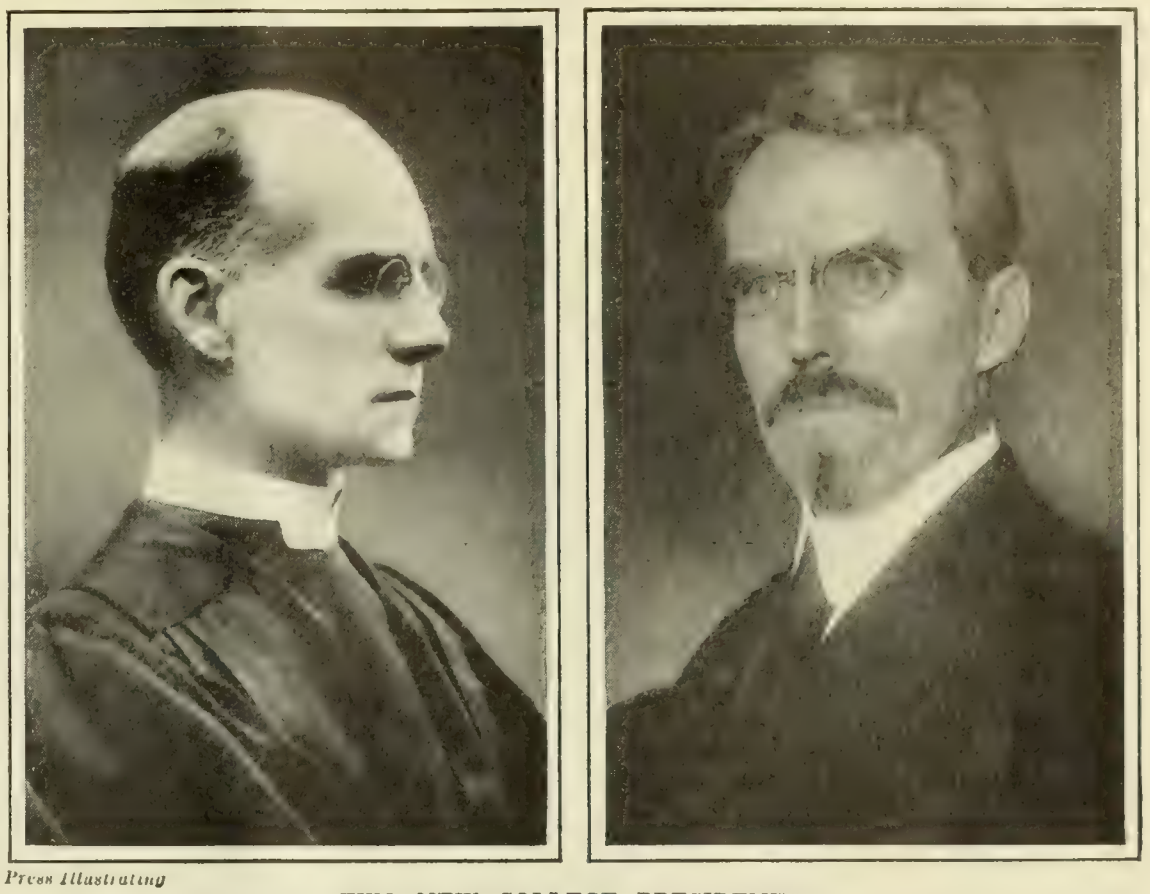
Barred Zone Around Azores

The German Government has announced a new extension of the sea area within which ships may be sunk at sight. The previous German barred zone included the waters around the British Islands and the French coast and also the Mediterranean except for a lane of safety to the Aegean. By the present proclamation a barred zone is established around "the enemy base in the Azores." The Azores are a group of islands belonging to Portugal which lie in the North Atlantic about one-third of the distance from western Europe to America and thus form a convenient base for the navies of the United States and of the European Allies, especially since Portugal is one of the Allies. The channel to Greece has also been closed by the Germans "as it has been utilized by the Venizelos Government, not so much for the supply of the Greek population with foodstuffs as for the transport of arms and ammunition." Slight modifications have also been made in the boundary of the North Sea barred zone. The German official justification for extending the area of unrestricted submarine warfare is that the Entente powers "are endeavoring by the intensification of the hunger blockade against neutral countries to force out to sea neutral cargo space, which is keeping in port, and to press it into their service."

The Commission for Relief in Belgium has published a report showing in what manner Germany has exerted her naval power against the ships which by her own promise should have been safe from attack. Twelve vessels carrying supplies to the Belgians were torpedoed between February 1, 1917, and April 9, 1917. So great was the danger of destruction, even in the lane of safety, that private shipowners re-

fused to take the risk of engaging in the traffic and within three months the Belgian people were deprived of more than 270,000 tons of foodstuffs which the commission had intended to send them.

The German submarine continues to be a formidable weapon; tho no longer affording Germany a prospect of victory by its means alone. During the week ending November 25, twenty-one British vessels were destroyed; fourteen of them being of more than 1600 tons each. This week's losses were almost up to the average for the whole period of unrestricted submarine warfare and in excess of the loss for any week since that ending October 21. The total tonnage loss for the month of November will, however, be almost certainly less than for any previous month since the U-boat was given full freedom, because the losses for the first half of the month were almost insignificant. Among recent victims of the submarine was the American steamer "Actaeon," sunk November 24 with the probable loss of thirty-seven of the crew. As some compensation for this submarine triumph comes the report that two American destroyers recently destroyed a German U-boat by the use of depth bombs.



Press Illustrating

TWO NEW COLLEGE PRESIDENTS

The Connecticut College for Women, in Hartford, has just chosen as president Dr. Benjamin Tinkham Marshall (at the left), recently professor of Biblical history and literature at Dartmouth College. Dr. Arthur Cushman McGiffert (at the right) is the new president of Union Theological Seminary in New York, where he has been a professor since 1893

One Nation; One Railroad

The Railroad War Board has come to the conclusion that transportation is a single problem and that transport competition in war time in intolerable. The first step suggested for unification involves the "pooling" of the railway lines of the eastern states; comprizing about a quarter of the nation's mileage but doing more than half of the nation's carrying business. This action will combine into a single system 65 000 miles of railway with over a million cars and bring into one organization 677,000 employees. It is also recommended that the Government consent to suspend or modify such sections of the Anti-Trust Law, the Interstate Commerce Act and other legislation as would impede contracts or agreements for the pooling of freights. When several railroad lines connect two points. freight and passenger traffic will be distributed among them on an agreed basis. Shippers will no longer be able to dictate which particular line will carry their goods to the consumer, and passengers may find train service on some lines greatly curtailed and the cost of passenger tickets much increased.

The question of priority of shipments is a serious one. The railroad managers complain that so much freight is now marked with preference tags that not only is other freight indefinitely held up but it is difficult to determine precedence among the shipments tagged for immediate transportation. All the departments of the Government attempt to obtain priority for the goods which they need, whether coal, food, munitions of war, shipbuilding supplies or naval stores and the result is general congestion. As a partial relief to the burden of necessary war traffic it is proposed to curtail the shipments of 525 commodities listed by the War Board as "non-essential" and even to reduce the amount of coal and coke which may be shipped to the manufacturers of these commodities. Unnecessary passenger traffic will also be discouraged, because the demands of the war require the employment of every available car and locomotive for freight traffic.

In order to increase the amount of equipment on the congested eastern roads it is proposed that railroads in other parts of the country consent to lend cars, locomotives and repair supplies to the eastern companies. This will tend to make the projected merger of the eastern railroads the beginning of a nation-wide pooling of railroad resources. Whether this degree of centralization will prove as beneficial in time of peace as it seems to be necessary in time of war is an open question, but it is difficult to see how the railroads, once pooled, can again be "unscrambled." It is not a question merely of adjusting traffic or exchanging equipment; because this would tend to enrich some companies at the expense of others, and therefore railroad men take for granted that the operation of railroad companies as a single system must be followed by some plan of pooling and distributing profits. To expect one line to carry small-profit shipments from Chicago to Buffalo, for example, and let its rival handle all the large-profit shipments that were transported between those cities would be asking too much of patriotism, unless there were a financial merger as well as a traffic merger.

Talk of Federal ownership of railroads is becoming increasingly frequent. The Government seems to have given no encouragement to this proposal, but it finds support from unexpected quarters; even railroad operators considering it as a possibility. At the very least, there will probably be Federal incorporation of carriers and the strict subordination of the railroad commssions of the several states to Federal authority. Senator Reed of Missouri has made the interesting suggestion that Congress appropriate $100,000,000 for the purchase of freight cars to relieve the existing shortage which private effort has thus far been unable to make good.

The American War Council

The administration of the war activities of the Government has been reorganized with the purpose of securing greater efficiency. The new organization, a weekly advisory conference of administrative chiefs, includes seven members of the cabinet; all, in fact, with the exception of the Secretary of State, the Postmaster General and the Attorney General. It is thought that these three cabinet officers can do better work independently. With this cabinet of seven are associated Food Administrator Hoover, Fuel Administrator Garfield, Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board and Chairman Willard of the War Industries Board. Altho these four men have neither the title, the rank nor the legal recognition of cabinet members, they are, in practise, heads of very important administrative departments which the war has brought into existence and the fact that they have hitherto been excluded from the deliberations of the Council of National Defense (consisting of six members of the cabinet) has resulted in much confusion and conflict of policy. When administrative affairs became tangled only the President could straighten them out, but now such matters can be brought before the weekly meetings of the War Council. The stu-

dent of administrative method will do well to compare the creation of the American War Council, an advisory conference of the chiefs of different departments meeting at regular intervals to adjust questions of military administration, with the establishment of the War Council of the Allies, which is an advisory conference of national representatives meeting at regular intervals to adjust questions of international military administration.

The Embattled Farmer

On the eve of Thanksgiving a preliminary estimate of the year's crop production showed that the farms of the United States have produced values equal to the entire national expenditures for the first year of our participation in the Great War. There were record crops of corn, oats, rye, potatoes, tobacco and beans. Corn is by far the most important crop; its value is placed at about $4,659,000,000, or more than twice last year's figure. Cotton is the second in importance. This year's production is about 600,000 bushels in excess of last year's and commands a total price of $1,981,000,000, including $336,000,000 worth of cottonseed. Hay and wheat come next in rank. The value of the 1917 wheat crop is placed at $1,320,000,000; whereas in 1916 it barely passed the billion mark. Potatoes, oats, barley, rye, beans, onions, tobacco and many other products show a great advance in values over last year's figures.. The principal farm crops in the aggregate reach more than $12,000,000,000 in value; minor crops $2,500,000,000; animals and animal products, including the poultry and dairy industries, about $6,500,000,000. These estimates are subject to revision when the Federal bureau of crop estimates makes its December report.

Our New Master Shipbuilder

Rear Admiral Frederick R. Harris, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks, has become general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, who succeeded General Goethals in this arduous post, was compelled to resign on account of very serious illness. Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board suggested to Secretary Daniels of the Navy that the successor to Admiral Capps "should be some one trained in the same service—a naval engineer or constructor." It is evident that in the appointment of Admiral Harris this suggestion was borne in mind, for he has been an engineer since his graduation from the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1896 and an officer of the navy since 1903.

The building program undertaken by the Emergency Fleet Corporation is rapidly proceeding. Already ships constructed since the corporation began work are entering the water. On November 24, an 8800-ton steel freighter was launched at "a Pacific port." This, the first of our new merchant fleet, was launched just seventy-eight days from the time the keel was laid. Four steel and three wooden ships are expected to be completed by the last day of December; an aggregate of 45,700 tons. The corporation has already constructed 884 vessels with a capacity of 4,724,300 tons and has contracts pending for ninety-nine vessels, aggregating 610,000 tons. Vessels requisitioned number 426 and total more than three million tons. Our whole new merchant fleet when finished will contain 1409 vessels of an aggregate of 8,363,808 tons. Unless Germany is able very greatly to increase the destructiveness of her submarines, the American construction alone, disregarding the building programs of other nations, should mean a continual increase during the final stages of the war in the number of ships plying the Atlantic waterways. The building program of the Emergency Fleet Corporation contains a nearly equal number of wooden and of steel vessels, tho of course the aggregate tonnage of the steel ships is greater. A proposition to build barges of concrete has been laid before the Shipping Board by a Norwegian concern and, if this proposition is accepted, a third type of material will be brought into comparison with the traditional ship-building materials of wood and steel.

News Print Prices Fixed

The United States Department of Justice has reached an agreement with the news print manufacturers which ends a controversy over prices which for more than a year has menaced with uncertainty the newspapers of the country. The agreement was reached as the result of Federal prosecutions for the violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The manufacturers refused to enter a defense and, while still contending that they were innocent of any attempt to force up prices by unlawful combination, paid the small fines imposed on them and agreed to dissolve the News Print Manufacturers' Association, which had been accused of being in practise a "paper trust" controlling what was virtually a monopoly of the product. The total daily output of news print paper in the United States is about 6300 tons, with an approximate value of $250,000; of this output about $225,000 worth a day was produced by the firms which were members of the association.

By the new agreement news print paper bought in rolls in carload lots is priced at $3 a hundred pounds or less. This is half a cent a pound more than the price fixed by the Federal Trade Commission this spring, but the increase is considered justified by the rise in the cost of manufacture. The earlier agreement was for a six months' period only; the present agreement will remain in force during the war and for three months thereafter, altho the Federal Trade Commission will have the power, subject to review by the judges of the United States Circuit Courts, of altering prices after the first three months of 1918 have elapsed. Paper bought in sheets or in less than carload lots are priced for the present at from $3.25 to $3.75 a hundred pounds.



From the Sydney (Australia) Bulletin

HIS CONSCIENCE CLEAR!

Wilhelm: "I swear to Heaven that I never desired this war!"

The Joke of the Family: "No, Pa; what you desired was a very different sort of war, wasn't it?"

Stamping Out Sedition

The authorities have caused the arrest of more than a hundred Italians in the state of Washington. The prisoners are alleged to be members of an anarchistic organization designed to overthrow the Italian and American Governments and to resist military service. It was thru similar propaganda that the Italian army in the Julian Alps was demoralized. The Italians who are found to have engaged in disloyal propaganda will probably be interned for the duration of the war even if they cannot be convicted on more serious charges of conspiracy to kill.

Numerous arrests along the waterfronts of important ports have been made since enemy aliens were barred from their neighborhood and the internment camps are rapidly filling up. One of the reasons why Congress is urged to declare war on Germany's allies is that when this is done the same measures of restriction may be taken in regard to Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish subjects as are now applied to Germans resident in this country.

The anti-American press is suffering increased restriction. Jeremiah O'Leary, the most prominent of the pro-German agitators of Irish descent, has been arrested for publishing a periodical "containing articles, poems, cartoons, and pictures calculated and intended to create and promote insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, and refusal of duty among the persons belonging to military and naval forces of the United States." There has also been an agitation for the expulsion from the high schools of New York City of all teachers who have encouraged or tolerated anti-patriotic sentiments among their pupils. The Board of Education is conducting an inquiry to determine the truth of the matter and promises drastic action. There are few large cities in the country where similar controversies have not arisen in the schools within recent weeks.

THE SAND MAN

HOW IRVING T. BUSH MAKES HIS DREAMS COME TRUE

BY DONALD WILHELM

THIS is the simple, startling story of a man who long has been in love with his job.

While still in his teens—and he has loved his job so much he lingers still in his thirties, apparently—he arrived on the horizon of the business world, just as any number of young men do every day; distinctive only in being tall, soft-spoken, disposed to read verse and adventure and to carry a book in his coat pocket accordingly; disposed to look on the world with a shrewd yet kindly appraising eye, disposed also to wonder what in the world he would do with the two hundred sand lots left him by his father—sand lots situated as the real estate men said, on Brooklyn's rocky, non-negotiable shore one long and non-negotiable mile from Manhattan's Isle.



IRVING T. BUSH

The other day Irving T. Bush, tall, wearing light top-coat, keen, youngish and leisurely, yet gray about the temples, was called to Washington by President Wilson and told that he had been made chairman of the United States War Board for the Port of New York—which, by the way, to this interesting man upon whom Ernest Poole patterned the big-business dreamer in his novel, "The Harbor," was the most gratifying thing in the world.

For New York Harbor is Mr. Bush's hobby—just as two hundred sand lots used to be. New York Harbor is, in fact, from his angle, his very own creation, so intent he has been for years now upon its betterment. That is why the congressmen who constitute the Rivers and Harbors Committee, sojourning in New York one day, put two things together that they had never thought of together before when Mr. Bush told them: "It's time we all looked on New York Harbor from the top of the Woolworth, and saw it whole."

This epigram, which is liable sometime to come to the minds of skippers entering a perfect port, meant not so much to me before I entered the triangular office of Mr. Bush and saw him stride thru the door, a tall, lithe figure with a hitch in his gait, as it meant afterward.

"Why," he said, smiling straight at me when I asked him the trouble with the world's greatest port, "we've put a lot of things on Manhattan Isle that don't belong there!"

I reasoned that this must be the cause for the Woolworth climbing so everlastingly high—squeezed up Gothically, half a mile or so! And he settled easily into his little black swivel chair, the one he used when he had only a single cotton warehouse on his Brooklyn lots, and the one round which, as it were, his present office building was built. I asked him to tell me his problem as he, a transportation engineer, chairman of a board that includes the Secretaries of War and of Navy, of Labor, General Goethals, of the New York and New Jersey Port Commission, and others, saw it.

"The problem simply is to decentralize trouble," he said, "and to centralize efficiency."

"Simple, isn't it?" I gasped.

He smiled.

I insisted that I wanted to see the harbor as he saw it.

"I see it, I guess," he said, "as one sees it from the top of the Woolworth. I've always seen it that way, since I was left the deed to those two hundred sand lots!"

"But the Woolworth wasn't thought of, then," I argued.

"No," he granted, "but Father Knickerbocker was planning his city so carelessly, any one who thought about it could see that things downtown would have to go up—up in the shape of skyscrapers; that there would be street congestion—"

He paused just a second. "There was no method; and expediency is the lord of misrule; the very city skyline indicates that." And then his voice ran on. He pointed out eloquently how, in the great city prairie there came to be docks where there should have been dwellings; dwellings where there should have been offices; offices where there should have been schools; schools where there should have been recreational facilities; how teams and trucks, as result of all the clutter, clamber, as it were, on the shoulders of one another, like the denizens of tenements packed full of uncomfortable individuals. "Instead of planning things differently we waited," he concluded at last, "for congestion to squeeze buildings up and up and squeeze other things into the harbor or to clutter up the port's facilities."

I suggested that it was plain the harbor's clutter must be eliminated now, when a vast part of the thirty thousand tons of shipping essential every day to keep a million men supplied put out from New York.

"If we have two millions of men," he said simply, "the estimate you give will have to be doubled. We must have ships—that goes without saying. And they must clear! I assume we shall have the ships. And if they cannot clear, what greater disaster could befall America?"

He went on:

"It was never so plain, I think," he considered, "that New York Harbor is national. The war demonstrates that. Of course it has been called national in the sense that it is big—like the Rocky Mountains or the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. But it has not been considered really national; the proof is in the grumbling that has always come out of the South and the Northwest whenever money was appropriated for its improvement. My argument has always been that New York Harbor is national because the whole nation pays the cost of congestion here and reaps the benefit of efficiency here. That was made clear last year when tens of thousands of cars were tied up unable to get thru the port. A very few New Yorkers—men with storage facilities, warehouses, etc., reaped a little benefit, but the people of New York paid the cost. For prices went up. And the shippers paid the cost, in numerous ways, if you think about it. Directly and indirectly both producers and consumers lost by this congestion—the nation lost, in a word, just as the nation will lose now, in war time, if such congestion is permitted to occur again. Now, of all times, we must see the situation whole. We have in the past taken a whack at Brooklyn, a whack at Jamaica Bay and at the New Jersey shore, but the appointment of the New York and New Jersey joint state harbor commission with General Goethals at its head was the first attempt to look at the situation whole, to look"—he smiled—"at the situation from the top of the Woolworth."

Mr. Bush told me one day long before "The Harbor" was published and he—"Mr. Dillon"—was pictured as the dreamer of better things for his own port, that he liked to sit back and create mentally, then actually. "Creation itself," he said another time, "is a worth-while job. Creation, in fact, is its own reward."

He is addicted to industrial as well as to harbor betterments. There is ample proof of that in his Terminal, the first by all odds of its kind in the world.

This Terminal is atop those two hundred sand lots, plus many more. Coming at it from the harbor one's boat approaches seven tremendous steel piers —seven of the largest piers in the world, at which ships dock from all the globe, where lighters bearing whole loaded trains have their cargoes yanked off to a gigantic bulkhead where workers from all the world—Coolies, Magyars, Koreans, even, and seamen and stevedores—lend a hand to the electric engines that haul trainloads off to a long, tremendous row of great U-shaped buildings of concrete. In these buildings, which constitute a whole community of hundreds of firms, floor space and all kinds of terminal and manufacturing service are obtainable on precisely the same terms by Big Jones, say, who rents a hundred thousand feet, and by Little Jones, who rents only a hundredth as much; and both have the same elevator service, feed their finished materials down the same elevators to the same consolidated cars, to the same trains, the same ships, perhaps, and there are no transportation and truckage difficulties for either of them. It is all very simple, now that its difficulties have been solved. Nearly everything is; even the international situation sometime will be.

But solution of the problem confronting New York City and its harbor presented difficulties to the youthful Bush. Imaginatively the solution was simple; actually it was very hard. Imaginatively Judge Gary or President Wilson could settle international difficulties by dint of an evening's work; but actually there would be difficulties!

First the Standard Oil Company sought to get possession of the Bush sand lots. But young Irving Bush, aged twenty-one, thwarted that, and the effort necessary simply enhanced in his estimation the value of the Two Hundred.

Next, with a shrewd, appraising eye he counted on one hand the steps to the accomplishment of what he wanted to do, and on the other hand his ready money. He went to New York's biggest bankers to get capital. They said, all of them, virtually what one, notably, said: "It's a fine idea, but it's not for us. If you've got sand—"

Young Mr. Bush showed that he had "sand" by putting into his venture every dollar of his own.

Old-guard business men looked rather dubiously on this young fellow with a book in his pocket. The banks, thus, refused to peddle his bonds. So he peddled them himself.

And having got piers built from those two hundred sand lots and buildings up atop them, the thing next in order was to get business.

Now trade is an eminently practical matter he considered, doubtless.

At any rate he sent for a shrewd young man, put much cash in his hand and told him: "Go out to Michigan, where, by the way, I was born. Buy two hundred cars of bailed hay. Buy low, but buy. Then go to every railroad you can reach, and to every station, and offer shipments of ten, twenty, and twenty-five cars to the Bush Terminal."

In this eminently practical manner he introduced his Terminal to the railroads, many of which now terminate there.

But, tho he stored this hay and sold it profitably, meanwhile past the terminal, where the two great piers and the buildings back of them would have been a success if they had had any business to do, steamed boats of numberless lines, poking their noses into congested East and North River piers. Mr. Bush watched them and wondered what the trouble was. One day a real steamer put in at the Bush piers, auspiciously. Not long afterward another one did likewise. Of course imaginative Mr. Bush had, very quietly, chartered these boats and put them to plying to the West Indies, after they had started tongues wagging in and about the harbor. And, incidentally, the cargoes they brought and took away reaped Bush, whom business men still called a dreamer, a goodly sum of money.

Not long afterward this dreamer was discovered entertaining royally at dinner about all the Greek and Italian lemon venders on all of Manhattan Isle. "What's the matter?" one of his friends asked him.

The "matter" was that the ferry line to Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, was so slow and uncertain that lemon dealers couldn't get their supplies from the Bush Terminal in time. So Mr. Bush gave them a dinner to thwart their complaining too quickly to the steamship lines that docked "over there."

Then he set out to get a ferry that, to use his words, "kept running even on rainy days."

He had, and he has, his views on the right and the duty of every municipality to develop its port and railroad facilities as much as they can be developed. He insisted that New York should operate the Thirty-ninth Street ferry. But no one had ever heard of an American city going into the ferry business. So he went to the state, to Albany. Albany said that there was a greater need of a ferry to Staten Island. Mr. Bush rejoined so vigorously that he got a bill thru the Legislature providing for ferries to both Staten Island and Thirty-ninth Street. That is how New York City happened to enter the ferry business; that is why it now has the largest, fastest, finest ferry lines in the world—and they pay, not only in a broad sense but actually in nickels and dimes!

He wanted a post office at his terminal. He couldn't get it. So he hired clerks and soon was selling more stamps than half a dozen drug store stations. So the Post Office Department set up a branch.

He wanted telegraph offices, but the companies wig-wagged his p'an for them. So he became agent on commission; and before many months he had regular telegraph offices renting space from him.

He rode the polo pony that threw him and put the interesting hitch in his gait. He has ridden many another hobby, but his specialty is dreams and the realization of them.

His hobby now is seeing that ships clear regularly for Europe. His imagination is playing all about New York Harbor.

WINDS FROM THE NORTH

BY JAMES CHURCH ALVORD

Moored on a turquoise tide which burns to opal flames beneath the moon,
Spiked with high scabrous hills the noon to twisted tarnished silver turns,

The girdle of green olive trees which, swaying, swinging far below
That ridge of battered silver, flow around this tumult of twin seas,

Flings the last poignant touch above the loveliness of Italy;
That land of pain and poesy; that land of sunshine, shadows, love.

Gold are her wintry daffodils; gold are her lakes the sun soaks thru;
Gold are her roses; violets blue peek round her yellowing temple sills.

Yet a sleepless songless ghost of hate broods on her Northern crests of snow,
Or with frosty eyes glowers down below, for gold and sunshine desolate.

Then from her Alpine passes stark the savage Tramontana whoops
And drives the sneaking clouds in troops, like wolves, gray, galloping thru dark.

The sea beneath their onslaught groans; the olives grime; the high hills rot
And grin down Italy's length—a blot—a spine of megatherean bones.

Today that Northern storm roars down, cold winds of wrath and greed and lust,
Long clouds of grim gray soldiers thrust thru gashes in her mountain crown.

Pale faces under hair like ash have wrought her doleful history,
Blue brutal eyes her tragedy—God save her while these North winds crash!

WAR TIME IN THE VALLEY

BY CORRA HARRIS

The author of "A Circuit Rider's Wife," "A Circuit Rider's Widow" and "In the Valley" presents here another of her messages of wholesome philosophy and good cheer.—THE EDITOR

WE are peaceful people in this valley, but we can fight when we must fight. And we know something about it, because we are veterans of the soil and of the seasons. We have fought floods, endured drouths, accomplished poverty with courage and lived thru a century of winters without gloves or overcoats. We know how to "dig in," and how to come out "over the top" when the "spring drive" begins for another crop. The rain-drenched, mud-soaked weary soldiers in France have nothing on us except German bullets.

We are so long accustomed to warfare with just the elements that we did not wait for the Draft Bill to pass in Washington. We joined the Allies the next day after war was declared. And we have been in the first line in this country ever since with no drill sergeant to urge us on, and no martial music to inspire us.

We had broken the land for this year's crop in March. But when war came in April we added as much more land to that. We tore up every foot of ground in the valley and planted it. Before the agriculturally ignorant and commercial press of this country began its presumptuous campaign to "arouse" the farmers about saving the country and "winning the war," we had saved the country and won the war so far as food products count. Before a single selectman had reported for duty at any military camp we had raised tens upon tens of thousands of green soldiers in these fields. And now they stand in the November gales, veteran stalks of corn, rank upon rank as far as the eye can reach, every one bending, khaki brown, beneath the heavy ears. And they seem to march in the wind each bearing enough to feed a man.

This is the first army raised in this country against the enemy, and I can tell you it was no easy labor. You may train recruits by drilling and marching them and teaching them tactics of war, but you cannot raise corn by shouting "Right about face!" to it. You must plow it and feed it and plow it again and again. You must pray for rain, and for the floods to cease. You cannot quit tho your heart and strength faileth. You have got to see it thru.

Well, we have done that. And we have had our "casualties" as other fighting forces have. Some of our best men and best women have gone down in the struggle this year who might have lived longer but for the terrific and exhausting labor they achieved. We laid them away with good cheerful funerals at "Olive Vine" and Mount Pleasant, and in the old churchyard at Pine Log. Then we went back to raising that great army of corn, feeling better and braver and stronger because such men and such women had lived among us and had given their lives for what was good in the earth and best in mankind.

THERE has been a lot of fuss in the world beyond these hills among people who never conceived of hardships and war economies. And we might have been sidetracked in the Home Guard or a Conservation League, but we are born in this valley with a "single eye" for three things, the weather, the harvest and Almighty God. We have had practise in keeping our vision clear and our attention fixed on the main job. We heard much, for example, about "wheatless days" and "meatless days." But for us, this has been a "wheatless" year. The freeze in February destroyed all the grain in this section. We live on corn bread. It is the best, most nourishing bread in the world except for Yankees and foreigners who do not know how to prepare it.

And even of corn we have had little enough. Last summer the floods destroyed two-thirds of the crop, so we could not fatten pigs during the winter. Therefore we have had meatless days a-plenty, and thought nothing tragic about that. For we have an abundance of butter, milk and eggs. We have not suffered and we have never had better health. Nearly every young single man of draft age in the valley has been called and accepted in the National Army. Not one has been returned to us as "physically unfit." We are very proud of this record.

When the first quota went from this county, a great crowd met them at the railway station. Somebody made a speech and presented each man with a wrist watch. But by the time our men from the valley were called there were no more wrist watches on hand, and no speakers to speak, so we just sent them down to Camp Gordon in their Sunday clothes, and told them to do the best they could; that probably they would not worry about watches and the time of day anyhow when they got in sight of the enemy's trenches.

We are strangely quiet about these young men. We have uttered not one word of complaint. We are just dumb, holding our breath for what may happen. We are not coddling them, nor sending them boxes from home. They can live on war rations. They always have done it on less. And we reckon they will do their duty when the time comes, because they are accustomed to performing hard duties with sublimely unconscious dignity.

There is not much beside the weather between our people in the valley and the Lord at any time. And now, we are overlooking the weather and praying more than usual. We pray for Belgium and France and for the Italians who have suffered such terrible vicissitudes, and a little awkwardly for the Russians, whom we do not understand, but whom we are willing to give the benefit of our headshaking doubts. And we pray dutifully for the British, who are so close kin to us that we feel a relative's indignation for their faults, which are chiefly the faults of bad family manners. But we do not know how just now to pray for the Germans. Maybe we ought to, but we do not. For the present the only honest thing to do is to leave them to the Kaiser's God, with a sort of secret feeling that the good Lord himself will know how to have mercy on them in spite of the Kaiser's God.



Mrs. Harris and her daughter, Faith,—and "Bosco"

FORTY THOUSAND MILLION A YEAR

BY JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

THE wealth now produced each year in the United States by our 42,000,000 workers and wage-earners, aided by labor-saving machinery, which is ever increasing in efficiency and output, is colossal. For 1917 this wealth, it is believed, will exceed $40,000,000,000, of which the Secretary of Agriculture has estimated that the products of the farm and kindred industries will contribute $17,000,000,000, a vast increase over any previous year.

With the higher wages paid to workmen—in many industries the highest ever known—and with the larger returns to capital, the savings of the people, despite the high cost of living, have increased enormously. The growth of prohibition has also stimulated thrift and helped materially to swell savings deposits. Americans have not the inherited wealth which in European countries has been handed down thru generations, but we have already become both in the aggregate and in our per capita wealth the richest nation on the globe.

THE per capita of money in circulation on November 1, 1917, was $47.03. The general stock of money in the United States on that date was $5,768,711,565. The wealth of our country is now close to $250,000,000,000. The yearly income of our people, representing the product of both capital and labor, is about $40,000,000,000, or sixteen per cent of the estimated value of all property.

The latest reports tell us that 28,000 national, state, savings banks, and trust companies of the country, have at this time approximately 46,000,000 deposit accounts. These deposit balances range from very small sums to more than twenty million dollars in a single account in one bank. While many individuals keep accounts in more than one bank, it is probably safe to assume that the accounts mentioned represent the deposits of more than 25,000,000 separate depositors.

The resources of all the banks of this country today are over $37,000,000,000. This is an increase since July, 1913, of nearly twelve billion dollars ($12,000,000,000).

These are wonderful figures. The imagination can hardly conceive them. Yet they are but the totals of our everyday life, our everyday business. Upon the strength and soundness of the banks of the country depend largely our ability to conduct successfully the vast operations upon which trade and commerce and industry all depend.

Our banks have assisted enormously in the successful negotiation of the First and Second Liberty Loans; and they have at the same time kept themselves in strong and liquid condition while financing so largely these gigantic undertakings. The power and patriotism of our banks are, and rightly so, a source of deep gratification if not of pride. The people do well to have faith in them.

Their resources now are approximately twice as great as the combined resources of the great banks of issue of leading nations of the world, including the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Russia, the Imperial German Reichsbank, the Bank of Spain, and the Imperial Bank of Japan, according to their recent reports.

The National Banks of the country are steadily growing stronger and safer, This is largely due to the improved system of National Bank examination and the greater thoroness of these examinations and to the policy of requiring that the banks shall observe the provisions of the law intended for their protection and for the protection of their depositors and shareholders. The average losses to the depositors of National Banks for the twenty-year period up to June, 1917, were nine-one-thousandths of one per cent of total deposits. These losses have been so reduced that for the fiscal year 1916-1917 the total losses are only about one-third of the average for the past twenty years, or three-one-thousandths of one per cent of the deposits. For the past year they have amounted to only about one-seventh of what they were for either of the years ending June 30, 1908, 1909 or 1910.

OUR banks have played an important and perhaps not fully understood part in our national life in these days of stress. The remarkably satisfactory condition of the money market is exceedingly significant, but only one of the many indications pointing to the eminent success with which the banking and financial operations attendant upon the negotiation of huge issues of Government bonds have been conducted.

Very likely, many readers do not know of the many interesting phases and details involved in placing these great Liberty Bond issues thruout the country. An important feature of the loan campaign is seen in the policy early adopted by the Treasury of permitting the funds subscribed by customers of banks to continue on deposit in such banks—provided the latter qualify as government depositaries and furnish to the Government security for such deposits—until such time as these funds are required for disbursement to meet the demands of the war or for loans to our allies or for the general expenses of government.

Thru the medium of the Federal Reserve Banks, the funds are then withdrawn and disbursed with the minimum shifting of reserves or disturbance in the money market. Assisted by the Federal Reserve Board's rulings establishing special rates for loans secured by United States Government Bonds for the accommodation of both member and non-member banks, there has always been available an adequate supply of credit for the use of banks which might find themselves temporarily short of funds as the result of the shifting of the Government's credits. These operations are simply a transfer of bank credits on the books of the banks, first to the Government, and then to the credit of the corporations and individuals supplying the goods and services required in the conduct of war. These transactions, unprecedented in size and scope in the financial history of the United States, are a striking demonstration of the usefulness and capacity of the Federal Reserve System.

THE tremendous business expansion of the many months past, together with advancing prices for commodities and for labor, has called for the use of hundreds of millions of dollars of additional capital and accommodation from the banks. In past years, under inadequate and unscientific banking and currency methods and systems, a great increase in business activity almost invariably produced a money scarcity, occasioned high interest rates, and sometimes precipitated panics; but during the past two years we have had the lowest money rates the country has ever enjoyed.

These deeply gratifying conditions are to be credited largely to the operations of our Federal Reserve System, which was inaugurated just three years ago. In June last, amendments to the original Federal Reserve act went into effect improving the law along lines that experience had shown to be desirable after more than two years of operation. These amendments have added materially to the efficiency of the act as a working measure; and have, among other improvements, strengthened the Reserve System by providing for a larger control over the gold supply of the country. Our stock of gold, the basis of our credit structure, now more than $3,000,000,000, is the greatest of any nation on earth; and we have succeeded in mobilizing here an amount of gold which is now far more than this or any other nation ever held before. The gold at this time held by the Federal Reserve Banks alone approximate $1,500,000,000.

BANK and business men, even in the midst of a world cataclysm, are conducting business, as far as money conditions are concerned, with a greater sense of security and of confidence than at any time in our history as a people. They no longer live in constant fear of the recurrence of the money flurries and panics which have in the past, at such frequent intervals, visited us with disastrous results.

Business men, large and small, in the smaller cities and also in towns and rural districts, as well as in the centers of wealth, have been enabled to obtain capital for[*Continued on page 490*

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL

WARRIORS OF THE WEEK

New leaders in one or another of the manifold phases of wartime activity who have come into especial prominence in the recent news of the war



Bain

FROM GOVERNOR TO SOLDIER

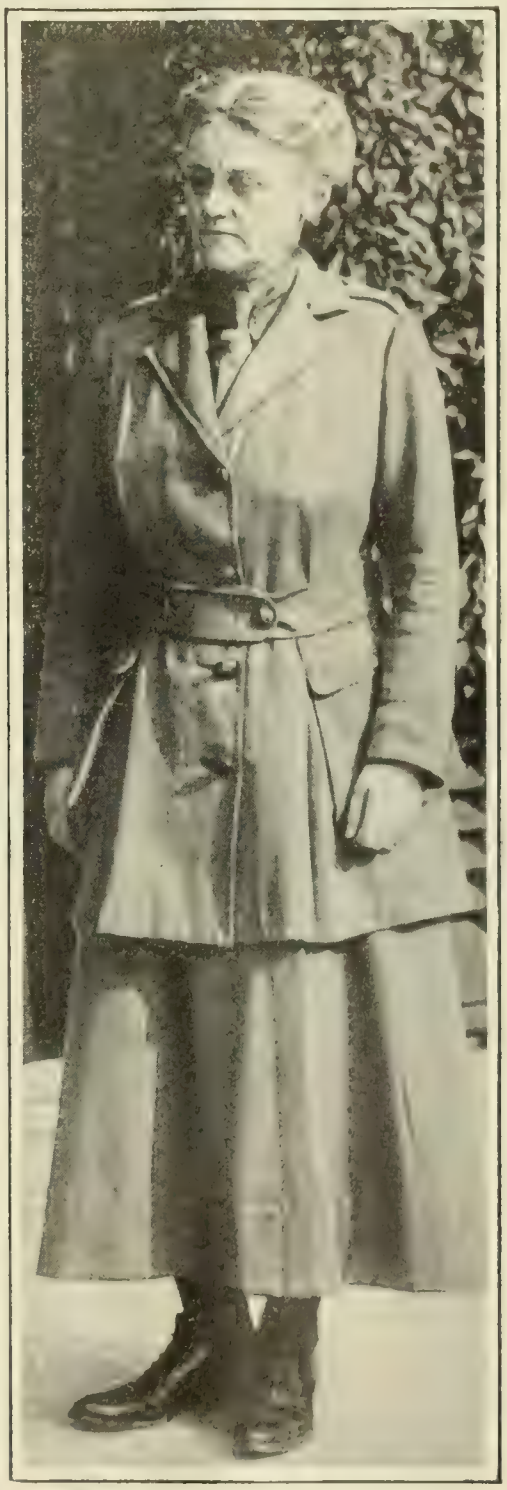
The Nebraska 7th, which is to be transferred to the regular army, has the distinction of having enlisted the governor of the state as its colonel. In his short term Governor Keith Neville established an excellent record of administrative efficiency



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GETTING ON TO BERLIN

The commander who led the Allies' advance thru the Hindenburg line, gaining and holding over five miles on a thirty or forty mile front, Lieutenant-General Sir Julian Byng



Press Illustrating

THE BRITISH ARMY'S HIGHEST RANKING OFFICER

As Chief Controller of the Women's Auxiliary Corps, Mrs. Chalmers Watson, M.D., is in command of over 14,000 women working at supplementary army duties behind the lines in France. Mrs. Watson was the first woman physician graduated by Edinburgh University. She is a sister of Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British Admiralty



International Film

TO KEEP ITALY'S ARMY FIT

George W. Braden, Y. M. C. A. director of athletics at Camp Meade, Maryland, has been selected as physical director-in-chief of the Italian army, with headquarters at Rome. He plans to use American games and drill to keep the soldiers off duty in fighting trim



Paul Thompson

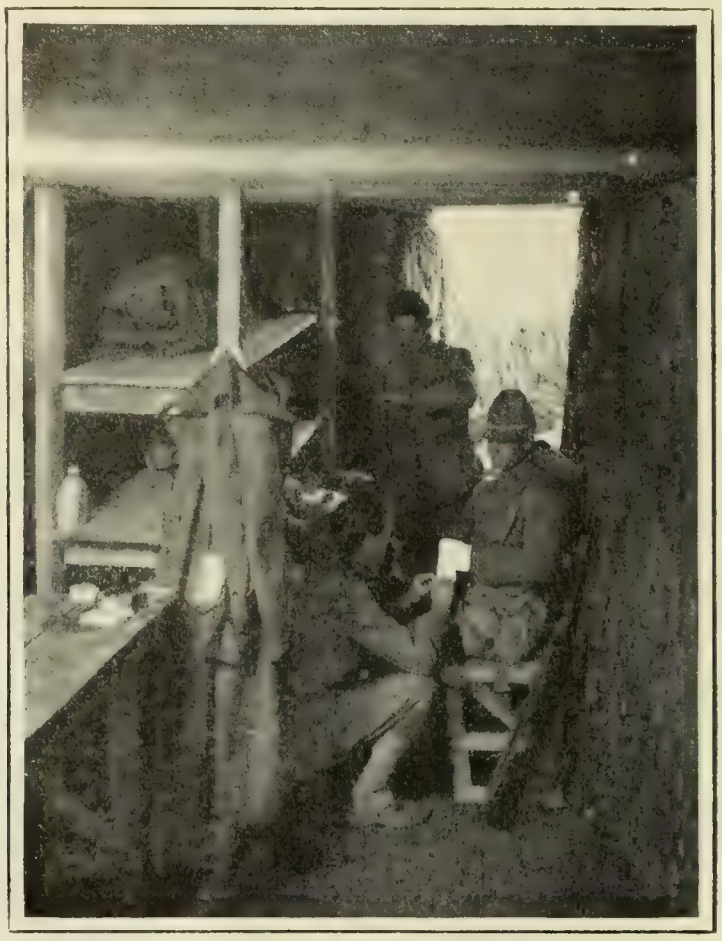
THE EMERGENCY FLEET BUILDER

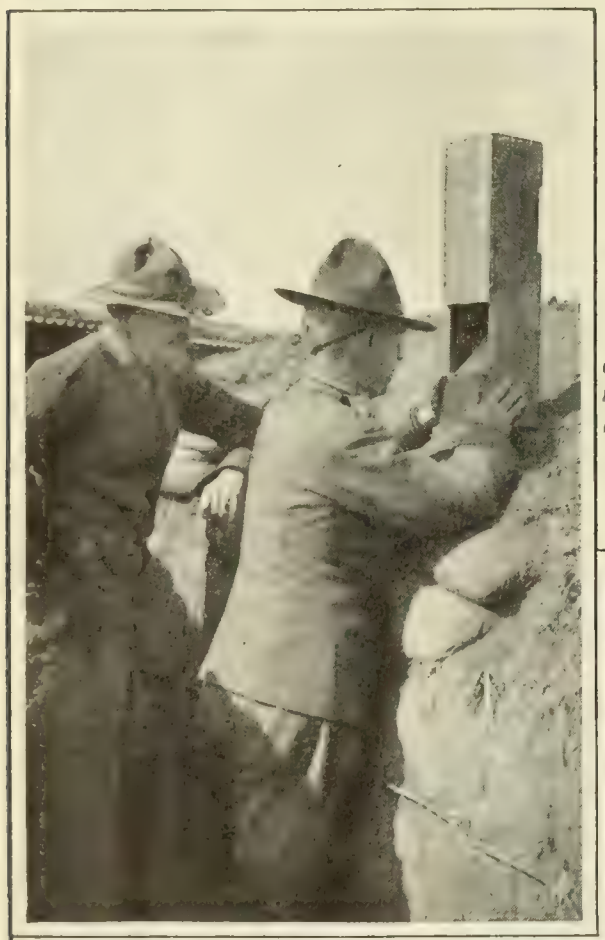
Rear-Admiral Frederick Robert Harris, who succeeds Rear-Admiral Capps as general manager of the Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet, is the youngest admiral in the navy

THE DAY'S WORK

At the training camps in America the men of the National Army are being taught to meet, so far as possible, conditions as they will find them at the front. They build their trenches and dugouts and they defend them with all the methods of the actual firing line







UNDER COVER

The three-inch gun above is being pushed under a camouflage of straw and sage grass, hiding it completely from an enemy two hundred yards away. The Red Cross underground (at the right) gives first-aid to the wounded in the trenches

A TRENCH PERISCOPE

It is simply a wooden box about two feet long, with a mirror placed at an angle of forty-five degrees at each end—and it gives a clear view of the country before him to an observer safely hidden below ground



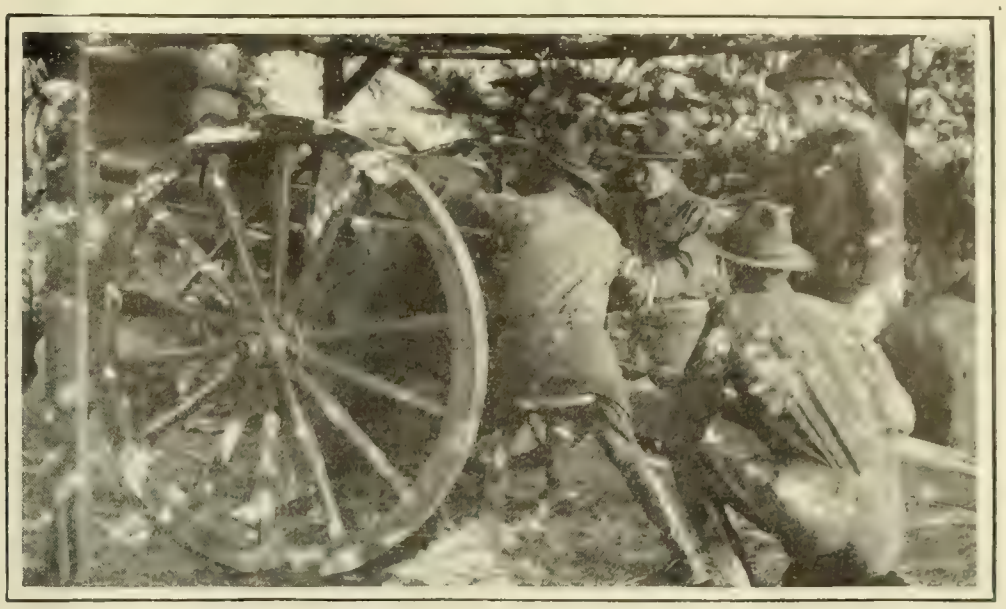
NOON MESS ON THE FIRING LINE AT CAMP

The men occupy the trenches by battalions, relieved after twenty-four hours on duty. Meals are brought up thru the trenches

IN THE TRENCHES

Every one of the boys in camp will have had real trench experience before he goes to France. In the "ditch" below, for instance, one man is stationed as look-out, several more are standing ready, and a couple of soldiers are trying trench sleeping, with a dirt ledge for a bed





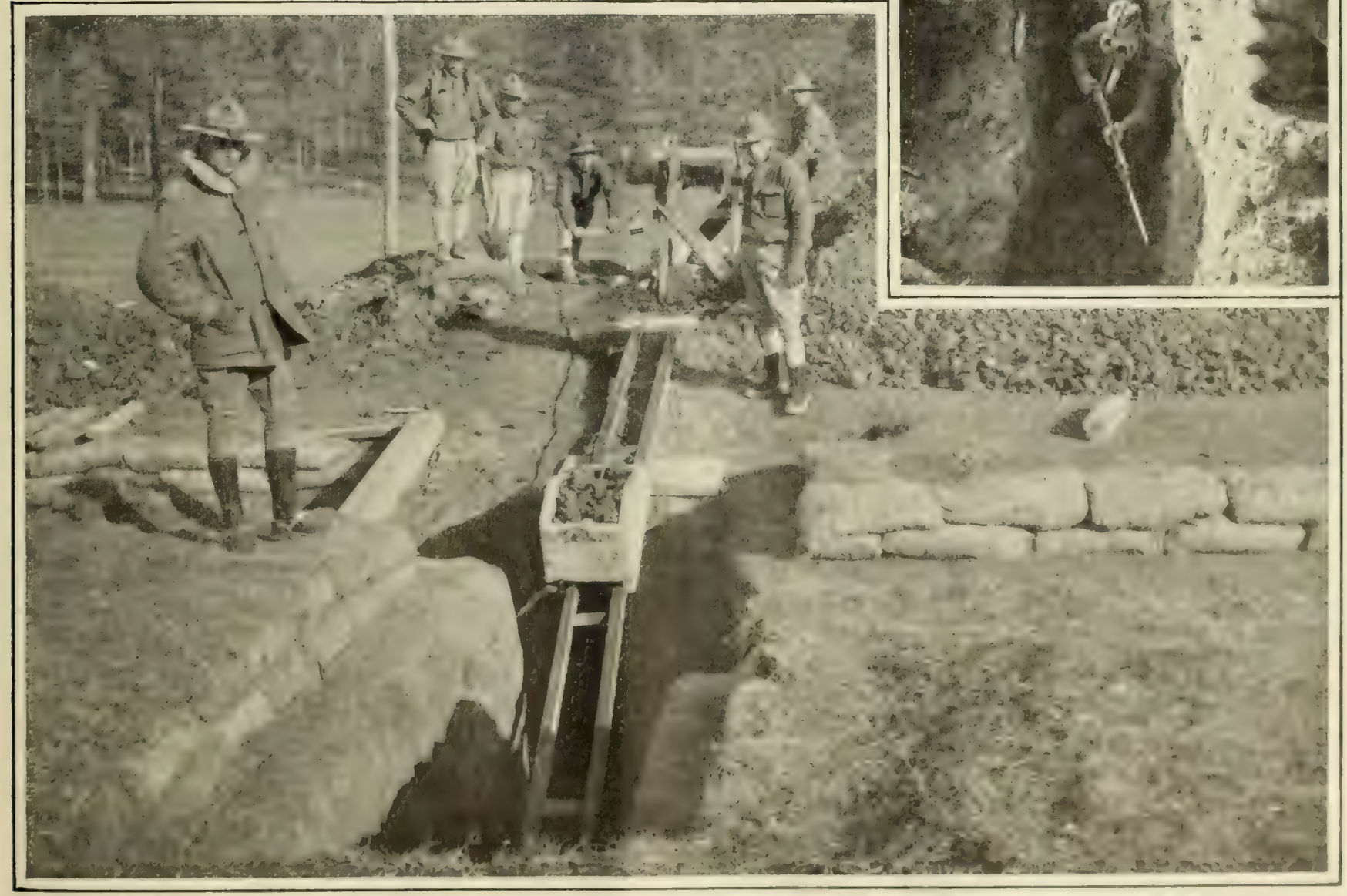
GUNS SHOULD BE HEARD AND NOT SEEN

A fire of nine shots a minute is pouring into the "Supposed Enemy" from the three-incher above, completely camouflaged by a rack of leaves and branches

THE GAS MASK DRILL

A gas mask is issued to each soldier training in the trenches; he is told how to use it and given some practise. Then an unexpected signal goes down the line that a gas attack is coming and the men have just time—if they're lucky—to get the masks on before the gas comes in





Photographs by Earle Harrison

DUG-OUTS IN THE MAKING

The engineers act as instructors in digging "bomb-proofs." The dirt is hauled out in buckets drawn up by a rope and windlass

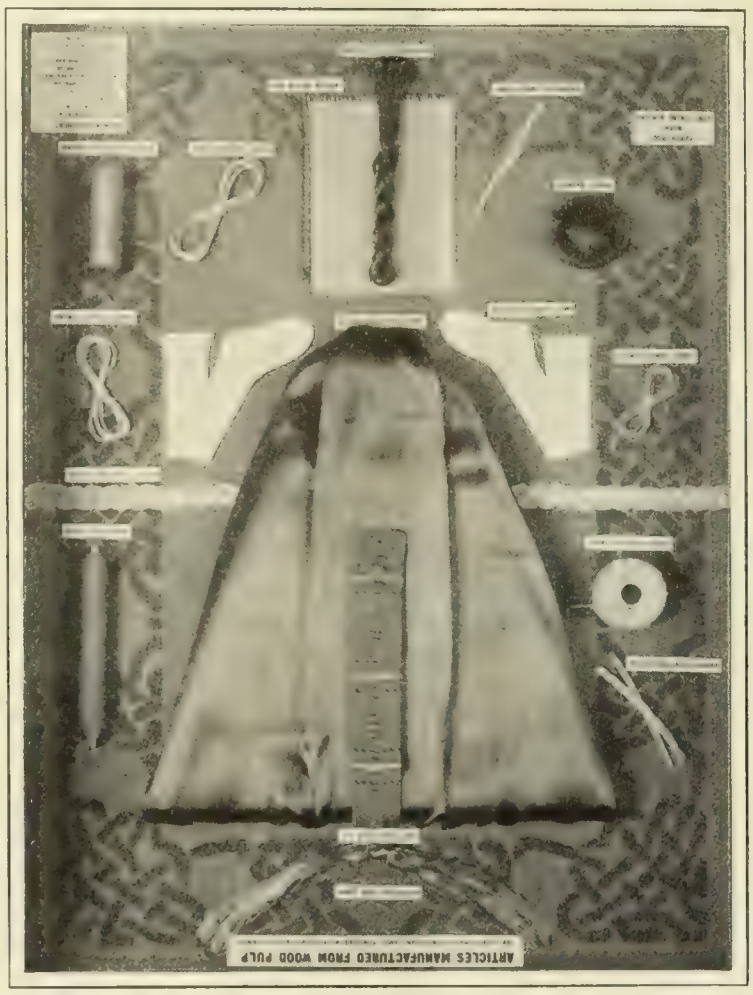
CREATIVE CHEMISTRY

A Popular Explanation of Recent Progress in Chemical Industries

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

CELLULOSE AND WHAT IS MADE OF IT

ORGANIC compounds, on which our life and living depend, consist chiefly of four elements; carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen. These compounds are sometimes hard to analyze, but when once the chemist has ascertained their constitution he can usually make them out of their elements—if he wants to. He will not want to do it as a business unless it pays and it will not pay unless the manufacturing process is cheaper than the natural process. This depends primarily upon the cost of the crude materials. What, then, is the market price of these four elements? Oxygen and nitrogen are free as air, and as we have seen in the first article their direct combination by the electric spark is possible. Hydrogen is free in the form of water but expensive to extricate by means of the electric current. But we need more carbon than anything else and where shall we get that? Bits of crystallized carbon can be picked up in South Africa and elsewhere, but those who can afford to buy them prefer to wear them rather than use them in making synthetic food. Graphite is rare and hard to melt. We must then have recourse to the compounds of carbon. The simplest of these, carbon dioxide, exists in the air but only four parts in ten thousand by quantity. To extract the carbon and get it into combination with the other elements would be a difficult and expensive process. Here, then, we must call in cheap labor, the cheapest of all laborers, the plants Pine trees on the highlands and cotton plants on the lowlands keep their green traps set all the day long and with the captured carbon dioxide build up cellulose. If, then, man wants free carbon he can best get it by charring wood in a kiln or digging up that which has been charred in nature's kiln during the Carboniferous Era. But there is no reason why he should want to go back to elemental carbon when he can have it already combined with hydrogen in the remains of modern or fossil vegetation. The synthetic products on which modern chemistry prides itself, such as vanillin, camphor and rubber, are not built up out of their elements, C, H and O, altho they might be as a laboratory stunt. Instead of that the raw material of the organic chemist is chiefly cellulose, or the products of its recent or remote destructive distillation, tar and oil.



Made of Cellulose. Sack and sausage casings, "silk" dresses and neckties, baskets and bags, mats, rugs and furniture may now be manufactured from wood pulp

It is unnecessary to tell the reader what cellulose is since he now holds a specimen of it in his hand, pretty pure cellulose except for the sizing and the specks of carbon that mar the whiteness of its surface. This utilization of cellulose is the chief cause of the difference between the modern world and the ancient, for what is called the invention of printing is essentially the inventing of paper. The Romans made type to stamp their coins and lead pipes with and if they had had paper to print upon the world might have escaped the Dark Ages. But the clay tablets of the Babylonians were cumbersome; the wax tablets of the Greeks were perishable; the papyrus of the Egyptians was fragile; parchment was expensive and penning was slow, so it was not until literature was put on a paper basis that democratic education became possible. At the present time sheepskin is only used for diplomas and other antiquated documents. And even if your diploma is written in Latin it is likely to be made of sulfated cellulose.



The Forest Products Laboratory which is maintained by the United States Government at Madison, Wisconsin, as an experimental plant to undertake the investigation of new processes which may further the more efficient utilization of our timber

The textile industry has followed the same law of development that I have indicated in the other industries. Here again we find the three stages of progress, (1) utilization of natural products, (2) cul-

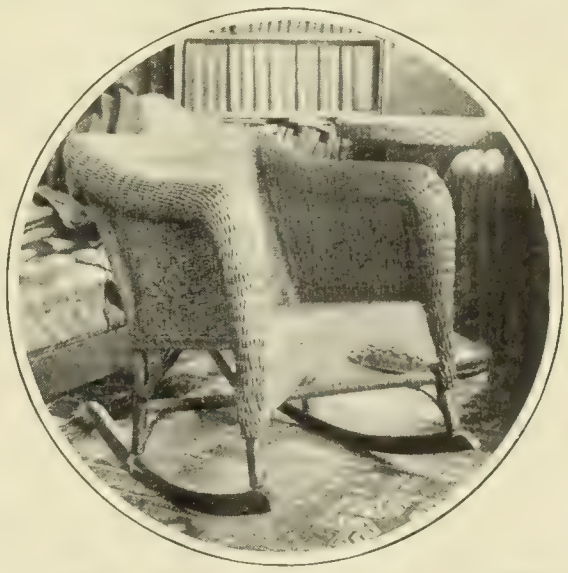


The raw material. Logs delivered at the paper mill of the New York and Pennsylvania Company at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. One paper uses nearly 2000 acres of forest a year

tivation of natural products, (3) manufacture of artificial products. The ancients were dependent upon plants, animals and insects for their fibers. China used silk, Greece and Rome used wool, Egypt used flax and India used cotton. In the course of cultivation for three thousand years the animal and vegetable fibers were lengthened and strengthened and cheapened. But at last man has risen to the level of the worm and can spin threads to suit himself. He can now rival the wasp in the making of paper. He is no longer dependent upon the flax and the cotton plant, but grinds up trees to get his cellulose. A New York newspaper uses up nearly 2000 acres of forest a year. The United States grinds up about five million cords of wood a year in the manufacture of pulp for paper and other purposes.

In making "mechanical pulp" the blocks of wood, mostly spruce and hemlock, are simply prest sidewise of the grain against wet grindstones. But in wood fiber the cellulose is in part combined with lignin, which is worse than useless. To break up the ligno-cellulose combine chemicals are used. The logs for this are not ground fine, but cut up by disk chippers. The chips are digested for several hours under heat and pressure with acid or alkali. There are three processes in vogue. In the most common process the reagent is calcium sulfite, made by passing sulfur fumes (SO_2) into lime water. In another process a solution of caustic soda is used to disintegrate the wood. The third, known as the "sulfate" process, should rather be called the sulfide process since the active agent is an alkaline solution of sodium sulfide made by roasting sodium sulfate with the carbonaceous matter extracted from the wood. This sulfate process, tho the most recent of the three, is being increasingly employed in this country, for by means of it the resinous pine wood of the South can be worked up and the final product, known as kraft paper because it is strong, is used for wrapping.

But whatever the process we get nearly pure cellulose which, as you can see by examining this page under a

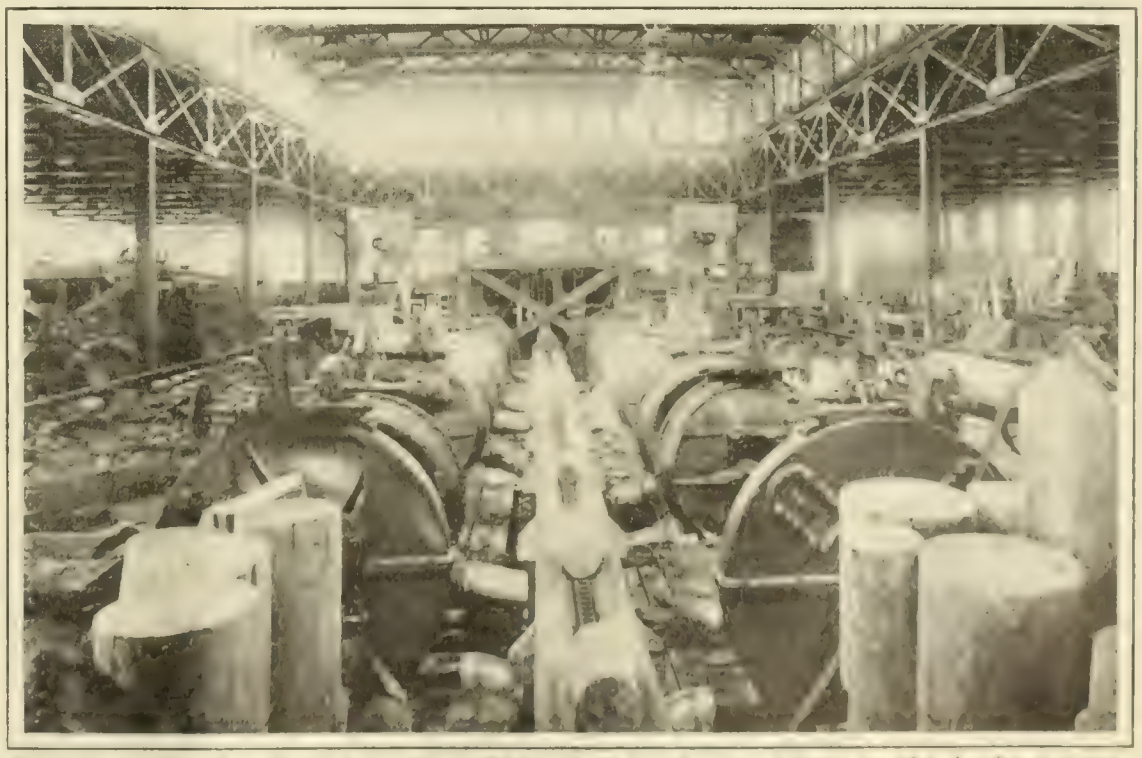


A chair made from spun paper twine

microscope, consists of a tangled web of thin white fibers, the remains of the original cell walls. Owing to the severe treatment it has undergone wood pulp paper does not last so long as the linen rag paper used by our ancestors. The pages of the newspapers, magazines and books printed nowadays are likely to become brown and brittle in a few years, no great loss for the most part since they have served their purpose, tho it is a pity that a few copies of the worst of them could not be printed on permanent paper for preservation in libraries so that future generations could congratulate themselves on their progress in civilization.

But in our absorption in the printed page we must not forget the other uses of paper. The paper clothing, so often prophesied, has not yet arrived. Even paper collars have gone out of fashion —if they were ever in. But we hear that Russian soldiers are wearing paper shirts made in Japan and that in Germany paper is used for socks and shoes as well as handkerchiefs and napkins. Our sanitary engineers have set us to drinking out of sharp-edged paper cups and we blot our faces instead of wiping them. Twine is spun of paper and furniture made of the twine, a rival of rattan. Cloth and matting woven of paper yarn are being used for burlap and grass in the making of bags and suitcases.

Here, however, we are not so much interested in manufactures of cellulose itself, that is, wood, paper and cotton, as we are in its chemical derivatives. Cellulose, as we can see from the symbol, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, is composed of the three elements carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. These are present in the same proportion as in starch ($C_6H_{10}O_5$), while glucose or grape sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) has one molecule of water more. But glucose is soluble in cold water and starch is soluble in hot, while cellulose is soluble in neither. Consequently cellulose cannot serve us for food, altho some of the vegetarian animals, notably the goat, have a digestive apparatus that can handle it. It is rumored from Germany among other strange stories of chemical achieve- [*Continued on page 480*



A paper mill when it is in action. This photograph was taken in the barking room of the big pulp mill of the Great Northern Paper Company at Millinocket, Maine

MAKE A FRIEND OF RUSSIA

BY ISAAC DON LEVINE

AUTHOR OF "THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION"

FREE Russia is not lost yet to the Allied cause. She can easily be converted yet into a powerful striking force against Germany, if only an immediate effort is made by the Allies to understand the Russian state of mind and the real cause of the Russian crisis.

At the basis of all of the new Russia's troubles lies the universal longing of the masses for peace, not a separate, but a general peace. The Russian revolution itself was the product of this longing. The great fact, hardly recognized yet outside of Russia, is that the revolution was an outbreak not only against Czarism, but also against the war, in so far as the Russian masses considered it Czar-made.

It is therefore a great mistake to ascribe Russia's chronic crisis during the last six months to internal causes, such as party differences, economic troubles, racial and nationalistic aspirations. These would undoubtedly have manifested themselves in a first-degree crisis had Russia been at peace and in an internationally normal situation. But what ails the new Russia now is a far deeper cause. It is the failure of the revolution up to the present to carry out its very fundamental purpose, its own mandate, the bringing about of peace.

But how could peace be brought about, from the Russian viewpoint? It is here that one will find the abyss of misunderstanding lying between Russia and the Allies. There is the idea, maliciously fostered in Allied countries, that Russia is after a separate peace. Every Russian's blood boils with indignation at this suggestion, and yet it has apparently found a firm position in Allied public opinion. The truth is, and one wishes it reverberated thruout the world incessantly, that there is not and never has been a party or faction in the new Russia favoring a separate peace with Germany. The Bolsheviki even never stood for it. If certain individuals, in the pay of Germany, were active in Russia in the interests of a separate peace, it does not follow that the Russian people are for such a peace.

Free Russia, of her own momentum, never will conclude a separate peace. But can one imagine her being driven toward it, not by Germany, but by the Allies. The latter have done their best in the last six months to alienate the sentiments of the Russian masses. By failing to recognize the cardinal fact that a new Russia has come into existence last March, a Russia which could not possibly be bound by treaties concluded by the Czar, the Allies laid the foundations of all the Russian disasters.

The new Russia, upon finding herself in the Allied camp, regarded the partners of the Czar with suspicion from the very beginning. To the Russian mind affiliation with Czarism was in itself a crime. The Russian revolution automatically severed the bonds tying Russia and the Allies. But the Allies would not face this fact. Nor would they listen to those Russians who begged them to negotiate at a conference a new alliance with the free Russian masses.

These masses, within a few weeks after the revolution, worked out their own philosophy on the war and the way to end it. Yearning for peace, the masses, thru the executive council of workmen and soldiers, issued a fiery appeal to the German masses to rise in revolt against the Hohenzollerns and make an end to the war. But the German masses failed to rise. Instead, their leaders informed the Russians that a German revolution could be made possible only by undermining the popular German belief that the Teutons were fighting a defensive war against greedy enemies.

Th Russians acted upon this suggestion immediately. Early in May the world was told of the first Petrograd disturbances since March. What happened? The proletariat marched in protest against the Foreign Minister of the first Provisional Government, Prof. Paul Miliukoff. The latter was in complete harmony with the Allied war aims. He favored very much Russia's possession of Constantinople and the Dardanelles. The Russian masses had no desire for them. In fact, they saw in Miliukoff's war aims an obstacle to peace, as they recognized these war aims as imperialistic and consequently only fortifying the belief of the masses of the Central Powers that they were waging a defensive war.

THE Russian people became convinced that a repudiation by the Allies of all imperialistic designs would breed revolution in Germany. They proceeded to repudiate Russia's aims at annexation. They forced Miliukoff out. They forced the Provisional Government to repudiate formally the Russian share of the Czar's treaty with the Allies, by which the Dardanelles were to become Russian. They evolved the famous "no annexations and no indemnities" formula and had the Government pledge it.

Two weeks after Russia's adoption of the new foreign policy Scheidemann, the leader of the Majority Socialists, made a momentous declaration in the Reichstag, which was never adequately reported in the United States. He said: "If Great Britain and France should follow the example of Russia and renounce all aims at conquest . . . there would be a revolution in this country," meaning, of course, Germany.

Scheidemann's statement naturally made a profound impression on the Russian radicals, especially so, as they considered Scheidemann before a traitor to the cause of internationalism. The Russian masses, thru their councils, compelled the Provisional Government to issue a call to the Allies for a conference to discuss war aims. It was clear to every Russian mind that a new understanding was necessary between Russia and the Allies if the former were to continue as a partner of the latter. The Allies unfortunately failed to grasp the full meaning of the Russian demand for a conference. At first they promised Kerensky to hold such a meeting, then they delayed in living up to their promise and finally withdrew it, after the nerves of the Russian masses had been strained to the limit waiting for the conference.

WHAT did the Russian masses expect of a meeting with the Allies? They expected to make Britain, France and Italy repudiate their shares of the treaties with the Czar and declare their aim in the war as the democratization of Germany only. The Russians believed and still believe that such an act would cause a revolution in Germany.

The Allied failure to understand the import of the Russian obsession with the idea of a German revolution as a short cut to peace cost them the confidence of the Russian people. As days and weeks passed by and the Russo-Allied war aims conference did not come into being, a deep wave of resentment against the Allies spread thruout Russia. Agitators and German agents thrived on it.

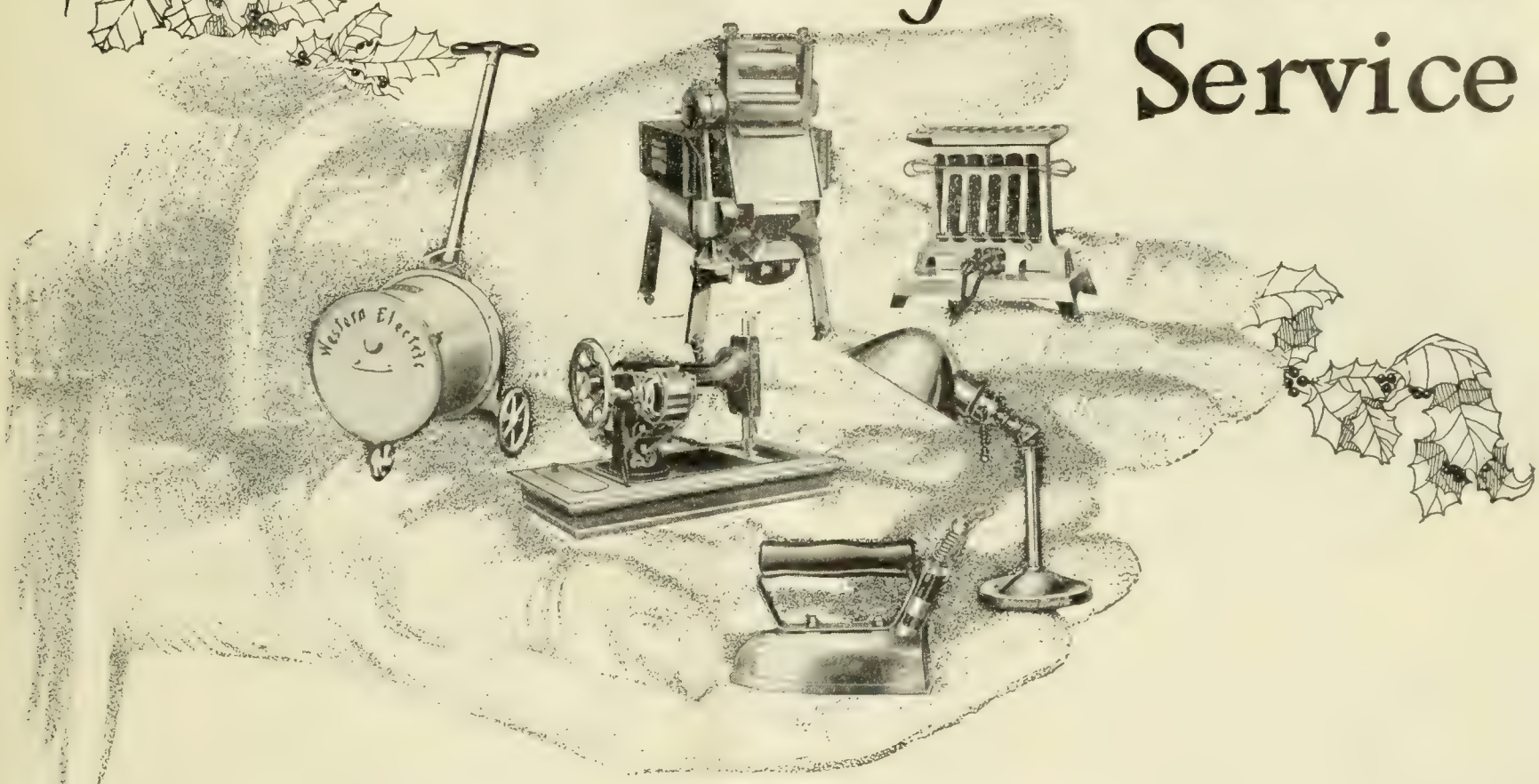
All the time the Bolsheviki, representing the radical wing of the Russian Socialist party, gained strength. They adopted the viewpoint that the Allies will never change their war aims, as they are afraid of a German revolution. The Russian masses were told that it was not the Kaiser, but France and England, that were in the way to peace, as they blocked the realization of the German revolution.

Kerensky fell because he failed to change the Allied war aims. The Bolsheviki have won because they adopted the original mandate of the revolution as their chief program. The Bolsheviki leaders now in control of Russia will unquestionably soon be forced out of their position, but the new government which will follow them, representing all the Russian Socialist parties, will be pledged to the very policy the Bolsheviki are now pursuing in the domain of foreign politics. Russia is united in her yearning for peace and in her belief that no peace is possible with the Hohenzollerns.

But Russia will not fight in the Allied camp so long as the Allies stick to aims which she considers imperialistic. If France and Britain should now repudiate all aims at conquest and define their purpose in the war as the democratization of Germany only, there is no question in any forward-looking Russian's mind that the Russian crisis would quickly come to an end. Moreover, Russia's striking power would be immediately resurrected in case a German revolution fails to materalize.

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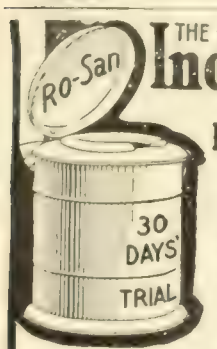
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CREATIVE CHEMISTRY

(Continued from page 477)

ments that birch wood pulp and straw have been used not only as an ingredient of cattle food but also put into war bread. It is not likely, however, that the human stomach even under the pressure of famine is able to get much nutriment out of sawdust. But by digesting with dilute acid sawdust can be transformed into sugars and these by fermentation into alcohol, so it would be possible for a man after he has read his morning paper to get drunk on it.

If the cellulose, instead of being digested a long time in dilute acid, is dipt into a solution of sulfuric acid (50 to 80%) and then washed and dried it acquires a hard, tough and translucent coating that makes it water-proof and grease-proof. This is the "parchment paper" that has largely replaced sheepskin. Strong alkali has a similar effect to strong acid. In 1844 John Mercer, a Lancashire calico printer, discovered that by passing cotton cloth or yarn thru a cold 30% solution of caustic soda the fiber is shortened and strengthened. For over forty years little attention was paid to this discovery, but when it was found that if the material was stretched so that it could not shrink on drying the twisted ribbons of the cotton fiber were changed into smooth-walled cylinders like silk, the process came into general use and nowadays much that passes for silk is "mercerized" cotton.

Another step was taken when Cross of London discovered that when the mercerized cotton was treated with carbon disulfide it was dissolved to a yellow liquid. This liquid contains the cellulose in solution as a cellulose xanthate and on acidifying or heating the cellulose is recovered in a hydrated form. If this yellow solution of cellulose is squirted out of tubes thru extremely minute holes into acidulated water, each tiny stream becomes instantly solidified into a silky thread which may be spun and woven like that ejected from the spinneret of the silkworm. The origin of natural silk, if we think about it, rather detracts from the pleasure of wearing it, and if "he who needlessly sets foot upon a worm" is to be avoided as a friend we must hope that the advance of the artificial silk industry will be rapid enough to relieve us of the necessity of boiling thousands of baby worms in their cradles whenever we want silk stockings. But so far we have not reached a stage where we can altogether dispense with the services of the silkworm. The viscose threads made by the process look as well as silk, but they are not so strong, especially when wet.

Besides the viscose method there are several other methods of getting cellulose into solution so that artificial fibers may be made from it. A strong solution of zinc chloride will serve and this process used to be employed for making the threads to be charred into carbon filaments for incandescent bulbs. Cellulose is also soluble in an ammoniacal solution of copper hydroxide. The liquid thus formed is squirted thru a fine nozzle into a precipitating solution of caustic soda and glucose, which brings back the cellulose to its original form.

In my article on explosives I explained how cellulose treated with nitric acid in the presence of sulfuric acid was nitrated. The cellulose molecule having three hydroxyl (—OH) groups can take up one, two or three nitro groups (—ONO_2). The higher nitrates are known as guncotton and form the basis of modern dynamite and smokeless powder. The lower nitrates, known as pyroxylin, are less explosive, altho still very inflammable. All these nitrates are, like the original cellulose, in-

soluble in water, but unlike the original cellulose, soluble in a mixture of ether and alcohol. The solution is called collodion and is now in common use to spread a new skin over a wound. This great war might be traced back to Nobel's cut finger. Alfred Nobel was a Swedish chemist—and a pacifist. One day while working in the laboratory he cut his finger, as chemists are apt to do and, again as chemists are apt to do, he dissolved some guncotton in ether-alcohol and swabbed it on the wound. At this point, however, his conduct diverges from the ordinary, for instead of standing idle, impatiently waving his hand in the air to dry the film as most people, including chemists, are apt to do, he put his mind on it and it occurred to him that this sticky stuff, slowly hardening to an elastic mass, might be just the thing he was hunting as an absorbent and solidifier of nitroglycerin. So instead of throwing away the extra collodion that he had made he mixt it with nitroglycerin and found that it set to a jelly. The "blasting gelatin" thus discovered proved to be so insensitive to shock that it could be safely transported or fired from a cannon. This was the first of the high explosives that have been the chief factor in the Great War.

But on the whole, collodion has healed more wounds than it has caused besides being of infinite service to mankind otherwise. It has made modern photography possible, for the films we use in the camera and moving picture projector consists of a gelatin coating on a pyroxylin backing. If collodion is forced thru fine glass tubes instead of thru a slit, it comes out a thread instead of a film. If the collodion jet is run into a vat of cold water the ether and alcohol dissolve; if it is run into a chamber of warm air they evaporate. The thread of nitrated cellulose may be rendered less inflammable by taking out the nitrate groups by treatment with ammonium or calcium sulfide. This restores the original cellulose, but now it is an endless thread of any desired thickness, whereas the native fiber was in size and length adapted to the needs of the cottonseed instead of the needs of man. The old motto, "If you want a thing done the way you want it you must do it yourself," explains why the chemist has been called in to supplement the work of nature in catering to the wants of man.

Instead of nitric acid we may use strong acetic acid to dissolve the cotton. The resulting cellulose acetates are less inflammable than the nitrates, but they are more brittle and more expensive. Motion picture films made from them can be used in any hall without the necessity of imprisoning the operator in a fire-proof box where if anything happens he can burn up all by himself without disturbing the audience. The cellulose acetates are being used for auto goggles and gas masks as well as for windows in leather curtains and transparent coverings for index cards. A new use that has lately become important is the varnishing of aeroplane wings, as it does not readily absorb water or catch fire and makes the cloth taut and air-tight. The Germans are said to make aeroplane wings that are as transparent as those of a dragon-fly and not easy to see against the sky.

The nitrates, sulfates and acetates are the salts or esters of the respective acids, but recently true ethers or oxides of cellulose have been prepared that may prove still better since they contain no acid radicle and are neutral and stable.

These are in brief the chief processes for making what is commonly but quite improperly called "artificial silk." They are not the same substance as silk-worm silk and ought not to be—tho they sometimes



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Measured by food value—by calories—eggs cost 8 times as much. Ham costs 4 times as much—steak 5 or 6 times as much. Potatoes 3 times as much. Even bread and milk cost nearly 3 times as much.

1000 calories—which is one-third a day's food for a workingman—costs only five cents in Quaker Oats.

Then think of the flavor, the aroma—such as no other grain food has. Think of its energizing value. All the needed elements are stored in oats, in just the right proportion.

This is the supreme food—more nutritious than wheat. It is the prescribed food for the years of growth. To bread and muffins, cookies and pancakes, it adds a new delight. It makes wheatless days enjoyable—which the government recommends.

Quaker Oats

The Extra-Flavory Flakes

Quaker Oats is made from queen oats only—just the big, rich, flavory grains. We get but ten pounds from a bushel.

By this selection we get in this brand an exquisite flavor, which has won the world. Everywhere, among oat lovers, this is the favorite brand. Yet in America it costs no extra price. If you ask your grocer for Quaker Oats, you'll get it.

12c and 30c per package in United States and Canada, except in far West and South where high freights may prohibit.

Quaker Oats Bread

2 cups Quaker Oats 5 cups flour
2 cups boiling water

½ cup molasses 1 tablespoon salt
1 tablespoon butter or other fat

1 cake compressed yeast dissolved in ½ cup lukewarm water

Add boiling water to oats and let stand one hour, add molasses, salt, butter or fat, dissolved yeast cake and flour. Let rise until double in bulk. Knead thoroughly and shape into loaves. Put into greased bread pans, let rise until double in bulk and bake 45 minutes.

This recipe makes two loaves.

Quaker Oats Muffins

2⅔ cup uncooked Quaker Oats, 1½ cups flour, 1 cup scalded milk, 1 egg, 4 level teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons melted butter, ½ teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons sugar.

Turn scalded milk on Quaker Oats. Let stand five minutes; add sugar, salt and melted butter; sift in flour and baking powder; mix thoroughly and add egg well beaten. Bake in buttered gem pans.

Quaker Oats Sweetbits

1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 2½ cups uncooked Quaker Oats.

Cream butter and sugar. Add yolks of eggs. Add Quaker Oats, to which baking powder has been added, and add vanilla.

Beat whites of eggs stiff and add last. Drop on buttered tins with a teaspoon, but very few on each tin, as they spread. Bake in slow oven. Makes about 65 cookies.

TALKS ON HEALTH

By R. L. ALSAKER, M.D., Author of "Maintaining Health"

IS THERE ANY SAFE AND SURE WAY TO CURE CONSTIPATION?

Constipation is a large subject, for it is perhaps the most widespread of all physical disorders. And it helps to build other diseases. The majority of the people have it, either periodically or all the time. It is such a big subject that it justifies the six page letter received from Mr. J. B. A. The letter is too long to quote in full, so we shall give only a few lines:

"For twenty years I took various laxatives and cathartics. They had their effect, but they did not cure me. About three years ago I was advised to take a petroleum oil then often called Russian oil; also to use the internal bath. I did try the lubricating oil. It is practically tasteless and pleasant enough to take. It acted as a gentle laxative, but when I stopped using it, the old trouble returned. Then I decided to give the internal bath a trial. I got results with that too, but only as long as I used it. No bath, no bowel movement.

"If possible, I want to return to the condition where the bowels act normally without taking medicines and without a 'wash out' every day. It's a nuisance. Is there any *safe* and *sure* way to cure chronic constipation? Why not publish an article on this universal ailment?"

J. B. A.

It is an axiom that in order to be able to cure, one must know the cause. If washing the bowels is Nature's way of removing the waste, then lack of washing is the cause of constipation, but we can find no indication that Nature intended the bowels to be washed out with injections of water. So that is not the cause of constipation, and hence the enema or internal bath is not a cure. Nor can we find any indication showing us that Nature intended the bowels to be greased with a mineral oil, so the lack of mineral oil is not the cause of constipation, and the use of this oil is not a cure.

The enema and the use of the oil are forms of relief. They help the lower bowel to get rid of accumulated waste—waste that produces disease if allowed to remain. But relief and cure are as wide apart as the poles. Mr. J. B. A. is looking for a cure, and that is what you should look for if you want to live long and well; that is what everyone who has constipation should look for.

Let us see what the cause of constipation is: That it is principally wrong eating would seem to be obvious enough even if not generally known. When a person eats too much of certain foods and fails to eat other foods that the system needs, the result is often constipation. Nearly all mistakes in eating have a tendency to produce constipation, and the eating is the most important cause, say, about nine-tenths of the cause.

Abnormal living is the *real* cause of constipation, and the chief part of this abnormal living is wrong eating. It is the normal and natural thing to obey the calls of Nature promptly, but this many fail to do, and this also often helps to bring about constipation.

Nearly every case of chronic constipation is curable. Only a few cases are beyond cure. If you are seeking relief only you can find numerous laxatives, cathartics and lubricants, or you can use various forms of injections. They all help to remove waste from the bowels.

But if you want a real cure, you will have to live so normally that the muscles in the bowels grow vigorous and active, and the glands in the bowels will secrete their own lubricants. Yes, the bowels produce a lubricant, and its name is mucus. It is the only kind of lubricating oil needed. Nature did not leave this important ingredient out of the body. When the muscles are working well and the glands are normal no internal bathing will be needed, for the bowels will then perform their functions so well that the waste is properly discharged.

Neither medicine nor mechanical apparatus will cure constipation. The *cure* for this trouble is a *natural* diet, pure food rightly prepared and properly eaten. Purgatives, laxatives, enemas and mechanical manipulations may help to "clean house" but mechanical treatment does not remove the cause of constipation.

Constipation is often obstinate, but persistence in natural living will produce a cure in nearly every case. To live naturally means to exercise, work, rest, sleep, recreate, drink and eat according to the needs of the body, and especially to eat properly. Get the body into good condition through proper living and the constipation will disappear.

Realizing the almost universal prevalence of this condition and knowing that serious sickness is often traceable to this source I have undertaken to treat the entire subject in an educational way in my book Curing Constipation and Appendicitis recently off the press. Persons troubled with chronic constipation or threatened with appendicitis will find valuable help and practical advice in this volume.

The most any reputable physician can undertake is to give his best advice based on Experience and it remains with the patient to follow it out. I have rarely seen a case of constipation or appendicitis so called which was not permanently cured by following the suggestions in this book without either medicinal or mechanical help.

Publisher's Notice

Since its appearance in popular form the demand for Doctor Alsaker's work Curing Constipation and Appendicitis has met with an extraordinary demand from physicians and the general public. There is no doubt that this wonderfully instructive treatise contains the key to the permanent cure of these ills. The subjects are treated in a sane, simple and highly illuminative way so as to appeal to the intelligence and common sense of all.

If you cannot procure Curing Constipation and Appendicitis in your locality, we will promptly forward a copy of this book on receipt of the regular price, One Dollar, with ten cents added to cover postage and packing. Address your request to Frank E. Morrison, Publisher, Dept. 105, 1133 Broadway, New York. By Dr. Alsaker's special request money will be refunded to purchasers who after 30 days fail to receive decided benefit from following the simple instructions suggested.—*Adv.*

are—sold as such. They are none of them as strong as the silk fiber when wet, altho if I should venture to say which of the various makes weakens the most on wetting I should get myself into trouble. I will only say that if you have a grudge against some fisherman give him a fly line of artificial silk, most any kind.

The nitrate process was discovered by Count Hilaire de Chardonnet while he was at the Polytechnic School of Paris, and he devoted his life and his fortune trying to perfect it. Samples of the artificial silk were exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1889 and two years later he started a factory at Basançon. In 1892, Cross and Bevan, English chemists, discovered the viscose or xanthate process, and later the acetate process. But altho all four of these processes were invented in France and England, Germany reaped most benefit from the new industry, which was bringing into that country $6,000,000 a year before the war. The largest producer in the world was the Vereinigte Glanzstoff-Fabriken of Elberfeld, which was paying annual dividends of 34 per cent in 1914.

The raw materials, as may be seen, are cheap and abundant, merely cellulose, salt, sulfur, carbon, air and water. Any kind of cellulose can be used, cotton waste, rags, paper, or even wood pulp. The processes are various, the names of the products are numerous and the uses are innumerable. Even the most inattentive must have noticed the widespread employment of these new forms of cellulose. We can buy from a street barrow for fifteen cents near-silk neckties that look as well as those sold for seventy-five. As for wear—well, they all of them wear till after we get tired of wearing them. Paper "vulcanized" by being run thru a 30 per cent solution of zinc chloride and subjected to hydraulic pressure comes out hard and horny and may be used for trunks and suit cases. Viscose tubes for sausage containers are more sanitary and appetizing than the customary casings. Viscose replaces ramie or cotton in the Welsbach gas mantles. Viscose film, transparent and a thousandth of an inch thick (cellophane), serves for candy wrappers. Cellulose acetate cylinders spun out of larger orifices than silk are trying—not very successfully as yet—to compete with hog's bristles and horsehair. Stir powdered metals into the cellulose solution and you have the Bayko yarn. Bayko (from the manufacturers, Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer and Company) is one of those telescoped names like Socony, Nylic, Fominco, Alco, Ropeco, Ripans, Penn-Yan, Anzac, Dagor and Cadets, which will be the despair of future philologers.

Collodion varnish we are all familiar with since we have used it on our cut fingers. Spread it on cloth instead of your skin and it makes a very good leather substitute. As we all know to our cost the number of animals to be skinned has not increased so rapidly in recent years as the number of feet to be shod. After having gone barefoot for a million years or so the majority of mankind have decided to wear shoes and this change in fashion comes at a time, roughly speaking, when pasture land is getting scarce. Also there are books to be bound and other new things to be done for which leather is needed. The war has intensified the stringency, so has feminine fashion. The conventions require that the shoe-tops extend nearly to skirt-bottom and this means that an inch or so must be added to the shoe-top every year. Consequent to this rise in leather we have to pay as much for one shoe as we used to pay for a pair.

Here, then, is a chance for Necessity to exercize her maternal function. And she has responded nobly. A progeny of new substances have been brought forth and, what is most encouraging to see, they are no longer trying to worm their way into favor as surreptitious surrogates under the names of "leatheret," "leatherine," "leatheroid" and "leather-this-or-that" but come out boldly under names of their own coinage and declare themselves not an imitation, not even a substitute, but "better than leather." This policy has had the curious result of compelling the cowhide men to take full pages in the magazines to call attention to the forgotten virtues of good old-fashioned sole-leather! There are now upon the market synthetic shoes that a vegetarian could wear with a clear conscience. The soles are made of some rubber composition; the uppers of cellulose fabric (canvas) coated with a cellulose solution such as I have described. Each firm keeps its own process a dead secret but without prying into these we can learn enough to satisfy our legitimate curiosity.

The first of the artificial fabrics was the old-fashioned and still indispensible oil-cloth, that is canvas painted or printed with linseed oil carrying the desired pigments. Linseed oil belongs to the class of compounds that the chemist calls "unsaturated" and the psychologist would call "unsatisfied." They take up oxygen from the air and become solid hence are called the "drying oils," altho this does not mean that they lose water for they have not any to lose. Later ground cork was mixt with the linseed oil and then it went by its Latin name, "linoleum."

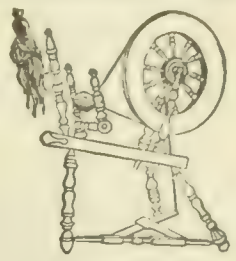
The next step was to cut loose altogether from the natural oils and use for the varnish a solution of some of the cellulose esters, usually the nitrate (pyroxylin or gun-cotton), more rarely the acetate. As a solvent the ether-alcohol mixture forming collodion was, as we have seen, the first to be employed, but now various other solvents are in use, among them castor oil, methyl alcohol, acetone, and the acetates of amyl or ethyl. Some of these will be recognized as belonging to fruit essences that we considered in the last article, and doubtless most of us have perceived an odor as of over-ripe pears, bananas or apples mysteriously emanating from a newly lacquered radiator. With powdered bronze, imitation gold, aluminum or something of the kind a metallic finish can be put on any surface.

Canvas coated or impregnated with such soluble cellulose gives us new flexible and durable fabrics that have other advantages over leather besides being cheaper and more abundant. Without such material for curtains and cushions the automobile business would have been sorely hampered. It promises to provide us with a book binding that will not crumble to powder in the course of twenty years. Linen collars may be water-proofed and possibly Dame Fashion—being a fickle lady—may some day relent and let us wear such sanitary and economical neckwear. For shoes, purses, belts and the like the cellulose varnish or veneer is usually colored and stamped to resemble the grain of any kind of leather desired, even snake or alligator.

If instead of dissolving the cellulose nitrate and spreading it on fabric we combine it with camphor we get celluloid, a plastic solid capable of innumerable applications. But that is another story and must be reserved for treatment with rubber and artificial resins a fortnight hence.

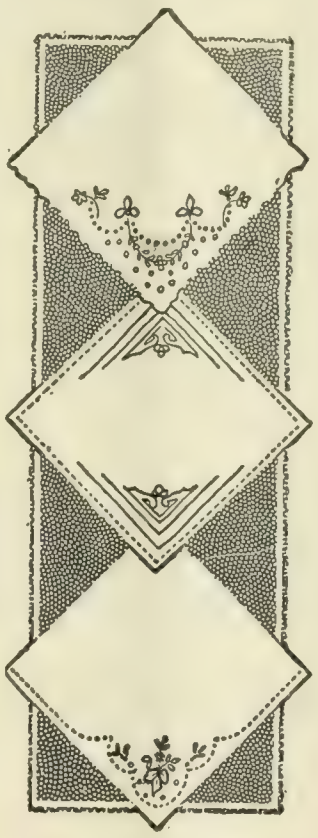
But before leaving the subject of cellulose proper I must refer back again to its chief source, wood. We inherited from the Indians a well wooded continent. But the

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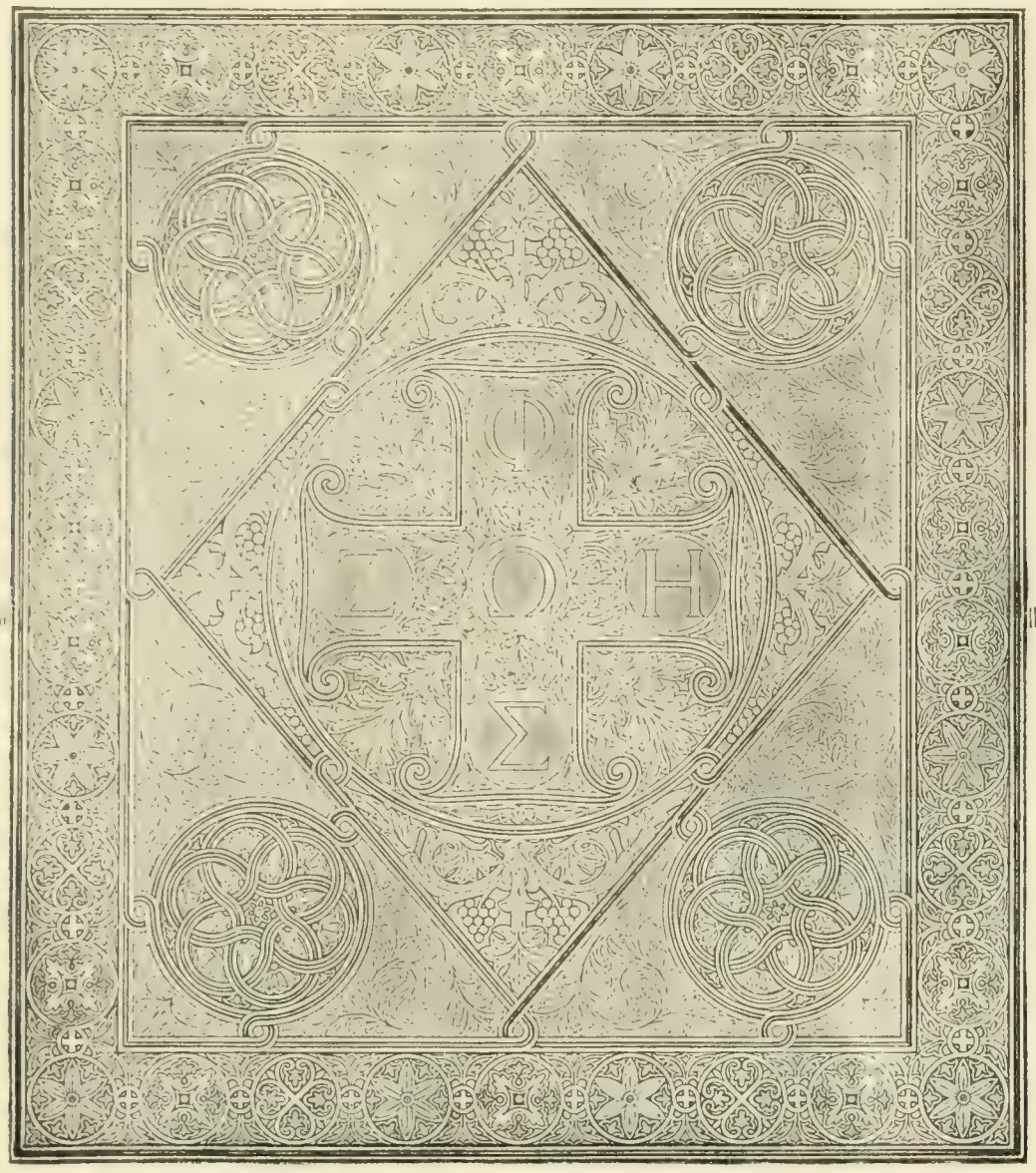
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Your days for holiday shopping are numbered. Save time and trouble by just writing an order for a yearly subscription to The Independent to be sent to a few of your friends. Our especially attractive Christmas Number and handsome Christmas Card will be mailed to reach your friends on Christmas Eve.

The one-color reproduction above merely suggests the beauty of the original, which is printed in four colors. Mr. Edward Edwards, creator of this design, stands at the head of his profession in America, as far as this field of art is concerned. Mr. Edwards got his inspiration for this design from a remarkable Byzantine acrostic. The inscription on the cross consists of the two Greek words: Ζ Ω Η and Φ Ω Σ—"life" and "light"—and refers to St. John 1:4: "In him was life; and the life was the light of men."

pioneer carried an ax on his shoulder and began using it immediately. For three hundred years the trees have been cut down faster than they could grow, first to clear the land, next for fuel, then for lumber and lastly for paper. Consequently we are within sight of a shortage of wood as we are of coal and oil. But the coal and oil are irrecoverable while the wood may be regrown, tho it would require another three hundred years and more to grow some of the trees we have cut down. For fuel a pound of coal is about equal to two pounds of wood, and a pound of gasoline to three pounds of wood in heating value, so there would be a great loss in efficiency and economy if the world had to go back to a wood basis. But when that time shall come, as, of course, it must come some time, the wood will doubtless not be burned in its natural state but will be converted into hydrogen and carbon monoxide in a gas producer or will be distilled in closed ovens giving charcoal and gas and saving the by-products, the tar and acid liquors. As it is now the lumberman wastes two-thirds of every tree he cuts down. The rest is left in the forest as stump and tops or thrown out at the mill as sawdust and slabs. The slabs and other scraps may be used as fuel or worked up into small wood articles like lath and clothes-pins. The sawdust is burned or left to rot. But it is possible, altho it may not be profitable, to save all this waste.

In a former article I showed the advantages of the introduction of by-product coke-ovens. The same principle applies to wood as to coal. If a cord of wood (128 cubic feet) is subjected to a process of destructive distillation it yields about 50 bushels of charcoal, 11,500 cubic feet of gas, 25 gallons of tar, 10 gallons of crude wood alcohol and 200 pounds of crude acetate of lime. Resinous woods such as pine and fir distilled with steam give turpentine and rosin. The acetate of lime gives acetic acid and acetone. The wood (methyl) alcohol is almost as useful as grain (ethyl) alcohol in arts and industry and has the advantage of killing off those who drink it promptly instead of slowly.

The chemist is an economical soul. He is never content until he has converted every kind of waste product into some kind of profitable by-product. He now has his glittering eye fixed upon the mountains of sawdust that pile up about the lumber mills. He also has a notion that he can beat lumber for some purposes.

QUESTIONS AND REFERENCES

How many articles of your daily life are made from cellulose? How many of them would you have had if you had lived a hundred years ago? What further uses do you imagine may be made of cellulose in the next century?

What measures can you suggest for the more economical utilization of timber? Would these measures pay at present?

Light pieces of cloth known to be of cotton, silk and wool. Watch the way they burn and smell of the fumes. Try the same experiment with threads separated from unknown fabrics. Examine the fibers with a microscope. Test the known and unknown cloth by moistening with dilute hydrochloric acid, and drying. Boil the cloth in a solution of caustic soda; cool and wash. Which of the three materials are attacked by the acid and which by the alkali? Attach to several different threads of the same size as heavy weights as they will hold; then wet the threads.

The bulletin on "By-Products of the Lumber Industry" by H. K. Benson (published by Department of Commerce, Washington, 10 cents) contains a description of paper-making and wood distillation. There is a good article on cellulose products by H. S. Mork in *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, September, 1917, and in *Paper*, September 26, 1917. The Government Forest Products Laboratory at Madison Wisconsin, publishes technical papers on distillation of wood, etc. The Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is the chief source of information on forestry. The standard authority is Cross and Bevans' "Cellulose." For the acetates see the eighth volume of Worden's "Technology of the Cellulose Esters."

THE CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLE

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EDUCATION ENDS ONLY WITH LIFE

IF a man or an institution could make everybody a swimmer immediately, old or young, by the simple method of letting him down gently into a clean pool, an advertisement of this fact, thru reputable channels, would fetch great returns. If the method could be as simple as that, for the learner, and if improvement were brought about by each new dip in the magic pool, this fact would be proof enough as to the right depth and slant of the pool, the buoyancy of the brine or other solution, and the management and procedure of the pool-school.

For over forty years Chautauqua has been offering access to a pool in which every bather, if he does not flounder out in panic or impatience at the first contact, will become a swimmer in the ocean of high thought and age-old experience, the literature of the world. He will become a swimmer in the purpose and meaning of his own time. He will become one the movements of whose life have been schooled to uphold and carry him forward on the intellectual tide. He is henceforth an educated person, and will live his life on an intellectual plane, as a comrade of those men and women everywhere, contemporary or ancient, who have lived the larger life. Immersion will do this not only for the poor publican in the world of knowledge, the comparatively unlettered, but also for that other unfortunate, the *blasé*, the intellectual snob, the half-unconscious Pharisee. Proof is in the records.

The depth and quality of this pool in which so remarkable initiation or renewal of function takes place are determined thru the right prescription of books to be read, which must be genuinely interpretative, popular and interesting, but of sound authority. A unity of fundamental idea for each year's set of readings, tho with satisfying variety of material and manner, are another part of the secret. A judicious arrangement of the sequence, putting first things first, is also important. None of these things is more obtrusive than the chemical content of our fancied pool of water. Their efficacy, however, has been tested on three-fourths of a million people, old and young, of both sexes, in widely varying pursuits.

A mild compulsion lays hold of the individual. He has joined something. He has made a compact with himself, which in itself is helpful, but also he has committed himself to a scheme and an institution not of his own making, which will force him at stated intervals to examine his own performance frankly with himself. The value of such compulsion can hardly be overstated. It has made men write books as well as read them. Gladstone declared that he never did anything till he had to. Very wisely, now and then, he put himself where things worthy of his doing had to be done. This compulsion, like the other influential elements of the system mentioned up to now, is applied from without—the subject has only to submit. There are some, however, that he is bidden apply to himself, as a swimmer might rub some powder or ointment upon his limbs. Obedience to the signals when given is perhaps among these, tho it is nearly automatic once he is *in*. A decent respect for his own mind is undoubtedly a thing which he himself must exercize. "Your thoughts," declared Bishop Vincent, "may or may not be worth putting into a book for the public; but they are certainly worth putting into a note book for yourself." Your real thoughts are your personal self. Fugitive they may be by habit, but if you allow them all to take flight as soon as they rise, you are making for yourself an evanescent personality. Record, discriminate, and ponder your own thoughts. Keep a little book with you every hour so that you may jot down the suggestions, the fancies, the judgments that take shape before you in your reading, your ordinary conversation, your daily walk in street or field. Mark the margins of your books and return to significant passages. Make note of interesting places and revisit them to deepen the impression. Keep the names and addresses and some memoranda of the live, stimulating people that you meet, so that if possible, you may cultivate further acquaintance and may in any case hold them more definitely in your remembrance.

THESE little records that you make, fragmentary as they may seem, will become the material of your conversation by and by, redeeming it from the commonplace to the intellectual. They will become the material of the informal speech or more studied discourse that you may be called on to give at your social club or in your business organization — the really original, personal ingredient of your address, for they were set down in sincerity by you yourself, for yourself, and were put under a saner test than you can apply in an hour of fevered artificial preparation. They may become—who knows?—the makings of a book that could never have been written had you not by some such conscious process developed your own personality.

Expression is one of the "subjects" of the curriculum in our school-at-home. Talk about the things that you have seen, the books you have read, the person you have just encountered. Write about them, discriminatingly, sincerely, fairly, in your letters. You are not sure that any idea or piece of knowledge is really yours till you have tried to impart it.

CRITICISM is a habitual, a perpetual exercize of the person who is wisely endeavoring to become or to remain educated. Pass judgment, optimistically, but searchingly upon everything that you yourself say or do which is in the nature of self-expression. Pass judgment, kindly but searchingly, too, on the utterances and the actions of others, as to whether they are effective or not, as to whether their behaviour is artistic or not, in the largest sense. Standards are thus established.

Minor counsels there are, such as always keeping a dictionary, an atlas, and one or two books of historical reference as near at hand as possible, and counting it a matter of principle, a point of intellectual integrity, to look up at the earliest opportunity whatever has raised a query in your mind.

Enlarge every wholesome interest that you find spontaneously arising in your mind. If you have read a book on English history and have become curious about the common law, give your next free hour to some book or essay on the subject rather than to some unrelated thing. A person's mind should be like a continent, not like a scattering of detached little islands.

These are only a few of the precepts of self-education which are embodied in the Chautauqua system. Part of them are as old as the history of education, some of them original counsels of the genius of the founder of the C. L. S. C. That Bishop Vincent was an actual discoverer of adult education and of capacities for growth in adult intellectual life, a diviner of facts later proved by laboratory tests and historical searchings, a practical demonstrator of philosophical theories, no student of education now denies. More valuable than any specific device is his assertion and experimental establishment of the fact that the mind is of much later maturity than the body, that it is no fatuity, but the finest sanity for a man or woman at any age to hold, "The best is yet to be," and that in his own phrase, "Education ends only with life."

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THE NEW BOOKS

Germany from the Inside

TO be the representative of the greatest neutral nation at the capital of the greatest military power during the greatest war of all history is a position envied of every one who likes to get at the heart of things. So naturally few books have excited such world-wide interest as *My Four Years in Germany*, by James W. Gerard, late Ambassador to the German Imperial Court. From a literary point of view the book is a queer mixture, much of it the sort of thing that ordinary tourists turn out by the volume, part of diplomatic secrets of the highest importance which nobody else could have known. Such frank discussion of prominent personalities and such naïve self-revelation are rarely to be found outside of memoirs published fifty years after the event. The book is poorly composed and carelessly revised, but that does not detract from its importance as a historical document of the first order. As an example of interest we will quote in full the uncensored message which the Kaiser wrote out with his own hand for transmission to the President at the outbreak of the war:

For the President of the
United States personally:

1. H. R. H. Prince Henry was received by his Majesty King George V in London who empowered him to transmit to me verbally, that England would remain neutral if war broke out on the Continent involving Germany and France, Austria and Russia. This message was telegraphed to me by my brother from London after his conversation with H. M. the King, and repeated verbally on the twenty-ninth of July.

2. My Ambassador in London transmitted a message from Sir E. Grey to Berlin saying that only in case France was likely to be crushed England would interfere.

3. On the thirtieth my Ambassador in London reported that Sir Edward Grey in course of a "private" conversation told him that if the conflict remained localized between Russia—not Serbia—and Austria, England would not move, but if we "mixed" in the fray she would take quick decisions and grave measures; i. e., if I left my ally Austria in the lurch to fight alone England would not touch me.

4. This communication being directly counter to the King's message to me, I telegraphed to H. M. on the twenty-ninth or thirtieth, thanking him for kind messages through my brother and begging him to use all his power to keep France and Russia—his Allies—from making any war-like preparations calculated to disturb my work of mediation, stating that I was in constant communication with H. M. the Czar. In the evening the King kindly answered that he had ordered his Government to use every possible influence with his Allies to refrain from taking any provocative military measures. At the same time H. M. asked me if I would transmit to Vienna the British proposal that Austria was to take Belgrade and a few other Serbian towns and a strip of country as a "main-mise" to make sure that the Serbian promises on paper should be fulfilled in reality. This proposal was in the same moment telegraphed to me from Vienna for London, quite in conjunction with the British proposal; besides, I had telegraphed to H. M. the Czar the same as an idea of mine, before I received the two communications from Vienna and London, as both were of the same opinion.

5. I immediately transmitted the telegrams vice versa to Vienna and London. I felt that I was able to tide the question over and was happy at the peaceful outlook.

6. While I was preparing a note to H. M. the Czar the next morning, to inform him that Vienna, London and Berlin were agreed about the treatment of affairs, I received the telephones from H. E. the Chancellor that in the night before the Czar had given the order to mobilize the whole of the Russian army, which was, of course, also meant against Germany; whereas up till then the southern armies had been mobilized against Austria.

7. In a telegram from London my Ambassador informed me he understood the British Government would guarantee neutrality of France and wished to know whether Germany would refrain from attack. I telegraphed to H. M. the King personally that mobilization being already carried out could not be stopped, but if H. M. could guarantee with his armed forces the neutrality of France I would refrain from attacking her, leave her alone and employ my troops elsewhere. H. M. answered that he thought my offer was based on a misunderstanding; and as far as I can make out, Sir E. Grey never took my offer into serious consideration. He never answered it. Instead, he declared England had to defend Belgian neutrality, which had to be violated by Germany on strategical grounds, news having been received that France was already preparing to enter Belgium, and the King of Belgians having refused my petition for a free passage under guarantee of his country's freedom. I am most grateful for the President's message. WILLIAM, H. R.

Whether this statement of the Kaiser's is true or false it is of equal importance as showing what he regarded as his justification of his part in the war. It is curious to note that the Kaiser, tho considered a constitutional monarch, would give out on the spur of the moment, and without the approval of his ministers, such a statement for immediate publication in the press, tho later at the request of a member of his entourage it was kept private. Not less curious it is to see that the Kaiser supposed that the King of England was equally regardless of constitutional limitations and could give personal promises of what Great Britain would do and could order his Government to carry out his wishes.

Germany has several times in the course of the war announced to the world her willingness to enter into peace negotiations, but she has never officially made known her terms and intentions. Consequently the world has been obliged to guess at the Government's aims from unofficial utterances such as the ambitious program of the Pan-Germans and the more moderate proposals of the Socialists. But from Mr. Gerard we get the opinions of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg on this crucial point:

From the time when the Chancellor first spoke of peace, I asked him and others what the peace terms of Germany were. I could never get any one to state any definite terms of peace and on several occasions when I asked the Chancellor whether Germany was willing to withdraw from Belgium, he always said, "Yes, but with guarantees." Finally in January, 1917, when he was again talking of peace, I said, "What are these peace terms to which you refer continually? Will you allow me to ask a few questions as to the specific terms of peace? First are the Germans willing to withdraw from Belgium?" The Chancellor answered, "Yes, but with guarantees." I said, "What are these guarantees?" He said, "We must possibly have the forts of Liège and Namur; we must have other forts and garrisons thruout Belgium. We must have possession of the railroad lines. We must have possession of the ports and other means of communication. The Belgians will not be allowed to maintain an army, but we must be allowed to retain a large army in Belgium. We must have the commercial control of Belgium." I said, "I do not see that you have left much for the Belgians except that King Albert will have the right to reside in Brussels with an honor guard." And the Chancellor said, "We cannot allow Belgium to be an outpost (Vorwerk) of England"; and I said, "I do not suppose the English, on the other hand, wish it to become an outpost of Germany, especially as von Tirpitz has said that the coast of Flanders should be retained in order to make war on England and America." I continued, "How about Northern France?" He said, "We are willing to leave Northern France, but there must be a rectification of the frontier." I said, "How about the Eastern frontier?" He said, "We must have a very substantial rectification of our frontier." I said, "How about Roumania?" He said, "We shall leave Bulgaria to deal with Roumania." I said, "How about Serbia?" He said, "A very small Serbia may be allowed to exist, but that is a question for Austria. Austria must be left to do what she wishes to Italy, and we must

have indemnities from all countries and all our ships and colonies back."

In view of the present "Peace-drive" on Italy it is interesting to note the Chancellor's words that "Austria must be left to do what she wishes to Italy." Apparently she is doing it. Bethmann-Hollweg, who kept his place thru such trying times by his ability to steer between extremes, has since been overthrown, but it is not yet certain which way the new administration will incline.

My Four Years in Germany, by James W. Gerard. George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

Economic Studies

AN authoritative work of reference has appeared dealing with the very rapid extension of governmental activity which marked the years immediately preceding the Great War and has gone on still more swiftly since it began. *State Socialism Pro and Con*, by William English Walling, Harry W. Laidler and Evans Clark, is a much more valuable study than its title would imply. It devotes very little space to argument about Socialism, but it collates definite facts and references from official sources all over the world, providing the data from which the reader is privileged to draw his own conclusions. Two studies of the great economic enigma, money, have recently been issued; *The Meaning of Money*, by Hartley Withers, which is a general view of the mechanism of banking and exchange, and *The Value of Money*, by Prof. B. M. Anderson, which is an important and rather technical discussion for the student of economics. An interesting chapter in industrial history is that of *Household Manufactures in the United States, 1640 to 1860*, related by Prof. Rolla M. Tryon. A general survey of the living conditions of the people of one of our principal overseas possessions is given in *Social Problems in Porto Rico*, by Dean Fred K. Fleagle, of the University of Porto Rico. A special study in the field of civics, best adapted to the reader who knows a little law, is *Constitutional Conventions*, by Roger Sherman Hoar, former State Senator and Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts.

Constitutional Conventions, by Roger Sherman Hoar. Little, Brown & Co. $2. *State Socialism*, ed. William English Walling and Harry W. Laidler. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2. *The Value of Money*, by B. M. Anderson, Jr. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25. *Household Manufacture in the United States, 1640 to 1860*, by Rolla M. Tryon. University of Chicago Press. $2. *Social Problems in Porto Rico*, by Fred K. Fleagle. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Rural Sociology

IN his "Introduction to Rural Sociology," Professor Vogt has attacked the problem from an angle not as yet popular in the study of the American farm. He has presented it—and, indeed, it should be presented so—as a series of relations and reactions influencing our entire national existence. When we realize that about fifty-three per cent of our population lives in the open country or in villages, and that farmers constitute the largest single industrial group in the nation, we understand that the country must exert widespreading influences and hold important keys to practical questions of social theory. The points of contact between the active farmer and the cities and other communities which he serves are increasing rapidly, and must continue to do so. Beside the affiliations of the active farmer, we must remember, too, the retired farmer who has moved to town and the city-minded children of farmers who, tho they are seeking their careers upon the pavements, are yet fed and guided by the traditions of field and

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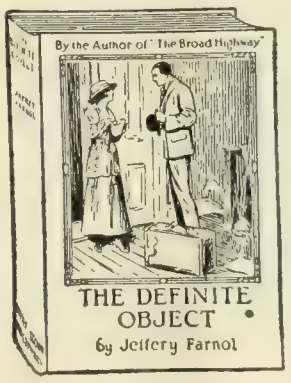
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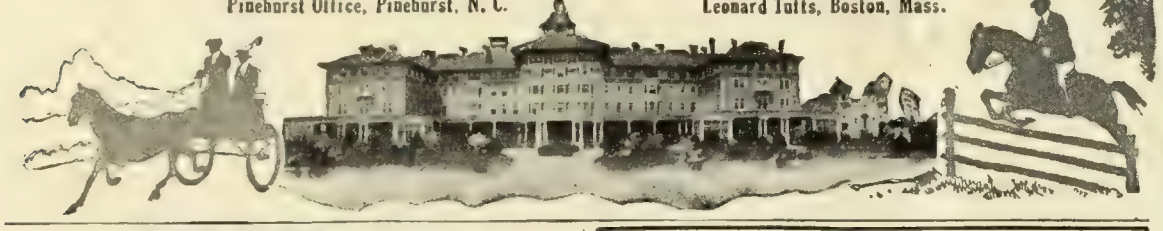


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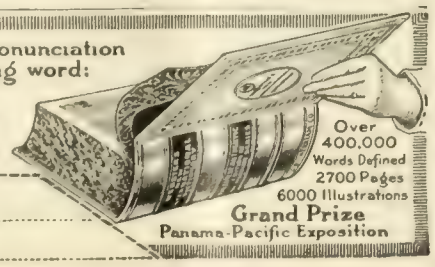
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orchard. These influence city churches, city schools, and city commercialized amusements. In short, it is important to the nation as well as to the farm that a high rural civilization be maintained, and that we understand the forces operative within it.

Because Professor Vogt has set himself the task of meeting his subject in a purely scientific spirit and avoiding the historic and descriptive methods, he has robbed his book somewhat unnecessarily of a certain glow and fervor, which would have carried his message, without weakening it, to the hearts of his readers. His appeal is almost defiantly to the brain alone. Even in his discussion of the rural church, written from an orthodox standpoint, he makes us *see* the social forces at work without making us *feel* the human problem. Professor Vogt is concerned with economic forces rather than with human elements, but this dominance of scientific method gives his book undoubted firmness and stability.

The volume is enriched with illuminating tables and charts.

Introduction to Rural Sociology, by Paul L. Vogt. D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

Icelandic Drama

OUR American stage, which has welcomed Russian, Japanese and Irish plays, might well receive some of the work of Jóhann Sigurjónsson, the best known of the modern Icelandic dramatists. The American-Scandinavian Foundation publishes in a small volume two of his plays. The theme of *The Hraun Farm* is the devotion to the soil and the homestead bred by generations of ownership and labor. The plot is compounded of such simple elements as love and filial duty, and motherly self-forgetfulness. Dignity and restraint mark the treatment. The characters, no more complex than the plot, are broadly but clearly indicated.

The second play, *Eyvind of the Hills*, is Sigurjónsson's masterpiece. Built around an old Icelandic legend, it is a tragedy as terribly beautiful as the wild mountains and fearful glaciers where its scene is laid; a tragedy of outlawed love, of agonized motherhood, of suffering and death. *Halla*, who follows her lover into disgrace and peril, is a nobly conceived and skilfully executed figure—a woman of brain and passion, loyal tenderness and iron purpose. The other characters are few in number, and their delineation is at once more subtle and more profound than that of *The Hraun Farm*. Written in prose, *Eyvind of the Hills* has that utter simplicity of vibrant strength that marks great poetry. To quote the French critic, Leon Pineau: "In this drama there is . . . nothing but poetry; the sublimely powerful poetry which creates beings of flesh and blood like ourselves—to whom Jóhann Sigurjónsson has given of his own soul."

Modern Icelandic Plays, by Jóhann Sigurjónsson. American-Scandinavian Foundation.

Some Phases of British Art

UNDER the editorship of Charles Holme, two special numbers of The International Studio deal respectively with the *Art of the British Empire Oversees* and with *The Graphic Arts of Great Britain*. The first named contains articles by several writers on the work of the leading landscape painters of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. In the other Malcolm C. Salaman discourses learnedly, but not without wit and charm, of drawing, line-engraving, etching, mezzotint, lithography, color printing, as practised in the British Isles. But the bulk of

each of these volumes is devoted to the illustrations, of which each contains more than one hundred.

The Art of the British Empire Overseas and *The Graphic Arts of Great Britain*, ed. by Charles Holme. John Lane Company. $2.50 each.

Giants of the Railroads

THE biographers seem to be turning their attention more and more to the captains of transportation. Within a few days have appeared the authorized biography of James J. Hill and two special studies of the activities of E. H. Harriman. *The Life of James J. Hill*, by Joseph Gilpin Pyle, is interesting as the life story of one of our greatest magnates but it is even more interesting as an account of the building up of the great Northwest from a desolate expanse of prairie to the granary of the continent. The biographer is uniformly the eulogist of Mr. Hill and apparently finds nothing to criticize unfavorably in the course of his career. George Kennan's two sketches of Mr. Harriman's far-reaching schemes of economic development, *The Salton Sea* and *E. H. Harriman's Far Eastern Plans*, are similarly laudatory. *The Salton Sea* relates the reclamation of a desert region in southern California, now the prosperous Imperial Valley region, and its companion volume explains how and why American capital lost its chance to develop the railroads of Manchuria.

The Life of James J. Hill, by Joseph Gilpin Pyle. 2 vols. Doubleday, Page & Co. $5. *The Salton Sea*, by George Kennan. Macmillan. $1. *E. H. Harriman's Far Eastern Plans*, by George Kennan. Private Publication.

A Dramatized Allegory

IT is a hard enough task to write a good play with a real story about real people. To introduce an allegory into the play, and keep the plot and the symbolism separate and distinct, and yet welded into a united whole, makes the task even more difficult. In *The Rib of the Man*, Charles Rann Kennedy has not only failed to do this, but he has been carried off his feet by his convictions about a vast variety of subjects, and has yielded to the temptation to present his ideas on pacifism, feminism, internationalism, race suicide, the origin of religion and the abolition of sex. Plot, allegory and propaganda pursue each other thru five acts, becoming more and more inextricably entangled until at last the bewildered reader is left vainly wondering what Diana Brand, The Flaming Sword and Basel Martin, A Fowl of the Air, are going to do with themselves and each other when the final curtain falls. There is no action in the play; only endless talk. Some of the speeches in themselves are vigorous and stirring. Part of the dialog is witty; once or twice the plot of the play proper begins to sound very interesting. The characters of David Fleming, An Image of God, Rosie, his wife, and Archie Legge, a Gentleman, a Beast of the Earth, three types of unenlightened moderns—self-centered, overfed, parasitical—are drawn with brilliant but biting irony; and their relations *inter se* form an excellent satire on the conventional social triangle, and a rich field of investigation for Prout the psychoanalyst. As for Diana, she is a very real and very wonderful woman, and deserves a better vehicle for her power, beauty and humor. There is good material in *The Rib of the Man* for more than one play. But there can be no art without unity; and in its present condition it is neither a good story, a good allegory or a good sermon.

The Rib of the Man, by Charles Rann Kennedy. Harper's. $1.30.



Why Wild Animals Are Never Sick

Did you ever wonder why wild animals are rarely, if ever, sick and why man has such a variety of ailments?

Did you ever wonder why man's intestine is five feet long? Why it isn't a straight canal instead of a series of coils?

Professor Elie Metchnikoff, in the great work in which he first pointed out the method and effects of auto-intoxication, has an interesting theory about the large intestine. Nature made it so long, he theorized, because originally man was an active wild animal. He was often in danger from other animals and would have to run long distances. For his safety it was necessary to have an organ in which waste matter could be stored. There was, however, little danger of clogging of the colon, because continual natural exercise kept it from being lazy. Its muscles functioned normally.

Nature's Big Mistake

The large intestine, now frequently called "Nature's big mistake," was perfectly adapted to wild animal life. Man is no longer a wild animal. He is easily the most inactive large animal on earth. He is a sitting animal. He almost never walks when he can ride. The first thing physicians tell him usually, when he is in a rundown condition, is to "get out in the air and exercise." But many of us are *too busy* to exercise; and still more of us, when we exercise, exercise the *wrong* muscles. The most important, the most vital muscles to exercise are those of the large intestine, for the simple reason that those muscles *cause more trouble by their laziness* than all the other lazy muscles put together.

The colon is, in a sense, a traitor to the rest of the body. By lying down on its work, it throws the whole splendid balance of the body "out of gear." It causes many of us to become seriously diseased and the rest of us it is constantly injuring by generating poisons that are absorbed into the blood. How often do we really feel up to par—really ourselves; with brains keen and quick, and bodies tingling with vitality? So seldom that most of us talk about it, in surprise, when we feel "fit." Thanks to the lazy, large intestine it is the unusual condition for us to be *fully awake and alive*.

Wild animals, who still range the forests and plains, do not suffer from lazy intestinal muscles and in consequence do not suffer the ills that come from intestinal poisoning.

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Scientists agree that poisons emanating from the large intestine are responsible, directly or indirectly, for many of the diseases to which mankind is heir and that cathartics are dangerous and habit-forming. An important invention now steps into the breach left by Nature and repairs some of the ills caused by the length of the large intestine. This invention, based upon the old, old principle of massage, is being used in many hospitals and sanitoriums and by physicians in private practice. It forever eliminates the necessity of using enemas, cathartics, lubricants, salts or any artificial aid of this kind.

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A full description of this remarkable invention, together with a free copy of a very interesting book, "Colon Cleanliness" may be obtained by any reader of this magazine. The shortcomings of the large intestine, the diseases that are caused by it, the manner in which these diseases arise, and other fascinating aspects of the problem—are covered fully and clearly in this book, written by an authority, though in popular style.

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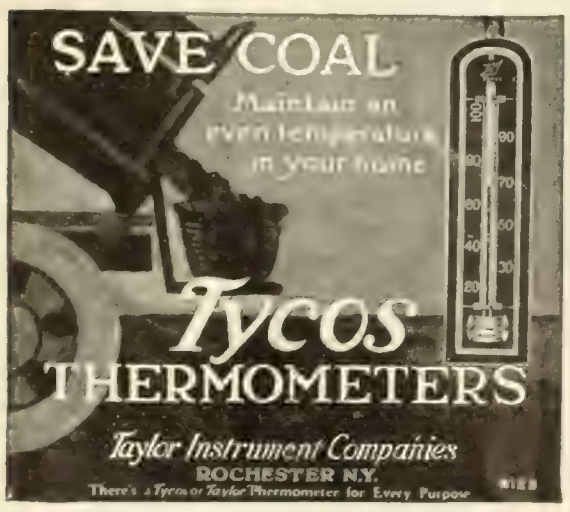
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(*Continued from page 472*)

the requirements of business on terms more favorable than ever before experienced and more liberal than many thought to be possible. Banking capital is today more widely and more equitably distributed over the country than at any time in the past. Its concentration and congestion in a few great cities, which in past years frequently disturbed the business world—sometimes as a logical result of unnatural conditions and sometimes thru artificial means, but always interfering with the healthy growth of business and checking legitimate enterprize—has been relieved.

At one time, and not very long ago either, the one hundred largest national banks in the United States were concentrated in a comparatively few financial centers. A recent compilation shows that today the one hundred largest national banks are distributed thru twenty-two states embracing every section of the country.

The number of national bank failures, and the losses resulting therefrom, are showing a marked diminution. Banks nearly always are broken, not by the failure of customers to whom they have lent money, not by bank robbers who have come from the outside, but by the tying up or dissipation of the bank's funds thru loans to their own officers and directors, or else by direct defalcations and embezzlements by trusted men. It is believed that, with a proper administration of the laws governing the operations of national banks, and the enactment of much needed amendments which have been urged upon Congress by the Comptroller of the Currency, it will be practically impossible for any national bank, operating in accordance with the provisions of the law and managed with ordinary honesty, efficiency and intelligence, to fail.

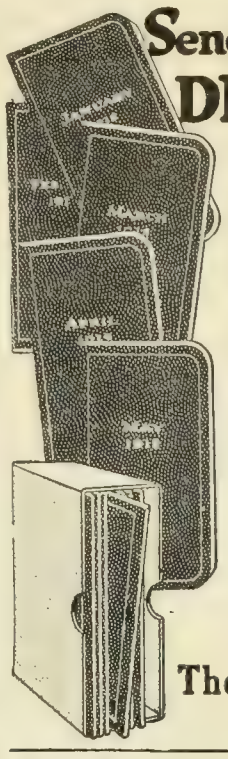
Our own financial situation is sound and strong. Our banks now are not only meeting the legitimate requirements of our own people, but we have become in fact the bankers of the world. Since the beginning of the European war, our country has passed swiftly and definitely from the ranks of the debtor countries and has become the most potentially powerful of the creditor nations. Practically the whole world is in debt to us and steadily increasing its obligations. We are now financing not only our own enterprizes and making ourselves a formidable and therefore a respected power, but we are handling the commerce which is unfolding for us on this hemisphere and at the same time getting ready to meet the endless complications and demands of readjustments and reëstablishment that will follow the close of the war.

Our wealth, as I have briefly shown, is piling up with wonderful rapidity, but to do our full work in the world, to protect ourselves and perform the great duties that lie ahead of us, we may before long need every dollar of our resources, gigantic and inexhaustible as they now seem to be.

The overshadowing business of this nation today is war. Every enterprize and every activity in every section should be shaped and geared for the great purpose of contributing its maximum to the victory which we must win if our indebtedness and our sovereignty are to be maintained and our nation preserved.

It is the duty of every man, of every bank, and of every other corporation or association of men or women, in this supreme hour to stand solidly by our Government and to be prepared to make every personal sacrifice that may be needed.

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G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO.
15 Broad St., New York, Nov. 27, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 27th day of November, 1917, a dividend of $2.00 per share on the capital stock of this company was declared from and out of its surplus income for the ten months ended October 31, 1917, payable on the 15th day of January, 1918, to stockholders of record on the 31st day of December, 1917. F. L. LOVELACE, Secretary.

FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.
November 27, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Common Stock of this Company was declared this date, payable December 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business December 5, 1917.

PIERRE J. SMITH, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY
November 27, 1917.

A regular dividend of one percent and an extra dividend of one-half of one percent has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 17, 1917. N. H. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

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Remarkable Remarks

HENRY FORD—I despise the profiteer.

CARDINAL GIBBONS—Be slow to criticize.

KING NICHOLAS—Poets, like women, are coy.

FRANCISCO VILLA—I have no personal ambition.

ED HOWE—There is no love that passeth understanding.

VICTOR EMANUEL—Every act of cowardice is treacherous.

PRESTON M. NOLAN—Work is anything one dislikes to do.

LOUISE G. CANN—Stag-eyed lover, we met in the choral dawn.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—The enemies' collapse was the judgment of God.

FRANK A. VANDERLIP—I fear Government ownership of the railroads.

SECRETARY DANIELS—If a man must shoot straight, he must live straight.

HARVEY M. WILEY, M.D.—I do not think children should eat any kind of ices.

MRS. SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON—The government of Ireland needs to be Hooverized.

GENERAL VON DISFURTH—I hope that in this war we have merited the title of "Hun"

OTTO H. KAHN—I have made up my mind to keep no income for myself during the war.

QUEEN MARIE OF RUMANIA—The mothers, children and soldiers of Rumania bless America's great name.

LINA CAVALIERI—Try turning the eyes in the socket with a circular motion a few moments every day.

LADY DUFF-GORDON—The opera-wrap should be so lovely that it is a mere preparation for the splendor beneath.

"MA" SUNDAY—A man can always buy a good meal at a restaurant, but a good wife can't be ordered from a menu card.

COUNT CZERNIN—Every state will have to give up something of its independence for the purpose of insuring world peace.

PROF. BURCHARDT DU BOIS—Belgium has suffered almost as much from the Germans as the Congo suffered from the Belgians.

W. H. TAFT—In making pajamas for the Red Cross, it isn't a matter of what your husband wears or his preferences as to colors.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ—We need tangible indemnities that will enable us this coming decade to recover what we have lost in the war.

SECRETARY BAKER—I regard the work of the Commission on Training Camp Activities as the most significant factor in winning the war.

DR. DERNBURG—Our lies are coarse and improbable, our ambiguity is pitiful simplicity, and our intrigues are without salt and without grace.

DR. S. ADOLPHUS KNOPF—Tuberculosis is the most prevalent of all diseases and is chronic, communicable, infectious, preventable and curable.

BISHOP CHARLES D. WILLIAMS—There are some saints who are as hard and uncomfortable to live with as it would be to wear a starched undershirt.

CARDINAL GIBBONS—I thank God that we live in a country where liberty is granted without license and authority is exercized without despotism.

ELIHU ROOT—There is a radical incompatibility between popular self-government and continuous military discipline for military control is in itself despotic.

WILLIAM T. HORNADAY—The American people as a mass do not know more than one one-hundredth part of the crimes of Germany during the past three years.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT—My optimism comes from my heart and not from my head. It is rooted in the belief that you can't down the American people.

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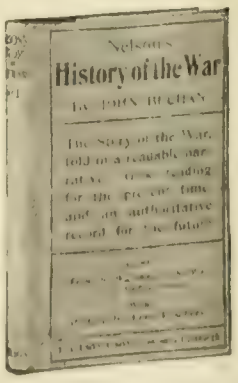


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WAR TIME INSURANCE PROBLEMS

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT INSURANCE SERVICE

THERE recently came to my desk from a young soldier in one of the Western training camps a request for information about the Government's life insurance scheme. He wanted to make an application for some of this protection and I was astonished to learn that he did not know how to proceed in the matter. I know that the Government has issued in pamphlet form, and that the newspapers generally have printed, full particulars of the scheme. It is therefore inexplicable that the men directly concerned were uninstructed.

It merely goes to strengthen the old belief that life insurance is sold, that is to say, aggressively pushed, not sought. For the purpose of advancing the work and aiding those who are as yet without the necessary information of the plan, I will make a brief explanation of how it works.

Any person, male or female, in the active military service of the United States, is qualified for the insurance, which may be taken in multiples of $500 in any amount from $1000 minimum to $10,000 maximum. The premiums are payable monthly and run from 65 cents per $1000 at the age 21 to $1.20 at age 51. The insurance is not compulsory.

The following persons may become beneficiaries: a wife, husband, child, grandchild, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, adopted brother or sister, parent, grandparent or step-parent (either of yourself or your wife).

Commanding officers will supply full instructions and the necessary blanks.

The insurance is that which is known as "yearly renewal term"; and as the premiums are payable monthly, protection for that time only is provided. Each year the premium increases. As premiums are payable monthly, arrangements can be made to have them deducted from the monthly pay, thus keeping the policy fully protected.

As many monthly payments as the insured wishes may be made in advance; and he may arrange to have them paid by some one else for him if he prefers to do so.

After the war the insurance may be retained as "term insurance" for five years; but before the expiration of that time, the insured may convert it, wholly or partially (in multiples of $500), into any other form of policy the Government will then issue—ordinary life, 20-payment life or endowment—by paying the proper premium for the plan chosen, at attained age, without medical reëxamination. Any part of the insurance carried may be thus transferred.

The insurance which takes the place of that given up will cost more per $1000, but it will be a level rate, which means it will not increase from year to year.

It will be lower than private corporate insurance on the same plan as the Government will bear all the expense incident to its administration.

The insurance will be paid both in the event of death or in the event the insured person is totally and permanently disabled from any cause, at any time, while the policy is in force. This is true, while the insurance is in force, regardless of whether the insured is in or out of the service at the time.

The insurance will not be paid in one lump sum. The contract provides that it will be paid in monthly instalments of $5.75 for each $1000 of insurance carried. The payments will continue for twenty years at least, and as much longer as the insured himself shall survive.

Those who take the insurance are to remember that at the beginning it is "yearly renewable term" insurance, which means almost absolute cost, and that therefore, if it is allowed to lapse there will be no value remaining which the Government could surrender; after it is converted into some other more permanent form, there is a cash surrender value.

The Government will permit any one to apply for insurance on the life of a person in the service. The latter will be advised of the application and he may approve or disapprove of it.

All persons in the service who have not yet applied for insurance are automatically covered under the law until February 12, 1918, to a total value of about $4300, payable at the rate of $25 a month, to the insured himself if he is totally and permanently disabled, or to his wife, child or widowed mother if he is killed. None but those named may receive this benefit. As soon as insurance is applied for, this provision ceases, no matter what the amount applied for may be. A man may not make his fiancée a beneficiary, nor may he name his estate in that capacity and leave the insurance to his fiancée. Any number of allowed beneficiaries may be named. The names of beneficiaries must be carefully stated. The given, or baptismal, names of wives must be used and not the names they acquire at marriage; they must be, for example, Mary Elizabeth Smith, and not Mrs. John Wilson Smith.

Any person in the military or naval service wanting particular information on the subject should, as indicated, apply to his commanding officer; and, if necessary, a letter to William C. Delanoy, Director, War Risk Bureau, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., will bring full particulars.

THERE has been much discussion, particularly in commercial and insurance circles, since the declaration of war against Germany, over the status of the insurance companies from that country which have been transacting business in the United States, a few of them for many years. Such opposition as has existed to their continuance during the period of the war has been very determined. Some months ago enemy marine companies and, a little later, enemy reinsurance companies, were interdicted by executive proclamation. As American direct writing companies had been freely using the facilities afforded by the reinsurers, it was not an easy matter to so readjust conditions in the several offices as to dispense with these services. But it was done. Finally pressure was exerted to suspend the operation of all enemy and ally-of-enemy companies. This movement at the last particularly affected four German direct writing fire, one casualty and one life companies, the Hamburg Bremen, Nord Deutsche, Aachen and Munich, Prussian National, Frankfort General and Prussian Life, respectively.

The Insurance Department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the director of The Independent Insurance Service

For the purpose of determining the proper policy to pursue, the Secretary of the Treasury announced that he would hold a hearing and consider the question on its merits.

Both sides appeared in force at Washington, made their arguments and filed briefs. On November 26 last, the Secretary of the Treasury rendered a decision in the matter, the effect of which was to place all the companies, those from Germany and from the countries of its allies in liquidation. Ruling on the question, the Secretary of the Treasury said:

> Upon careful weighing of the evidence submitted, I have reached the conclusion that the safety of the United States requires that enemy and ally-of-enemy marine, fire and casualty insurance companies shall not be allowed to do business as going concerns. The consideration of safety is so important as to render it unnecessary to determine at this time whether this action is also demanded by other considerations incident to the successful prosecution of the war.
>
> In these circumstances I am convinced that the best interests of the country will be served by the liquidation of these companies under the direction of their American management and subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe.

The liquidation of the one life company is excepted from the ruling on the ground that it might work an injury to policyholders, and for the further reason that no information of benefit to the enemy is accessible from that source.

The decision is a proper one. There is every reason why the fire, marine and reinsurance companies affected should be suspended; and none why they should not be.

The claim has been made for these concerns that they are virtually American domestic companies, with their own funds and American managers. Viewed from a financial standpoint this is true. But there necessarily are relations between the American offices and the European offices. The fire and marine companies are in a position as insurers of risks—cargoes and buildings, munition factories, food warehouses and the like, to secure information of value to the enemy if it can be conveyed to him. At the best, the conditions were anomalous. The Government is clearly within its rights in halting these activities and the country is decidedly safer as the result.



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MAGAZINE AND SUBURBAN LIFE

Founded 1904

Incorporated with The Independent August 4, 1917

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HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. COMPOSITION.

The President's Wish.

"I urge that teachers and other school officers increase materially the time and attention devoted to instruction bearing directly on the problems of community and national life."—Woodrow Wilson, August 23, 1917.

The President's Message. A Great State Paper Expressing the Aims and Ideals of the United States.

PART I. THE OCCASION.

1. Write an impressive description of the scene at the time when President Wilson delivered the address to Congress.
2. Write a composition in which you summarize the events, during the past few years, that preceded the delivery of the address.
3. Write a composition on the life of President Wilson, showing in what ways he has represented the ideals of the United States (a) in his educational work, (b) in his literary work, (c) in his political life up to the time when he became President, (d) in his career as President of the United States.
4. Write a composition of comparison in which you point out resemblances in the lives and the works of Washington, Lincoln, and any other great American patriots, and President Wilson.
5. Write a composition in which you show that President Wilson is today the most interesting, and the most influential, man in the world.

PART II. THE AUDIENCE.

1. Write an interesting composition, somewhat in the manner of Donald Wilhelm, concerning the present Congress of the United States.
2. Write a picturesque description of the Capitol at Washington.
3. Write a series of very short character sketches concerning the most notable members of the present Congress.
4. Write an exposition in which you show that the entire world was President Wilson's audience.
5. Write an exposition in which you show that certain nations were awaiting President Wilson's message as a message of life or of death.

PART III. THE MESSAGE IN GENERAL.

1. Write a very short summary of the principal points in President Wilson's message.
2. Write a brief of the message, using full sentence form, and making the proper subordination of topics.
3. Write a composition of comparison in which you show how the construction of the message resembles the construction of Burke's Speech on Conciliation, or the construction of any of Lincoln's addresses.
4. Tell orally what points in the President's message should be given the greatest emphasis.

PART IV. PHRASAL VALUES.

1. Illustrate, by paragraphs of specific instance, the following quotations from the message: (a) The sinister masters of Germany; (b) The sinister forces that interrupt peace; (c) This intolerable Thing; (d) Deep and abominable wrong; (e) The impudent and alien domination of the Prussian military and commercial autocracy; (f) The law of unrestrained selfishness; (g) Their methods of warfare outrage every principle of humanity and of knightly honor.
2. Write character sketches of people who are pointed at the following quotations: (a) The noisily thoughtless and the troublesome; (b) They may safely be left to strut about their uneasy hour and be forgotten.
3. Give before your class emphatic talks in which you explain the following quotations: (a) The calm, indubitable power of the nation; (b) They [the American people] desire peace by the overcoming of evil; (c) They insist that the war shall not end in vindictive action; (d) This great war of freedom and justice; (e) This is a war of high principle; (f) Our safety would be at an end, our honor forever sullied and brought into contempt were we to permit their triumph; (g) A war of high, disinterested purpose; (h) The cause being just and holy, the settlement must be of like motive and quality; (i) We have not forgotten any ideal or principle for which the name of America has been held in honor among the nations.

(Continued on page 534)

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. The President's Message—"The President's Address to Congress," "For a Holy War," "The President's Address."

1. Under what provision of the Constitution did the President deliver his message to Congress on December 4?
2. Write a brief of the message keeping the following headings in mind: (1) our objects in fighting the war; (2) our attitude toward (a) the German Government, (b) the German people, (c) the allies of Germany, (d) the Russian revolution, (e) our allies, (f) the conquered territories in Europe and Asia; (3) the terms upon which the President is willing to consider the possibility of peace; (4) the measures which Congress must adopt to carry on the war with success.
3. What part of the message does the editorial emphasize most strongly? Justify the statement: "At last he [the President] stands today as the acknowledged leader of the forces of democracy," etc.

II. Financing the War—"Over Thirteen Billions," "Stamp Act in Force," "Stamps for Savings," We've Got the Money Too."

1. Analyze one or more of the subjects in the table of estimated expenditures, giving as many items as you can for which the money will be spent.
2. How far will the stamp taxes for war revenue affect your family?

III. The Government and the Railroads—"For Unification of Railroads."

1. Classify the anti-trust laws and the anti-pooling laws which the Interstate Commerce Commission recommends for repeal.
2. Is there any precedent in our history for government aid to the railroads?
3. In the present crisis which method would you recommend: (a) government aid to the railroads, (b) government administration of the roads?
4. How do you account for the increase in the stock of gold in the United States? How does this affect our ability to handle government loans?

IV. The Russian Revolution—"Is Russia Playing Germany's Game? "Bolsheviki Peace Talk."

1. "At first it [the Russian Revolution] seemed to be a purely political revolution," etc. "But very soon it developed into an economic and social revolution." How far does the Russian Revolution correspond with the French Revolution in this respect?
2. In what sense were Milyoukov and Lvov the representatives of the bourgeoisie?
3. Professor Harper declares that the workmen, the peasants, the government officials, etc., will never return to the state of things that prevailed before the revolution. Why not?
4. What is Professor Harper's attitude toward the Bolsheviki?

V. The Electoral System of Great Britain —"The British Franchise."

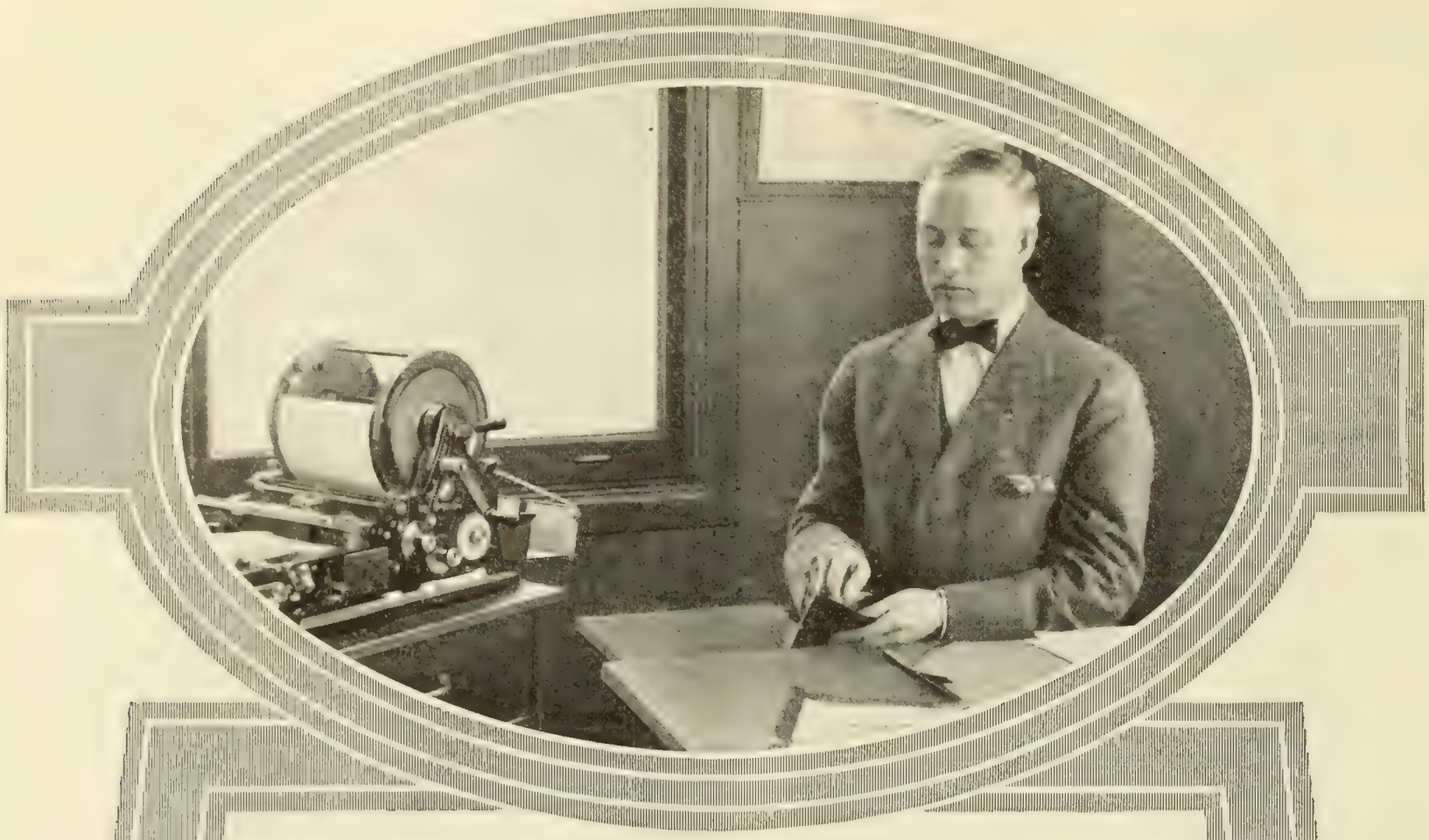
1. Review the history of the British electoral franchise under these headings: (a) parliamentary representation and the franchise previous to 1832, (b) the Reform Bill of 1832, (c) of 1867, (d) of 1884.
2. Why is it proposed to grant woman's suffrage at the present time?
3. What are the important changes in the franchise proposed in the present Reform Bill?

VI. The Problem of Food—"Food Will Win the War."

1. In what sense is it true that "food will win the war"?
2. What are the causes which have led to a reduction of the food supply of the world?
3. Study the relation between our production of grain and meat and fat products and our export of these commodities during the past three years. What has been the result?
4. What measures does Mr. Hoover recommend for the alleviation of the food situation? What is your family doing to help out?

VII. Industrial Reorganization — "What America Needs Now." "What Is a Labor Shortage," "Scarcity of Fuel."

1. What does Mr. Ford mean by his statement that the war will be won by the nation that knows how to use machinery and tools?
2. Use the facts given in the news item to test the statement, "When we speak of coal shortage we do not mean that the coal veins of the country have been worked out."
3. Explain: "The so-call'ed labor shortage, then, is not a shortage of labor quantity, but of labor quality."



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HARPER'S WEEKLY

FOR A HOLY WAR

OUR President has again delivered an epochal state paper. In his message addrest to Congress last Tuesday he has given a definition of our war aims that can be emblazoned on our banners for all the world to read, and left flying to the breeze until the war is won. But he has done more than give us a declaration of national policy about which to rally. He has sounded a trumpet call to our allies to purge themselves of ambitions for aggrandizement. He has explicitly and for the first time laid down the inexorable terms of peace to our enemies.

It was necessary for the American people thru their constituted spokesman to take this step as a rightful debt to the civil populations of our allies, that they may surely know what it is they and we are toiling, suffering and striving for. We owe it to the soldiers on the battle line who are giving up more than their lives for something which must be made worthy of their sacrifice. We owe it to ourselves as a bloodless measure of prime military importance. We owe it to our enemies that they may know what to expect and when to quit.

Reduced to their simplest terms President Wilson asserts that our rightful aims in this war are the following:

First. To fight until Germany is helpless or free.

Second. To win from her reparation without vengeance.

Third. To win for ourselves victory without spoliation.

Fourth. To establish a League to Enforce Peace.

Let there be no mistake about our first aim. The President has not turned aside one hair's breadth from the purpose for which, as he long ago declared, we entered the war. Unless the German people themselves overthrow Prussianism, we shall fight to the last man and the last dollar, even tho the victor suffer equally with the vanquished, civilization sink to her death-bed and the dark ages descend on earth once more. There is a faint hope yet remaining that the common peoples of our enemy may help us prevent this evil day. We must leave the door open for this contingency.

Second, this is a war too vast for vengeance. No conceivable punishment would atone for the devastation and misery and sin of it. Yet the wrongs must have their appropriate reparation, a reparation that the sinning nations are physically capable of making. Belgium and northern France must be delivered from "Prussian conquest and Prussian menace" and the peoples of Austria-Hungary, the Balkans, and Turkey must be delivered from "the impudent and alien domination of the Prussian military and commercial autocracy." For the assessment of damages there must be singled out excesses of wanton destruction and brutality—the burning and plundering of defenseless towns, the levying of contributions, and the forced labor and exportation of helpless civilians. Reparation, yes, but no vengeance. Vengeance belongs not to man, nor has he the capacity to measure out the due measure for these days of cataclysm.

And, third, not "peace without victory," but victory without spoliation. Here is the stumbling block. Our allies have shown marked reluctance to publish their peace aims in concrete terms. Those secret agreements that have already been given out in Petrograd show—as we all suspected—that these terms include for some of the Allies aggrandizement for themselves in territory and political influence. No selfish aims will succeed in this war. What rightfully belongs to these nations may come to them, if only they show a disposition to work for the common good. Our fearless President has done well to speak directly on this point. "We are seeking," he says, "permanent not temporary foundations for the peace of the world and must seek them candidly and fearlessly. As always the right will prove to be the expedient."

Yet how can we blame England, for instance, if she refuses to return the African conquests to Germany. It would be a grim jest to the native population and would create a perpetual military menace to her peaceful and self-governing colonies. What shall be done with the conquered territories?

This leads us to the fourth and most important requisite of the President's war program. The Allied nations are now definitely committed to the establishment of a League to Enforce Peace. As to whether the League shall be formed before or at the close of the war opinions differ. The President evidently does not propose its establishment now. But why should not this League of Nations, when constituted, be put in control of all territories conquered by the Central Powers or the Allies? We have particularly in mind, however, the backward nations and the undeveloped and disorganized areas of the earth, which have been so fruitful a cause for dissensions and wars among the powers. Let the League administer these territories for the joint benefit of the native inhabitants, the civilized colonists and the whole family of nations. The profits from what has been mere exploitation of natural resources will furnish under enlightened and stable international supervision abundant funds for the development of these territories in communication, industry, education and all other elements of civilization. The ultimate aim will be to restore to their racial and lingual stocks such separated peoples as wish to be so restored and to make new self-governing units of the more backward and unattached areas. This joint control of conquered territories is favored by the Labor Party and many of the liberals of Great Britain. If practical it would at once solve the most difficult problems before the world, some of which would seem almost incapable of negotiated solution on any other basis.

Into this League of course all free and enlightened nations must be invited. The President wisely suggests, however that should Germany at the end of the war still retain a government that could not be fully trusted, she might not

be permitted to enter the League or enjoy its military, economic and political advantages until she democratized herself.

The plan of a League to Enforce Peace is radical and revolutionary. But it is no more radical or revolutionary than the issue that confronted our fathers in 1776. How can the statesmen of the world today begin with any better words than these found in the preamble of our Constitution?

> We, the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common Defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

What better expression can we find for the desirability—nay, in view of present and future menace, the *necessity*—of a more perfect Union for the Free Peoples of the Earth, as well as for the free states of America? What one of us is there who does not feel a dread in his heart, a gripping fear, lest the democracy our fathers fought for may be struck from our hands? What better safeguard is there than to apply on a larger scale the measures applied by our fathers on our few hundred miles of Atlantic sea coast?

Another parallel with our own history is that which the conquered areas assigned to the League bear to our own national domain before statehood was granted to our western territories. This undivided area, owned by all the states in common, was one of the most powerful of the bonds which made a nation of those thirteen states. The conquered areas will do the same service for the League to Enforce Peace.

This is a matter of extreme importance. A few miserable cubic yards of stone, brick and mortar in the Peace Palace at The Hague formed all the tangible property binding the nations together in the days before the war. Let us make *this* league worth joining, worth working and fighting for! Give the Free Peoples a stake in it! Here is the talisman which lifts the movement for internationalism above ribald jests and paper constitutions.

The third parallel is an ominous one. It is that between individual human slavery and race slavery. The time is coming when all the Free Peoples will realize that no one people is well intentioned enough, or wise enough, to hold in subjection another people who are of compact population and who occupy well-defined territory—even tho that subject people may be backward and uncivilized. Only the family of free nations has the right to administer the necessary restraints and corrective measures; and on it devolves the duty of educating and civilizing.

This serious problem may, with some misgivings, be left for the future, as our fathers left it. But the solution must not be too long delayed. Meanwhile let us start with race slavery eliminated from our common domain, as they eliminated personal slavery from theirs.

In the fourth place we have a parallel case to the Monroe Doctrine. We say to the autocratic powers, as Monroe said to the Holy Alliance in his day, "Hands off—this soil is sacred to Freedom and Democracy." As foreshadowed by our President, our own narrower interpretation will be incorporated into this disentangling alliance, this larger Monroe Doctrine, and with the merger we shall gain strength and standing for our common interests against any menacing Devil's Alliance that can confront it.

The fifth and last parallel is with the military and political considerations which led Lincoln to sign the Proclamation of Emancipation before the Civil War was won. The definition of aims and the formation of the League to Enforce Peace which we are proposing, taken together, form a military measure of the first importance.

So far as the plain citizen can judge, this war may come to a serious pass in its political aspects at a time when it should not be unfavorable to us from the military standpoint. We have been accustomed to deride the diplomacy of Germany, and with reason, so far as concerns her skill in the legitimate exercize of the art. We cannot deride, but must instead regard with great concern, her success in the lower fields of intrigue and lying propaganda among uneducated peoples.

Russia is rendered helpless and the Italian front is broken by German victories which are political rather than military. We hear rumors of war weariness among the peoples of all the Allied nations. This weariness is encouraged, propagated and given channels of expression by the same subtle agency. A peace based on any of the proposals which have been inspired by this weariness would give Germany all those tremendous material and moral gains which are listed by M. Chéradame in the November *Atlantic* and which were so vividly described by the President in his Buffalo speech.

As with the military situation, so with the political situation, salvation lies in the hands of America. We cannot, must not, fight the political battle with the same evil weapons of falsehood and intrigue. Instead we must use the strength which our military importance and our disinterestedness give us to press for such a revision of war aims among our allies as will strip our side of the contest of all its remaining sordid aspects.

To put it briefly, *the Allies can bring this war to an early and successful conclusion, if their war aims can be published in reasonable detail, and can be seen by all the world to contain no material gain for any one of them.* So long as military success entails aggrandizement in territory and political influence for the individual Allied nation, so long will opposing political propaganda have food to grow on, and so long will the end of the war be delayed. It is criminal to delay that end for the sake of material advantage. Let all the Allied nations therefore endorse President Wilson's four great aims of the war.

Thus, at one stroke, we cleanse our purposes, hearten our peoples, attract further the sympathy of neutrals, perchance retain the assistance of Russia, and with pure spiritual fires burn out the props which sustain the military organizations of our enemies.

But—can we win our allies to this program? We do not want to—we must not—unduly embarrass them in these critical times. Let us admit, once for all, that we may not win governments to this program; but we must and shall win peoples!

Governments in Europe have risen and fallen, but the peoples have fought on. Of peoples as distinguished from governments we need have no fear. Never before, indeed, has the might of mere masses of men been exhibited as in this war. It is fought not with armies, but with peoples. In their hands lies the issue.

This the clear vision of our President has discerned. At last he stands today as the acknowledged leader of the forces of democracy engaged in the overthrow of absolutism, as the great champion of liberalism on earth. To him is apparently destined the imperishable honor of first translating the dreams of the poets, prophets and philosophers into practical statesmanship. He first has had the vision and the courage to make the common purpose of this war the establishment of justice and democracy and the substitution of coöperation for competition in international relations. His message will raise the war to a higher level. It will hearten all men of good repute among the Allied nations. It will drive the wedge deeper between the German people and their Government. We shall fight it out under his high leadership, and when we and our allies have purged our aims of all selfishness this war will become a holy war. Thank God that Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, is hastening the coming of this day.

MAKE IT A RED CROSS CHRISTMAS

ON Christmas Day, 1917, this is what you will be doing:

You will be putting a bit of gauze into the hand of of a master surgeon, to help him stop the bleeding of some boy's shell-torn body.

You will be cheering a war-weary poilu, giving him a good-natured greeting, a comforting bit of food, a few hours of rest and contentment before he goes back to the trenches.

You will be keeping American boys in khaki warm, boys who would otherwise feel the biting cold of wind-swept camps and freezing trenches.

You will be visiting Frenchmen whom the white plague has seized, and making their little remainder of life less miserable, and guarding their children from the death they face.

You will be standing beside Italian mothers, bewildered by the sudden wretchedness that has fallen upon them, and helping them to feed their hungry children.

You will be patching up a ruined cottage so that a French family, long homeless, can begin patiently to build again the normal structure of its life.

You will be caring for little children who have lived thru such horror as, please God, you will never see; and keeping them safe from dirt and disease and the death that falls from the skies.

All this you will be doing—if you share the work of the American Red Cross. You will be carrying the message of American aid and friendliness to six nations. You will be saving little shreds of happiness for those whom the war has robbed of much that they cherish. You will be saving life.

The Red Cross has asked ten million Americans to become partners in this service—and there has been none greater since wars began—before Christmas Day. There can be only one answer.

Make it a Red Cross Christmas!

ARE WOMEN ABOVE THE LAW?

"IT required but one hour and forty-three minutes for a jury in Supreme Court at Mineola, New York, last night, to reach a verdict of not guilty in the trial of Mrs. Blanca De Saulles for the murder of her divorced husband, John L. De Saulles, former Yale football star."

So runs a newspaper summary of another famous murder trial. The verdict had been anticipated from the beginning. The facts were not questioned. An unhappy marriage, abundant cause given to a high-strung woman for both grief and indignation, homicide that presented every outward mark of deliberation, a plea of insanity, which apparently the jury did not take seriously—these were the occasions and circumstances of trial and acquittal. If the public draws the conclusion that the jurymen, some of whom "talked" after the verdict, intended to say that so far as their thought and action could influence human affairs they wished it to be understood that any woman who has a grievance against a man may kill him with impunity, we hope that no juror will pronounce the public itself to be mentally irresponsible.

It has come to this. The trial of a woman for murder or for almost any serious offense in the United States has become a disgraceful farce and a waste of public money. If the American people have no intention of holding women accountable before the law, why not say so and be done with it, and amend the statutes accordingly? Let it be understood that the only crime or sin that a woman can commit is to dress unmodishly or unbecomingly, and we shall know what to expect.

Still, we do not think it right to drop the matter at this point. There is an intellectual as well as a moral problem here which ought to be put into clear terms. The American people have fallen into wretchedly loose thinking on everything that concerns misconduct. We palliate it, we seek excuses for it, we explain it as proceeding from bad environment, intolerable provocation, misfortune, anything and everything except the one outstanding and dominating thing, namely, failure of self-control.

Failure of self-control it is, and this fact carries the problem back to our education and our *mores*. We teach smatterings of languages and of sciences, we pretend to teach vocations, we miserably fail to teach self-control. Neglect begins in the family, it is fostered by an anarchistic educational philosophy, it is defended as an inalienable right, or as a duty even, by all the revolutionaries who insist that the way to develop children into intellectual and moral prodigies and "democratic" citizens is to let them go on the loose. Discipline of any kind is tabooed, as medieval and reactionary.

Boys and men are seriously harmed by this educational program, girls and women are in too many instances ruined by it. Happily, boys and men as a rule get enough hard knocks in the struggle for existence to acquire some things that formal education has omitted. The girls and women, who are finding their way into self-supporting activities, also acquire, as men do, habits of disciplined action and self-control. But for those who have little to do beyond amusing themselves and seeking their own gratification, the educational failure is fatal. They begin life as spoiled babies, they are told by everybody that they are sweet and altogether wonderful, they are indulged without restraint, they are permitted to get and to have their way by resorting to "tantrums," they develop pronounced tendencies toward emotional ebullition and hysteria in adolescence, and by the time they are of marriageable age they are well equipt to make life hell for any man who is a big enough idiot to make love to them. The next chapter is soon written. If the husbands are patient hard-working "boobs," faithful and uncomplaining, they learn to get their happiness out of their work and their companionships with men. If a husband is himself uncontrolled or dissolute, there is a story of unfaithfulness, the wife gets a gun, shoots up the offender, is put on trial for her life, calls in the insanity experts, gets newspaper headlines and portraits, and is triumphantly acquitted.

And the psychology that runs thru all this disgraceful business runs thru our attitude toward all women who seek to attain their ends by the "tantrum" method. This is the short and ugly, but strictly scientific description, for example, of the methods employed by the militant suffragets, the White House picketers and the hunger-strikers.

It is because The Independent has fearlessly and consistently stood for the rights and opportunities of women, including the right of suffrage, that it feels called upon in the present crisis—for a crisis it is—to use these harsh words. Women must have every educational, industrial and professional opportunity. They must have the right to vote and to hold office. But with these rights they must accept responsibilities and acknowledge the imperative obligation of self-control. They must set their faces against the "tantrum" method and insist, with all good citizens of the other sex, that neither women nor men are above the law.

WHAT THE FRENCH ARE NOT ALLOWED TO LEARN

THE actions of the censor are always amusing to watch—for those who are not affected by them. Before we entered the war it used to be a popular pastime to compare the German dispatches as they came to us direct from Berlin by wireless with the same as filtered thru London and from the deleted passages learn what the British Government regarded as false or unsuitable for American ears. Now we are deprived of this amusement, for we get nothing straight from Germany; but it is almost equally interesting to read such English and French newspapers as are allowed to reach us and see how much they are allowed to learn of what is going on here and we of what is going

on there. We can find out the policy of a government better from what it does not permit to be said than from what it says.

Here is an interesting instance. The *Mercure de France,* which has been for many years the best magazine of international literature in the world, publishes in its issue of October 1 an abstract of an article by H. N. Brailsford, an English economist, in *The New Republic* of August 25. The title of the article, "The Strategy of 'Economic Peace,'" is prohibited by the censor and he has also struck out a dozen sentences in the quotations. But by referring to the original article we can see what he objected to. We print below the passages involved with the deleted parts in italics:

The Germans assume that a bargain on these lines [bartering their conquests against our boycott] is possible. If we grant that assumption, the task of assessing the relative compelling force of the military and economic factors will still be difficult. *Do the Germans, for example, dread the economic boycott sufficiently to cede the Metz district, to say nothing of Alsace? Do the Allies in general, and the French in particular, care enough for Alsace to pay for it with a general "most favored nation clause," or by breaking down the French colonial tariffs?* That is the central question which the whole society of the Alliance has to face, and none is more urgent.

The ideal plan would be that the entire combination—the United States, Brazil and China, no less than the original Entente, should say to the Central Powers "Economic peace is open to you on certain conditions. Evacuate your conquests. Join us in reducing armaments. Pledge yourselves to the procedure of a League of Nations. Make your difficult and painful contribution to European conciliation, by ending the feud over Alsace, and reassure us about the future of the Slavs of Austria-Hungary. *In return we renounce all discrimination in tariffs or shipping facilities against you; our colonial markets are open to you; the door of China is not slammed on your enterprize, and in the inevitable regulation of the world's supplies of raw materials, your industry may reckon on its fair share.* End militarism and *we will give you economic peace.*" That is the inevitable dialog between land power and sea power. It is the formula of a peace of reconciliation.

The plain fact is that peace has become for Russia a necessity, a matter of life and death, and a protracted war must mean in some form dictatorship, and the moral collapse of the revolution. The Russians themselves have made their repeated appeals to us to revise our war aims. When they urge us to drop annexations and to abandon imperialism, I am not sure that they have grasped the whole problem. On the one hand the economic boycott is an obstacle to peace, no less fatal than forcible annexations: on the other hand it may be possible by an adroit use of it to extract assent to some salutary territorial changes.

From the italicized sentences, which are those the *Mercure* was not permitted to print, we can see that the censor objected to any reference to the possibility of receding from the position taken by the Allies at the Paris Conference that peace should be followed by an economic war in which the combined strength of the Allies should be used to check German commerce for an indefinite period in the future. The French people are not allowed to learn that the suggestion has been made that they might secure the evacuation of the French territory and possibly Alsace-Lorraine without further bloodshed by opening their markets to German goods as before the war. They were also prevented from hearing that Russia regarded an immediate peace as the sole salvation of the republic. Americans, or at least those who have read Brailsford's article, knew last August of the danger threatening Russia, but to the French people, from whom such information as this had been debarred, the news of the revolution in Petrograd must have come as a terrible shock.

THE MORAL VALUE OF ADVERTISING

MORALISTS have usually been severe on the advertiser. It must be admitted that advertisement does not foster the virtue of modesty and it has been known to place a strain on the virtue of truthfulness. And yet there is nothing more certain than that the recent growth of advertising is a sign of moral as well as of material progress.

In the first place, advertising is an appeal to good will. No oppressive monopoly, whether it be a world-wide trust or the only general store in a country village, takes the trouble to please and conciliate the customer that is summed up in the word "advertisement." The rectangle of paid space in the newspaper or on the billboard is not the only kind of advertisement. The attractive package, the courteous salesman, the liberal terms of purchase, even the known high standard of the product are also advertising. When a hundred competitors are trying to attract the attention and the pocketbooks of your customers you must either make your product unusually attractive or go out of business. The man who advertises must get rid forever of the frame of mind exprest in such familiar phrases as "Take It or Leave It," "Caveat Emptor" or "The Public Be Damned!" If you saw these or any similar expressions of contempt for the consumer emblazoned in electric lights along the front of a department store or printed in huge red letters on a circular you would conclude with reason that either you needed the attention of an oculist or the advertiser required the services of an alienist.

The second moral gain of advertising is that it tends to make the public a partner in private business. In fact, business is no longer wholly "private" if you must advertise. The public will not long be content with the mere assertion that "Iceberg Soap IS the Best." Your competitors will force you to explain *why* it is the best. You will have to let the consumer into the secret of its manufacture. "Iceberg Soap is Made Only from the Purest Vegetable Oils. Our Formula Is on Every Package." The public reads in the newspapers that the workers in the soap factories are badly paid. Here you find another chance to outdistance your competitors and you circulate pamphlets telling about your model factory, your pension system and other details of your business. The public suspects that you are making excessive profits. You reassure them by printing in the newspapers a statement of your annual budget, the number of sales you make a year and the fraction of a cent of profit which you make on each sale. In the course of a few years you are taking the public into your confidence at every turn; perhaps even reforming your business methods in order to make your statements square with the truth. A generation ago the manufacturer or mine operator whose workmen went on a strike fought the unions in grim silence, ignoring the public and the press. Today, business men realize that the public is arbitrator and the direction of its sympathies may make or break a strike. Both employers and workmen appeal to the public thru the press, presenting their respective cases as if they were lawyers arguing before a jury, and neither side dares take a stand that will affront public sentiment.

Frankness and good will are, then, the moral basis of advertising. You must please the man to whom you would sell your goods or services and you must also tell him what he wants to know. Many, of course, are content to pretend to give the public what it wants and to pretend to tell it the truth; but in the long run you cannot make a customer think that he is satisfied if he is not or make him believe what he can find out to be false. Carlyle and other critics of representative government have declared, with no little truth, that it is really government by advertisement. If you cannot obtain sufficient publicity you cannot get elected to any important office, no matter what your ability. But there is a good side to political advertising which is too frequently overlooked. The bureaucrat in an autocracy is under no obligation to please the public because he is not dependent upon its good will. But the statesman in a democracy must satisfy the public because it is also his constituency. If he displeases his "customers" they will transfer their votes to a rival who offers something better. That is why the people rule in fact, even if few of them vote directly on the laws or hold office in person. The average voter has the same power over Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Wilson that he has over the automobile manufacturer and the breakfast food salesman; the fact, namely, that they cannot do without his custom.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The President's Address

Seldom if ever has a routine annual message of the American President to Congress been regarded by the world at large with so intense interest as was the address which Woodrow Wilson delivered on December 4. In recognition of that circumstance, steps were taken for the immediate transmittal of the text of the address to all the capitals of the world, where it was received with avidity and was discussed with a seriousness befitting its epochal character. Supreme interest centered upon the President's statement or restatement of the aims and purposes of this nation in the war, and the extent to which his policy might be affected by recent events in Russia and by the extraordinary letter of Lord Lansdowne.

The President spoke, in fact, with no uncertain voice. He spent no time nor words in considering the causes of the war. "The intolerable wrongs done and planned against us by the sinister masters of Germany," he said, "have long since become too grossly obvious and odious to every true American to need to be rehearsed. . . . Our object is to win the war, and we shall not slacken or suffer ourselves to be diverted until it is won." The President's speech is published in full in another part of this issue.

The address was received by Congress with general favor, and by the press and people with approval which in many cases amounted to great enthusiasm.

THE GREAT WAR

November 30—Germans make general counter attacks at Cambrai. Artillery duels prevail on Italian front. "Rainbow Division" of American troops announced to have gone to France in October.

December 1—Germans repulsed at Cambrai. Italians assume the aggressive in mountains. British advance toward Jerusalem.

December 2—Bolsheviki make armistice agreement with Germans, releasing German troops on Russian front for service elsewhere.

December 3—British repel German attacks near Cambrai. German reënforcements massing on Italian frontier.

December 4—Severe but indecisive fighting at Cambrai and on Italian frontier. British advance further in Palestine.

December 5—British and Italian lines both slightly withdrawn to stronger positions. German sink sixteen large British vessels in a week.

December 6—Further British retirement at Cambrai. Italians driven back with heavy losses on Asiago front.

For War Against Austria

Following the recommendation of the President, the House of Representatives on December 5 formulated and unanimously adopted a resolution setting forth that the Austro-Hungarian Government had committed acts of war against the United States in adhering to the German policy of ruthless submarine warfare, and in giving active aid to Germany in that power's war against this country, and that therefore

> A state of war be and is hereby declared to exist and to have existed since noon of the 5th day of December, 1917, between the United States of America and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government.

It was confidently assumed that this declaration would be promptly adopted by the House on December 7 and by the Senate a few days later.

Inter-Allied Council

The Supreme War Council of the chief allied powers met at Versailles on December 1-3, Col. E. M. House and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss representing the United States, and Great Britain, France and Italy being represented each by its Prime Minister and an eminent army officer. The sessions of this important conference were marked with much harmony and resolution, and the outcome was to effect "a complete understanding and close solidarity among the Allies for the solution of the questions in which they have a common interest in the war." Those questions, it was further explained, include the financial needs of each, the requirements of their armament, their transport, and their food. The creation of a Supreme Inter-Allied Naval Committee was determined upon, and military unity of action was "placed upon course of certain realization by the Inter-Allied General Staff, which is at work upon an established program of all military questions."

One of the most important of the



International Film

AMERICA'S WAR COUNCIL IN PARIS

In this photograph, taken just before the Inter-Allied War Council met, are America's chief war representatives. Standing in the first row, from left to right, are General Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff of the army; Ambassador Walter Hines Page, to Great Britain; Colonel E. M. House, head of the American delegation; Admiral Benson, chief of U. S. naval operations; Vance McCormick, chairman of the war trade board; and Admiral Sims, commander of the American fleet overseas

details determined upon by the Council was that, without hampering the employment of the resources of the various nations, they should so restrict their imports as to permit the largest possible amount of shipping to be released for the carrying of American troops and their supplies to Europe.

Deadlock on the Battle Fronts Practical deadlocks prevailed during the week on the western and southern battle fronts. It became evident that the sensational British drive at Cambrai had been checked and was not likely to be at once renewed. Indeed, the narrowness and length of the wedge which General Byng had driven into the German lines made the position in a degree perilous. Great reinforcements were brought up by the Germans, and assault after assault was made upon the flanks of the British army; these fresh troops being presumably brought from the quiescent Russian front. These attacks were generally repulsed by the British, with appalling losses to the Germans, who were hurled against them in wave after wave of solid masses and were mown down literally by thousands. Nevertheless the British suffered some losses, the Germans even reporting the capture of 9000 prisoners and 148 guns, and more than fifteen square miles of ground had to be yielded for the rectification and strengthening of the lines. Additional preparations for further attacks are being made by the Germans, while the British are with equal energy and unfaltering resolution confirming their defenses; with a prospect of continued heavy fighting in which neither side is likely to make, for some time, material gains.

Similar reports come from the Italian front. The armies of the Central Powers have been greatly augmented by the arrival of many new divisions, presumably from the Russian front, and vigorous attempts have been daily made to break down the Italian defense and push on to Venice. The Italian army, which seems to have regained its morale, has received strong reinforcements, including British and French detachments, and is presenting to the German advance an opposition worthy of Ypres, Verdun and the Marne. At the Asiago plateau the defense has been compelled to yield for some distance on a six-mile front with heavy losses of prisoners, while elsewhere the aggressive has been successfully taken and the Germans have been driven back. As at the west, strenuous preparations for further conflict are being made on both sides, and the outlook is for a continued deadlock, with by far the greater losses on the German side.

At Craonne and elsewhere along the French lines no significant engagements have occurred. In the Balkans only desultory fighting is reported, from the neighborhood of Monastir. In the east the British are making steady progress, both at Bagdad and at Jerusalem, and are said to be ready to enter the latter city.

Bolsheviki Peace Talk Representatives of the Bolsheviki faction in Russia, professing to speak for the actual Government of that country, entered the German lines under a flag of truce and were received by eminent representatives of the German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish governments. A protracted discussion of proposals for an armistice and terms of peace ensued. The German and allied members of the conference insisted that their functions were purely military, and that they could therefore do no more than to arrange for an armistice, leaving all questions of peace to politicians. The Russians then proposed an armistice on all the war fronts, during which the Central Powers should transfer no troops from the Russian to the French, Belgian or Italian front and the Germans should evacuate the Russian islands around Moon Sound. This was rejected by the Central Powers, which made the counter proposal of an armistice on the Russian front alone, from the Baltic to the Black Sea, for ten days; to be automatically prolonged thru mutual agreement. This was agreed to by the Russians on December 2, with a request that the conference should reassemble seven days later on Russian soil.

The monarch of Austria-Hungary, addressing a delegation, declared that the Dual Realm was ready to conclude at any time a peace that would guarantee its own integrity, and that in that spirit its Government had entered into negotiations with Russia. Reports came from German sources that the Rumanian army also was seeking peace, but these were vigorously denied by British authorities.

Another Raid on London Another raid upon London by German airplanes, the first in about five weeks, took place on December 6. About twenty-five airplanes were engaged in it, of which six reached London. Two of them were brought down and the three men on each were captured. A few fires were caused by the dropping of bombs, but were extinguished with little damage, while the casualties were few. On the preceding day two raids over Germany were made by British airplanes, with results which have not been reported.

Disaster at Halifax The most destructive accident of the war occurred at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Thursday morning, December 6, when, owing to a misunderstanding of signals, the Norwegian freight steamer "Imo," laden with grain for Belgian relief, came into collision with the French steamer "Mont Blanc," laden with thousands of tons of munitions of war. The latter vessel, having a deck load of benzine, was set afire and presently its cargo exploded. The accident occurred in the narrow strait between the outer harbor and the inner basin, and the high ground of the shores confined and intensified the effects of the shock. The explosion was heard and felt for more than sixty miles; the whole city of Halifax was shaken as by an earthquake; about two square miles of the poorer part were prostrated and burned; and it is estimated that between 1500 and 2000 human lives were lost.



Pictorial Press

THESE GERMANS HAVE STOPPED FIGHTING

One of the long files of prisoners captured on the western front, who are being marched back to a detention camp

The Rainbows in France The doubly significant announcement was officially made on November 30 that the entire "Rainbow Division" of the National Guard army had been dispatched to France and was then in active training near the battle front. Apart from the fine achievement of conveying this numerous body of men across the ocean in perfect safety for every one, the incident was gratifying as a proof of the possibility, at last, of our performing extensive military operations without having the news published to the world. For the "Rainbow Division" had started for France from Camp Mills, on Long Island, on October 15, and for six weeks thereafter, until

the Government voluntarily disclosed it, the general public had not an inkling of the fact. Doubtless it was known to many, including members of the newspaper profession. But such was the prevalent sense of patriotic honor that every one who knew about it kept his knowledge to himself.

Most significant, however, was the fact that this division included organizations of soldiers from every state of the Union. Presumably it was largely for that reason that it was selected to be sent across first, and that the report of its safe arrival was officially published just on the eve of the reassembling of Congress. Nothing could tend more strongly to bring all states into line, in sympathy with and in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, than the knowledge that men from every state are at the battle front. There is little doubt that this knowledge greatly quickened and confirmed patriotic sentiment in all parts of the United States, and assured the meeting of Congress in a frame of mind favorable to supporting the President in all his plans and policies for pressing the war to a successful issue. In that view the "Rainbow Division" may be regarded as a veritable bow of promise amid the clouds of war.



Central News

THE CAVALRY'S CHANCE AT LAST

Military critics have been contending, and with seeming justification, that modern warfare had no place for cavalry attacks. But General Byng's offensive on the western front is giving them their chance again. With tanks to pave the way the horsemen have just the conditions they can best fight under; much credit for the recent gains goes to the British cavalry

Where Famine Threatens

Bitter complaints of food scarcity come daily from the Scandinavian countries, and from Sweden most of all. In that country distress is credibly reported to be more extreme than in Germany, and it is intensified by the circumstance that Finland is, if possible, still more destitute and is looking to Sweden to save her from actual starvation. Some of the distress in all three of the kingdoms is unquestionably due to their having shipped to Germany too great a proportion of their produce, in the expectation of getting supplies from America to make good the deficit. But America and the Allies object to sending to neutral countries supplies which directly or indirectly find their way to Germany, as it is quite certain has been the case with enormous quantities of goods formerly sent to those countries.

Switzerland, too, is in need, but her necessities will be supplied. The United States, with the approval of the Allies at the Inter-Allied Conference, has made an agreement with the Alpine republic for provisioning it, the first such agreement ever made by America with any country.

Scandinavian Triad

The sovereigns of the three Scandinavian kingdoms met at Christiania for a very serious conference, which was concluded on November 30. Their situations, and the situations of their countries, have from the beginning of the war been most trying. All have suffered greatly from the war, from disturbance of commerce and industry and—Norway particularly—from destruction of shipping. Yet not one has deemed it prudent to enter the war, for fear of being overrun and ravaged as Belgium, Serbia and Rumania have been. Nor have they been altogether unanimous in sentiment and sympathy. Denmark doubtless cherishes much animosity against Germany, particularly Prussia, because of the seizure of two of her provinces more than half a century ago; and Norway is inclined in the same direction, for other reasons. But Sweden may reasonably be suspected of a considerable degree of friendly feeling for Germany, largely because for the sake of Finland she has a grievance against Russia. In these circumstances the expectations of some that the three sovereigns would decide to declare war together were ill-founded. All that they did at their conference was to agree that, however long the war might last, they would maintain among themselves their present cordial relations and mutual confidence; that each would observe toward the belligerents the most scrupulous possible degree of neutrality; and that each of the three countries would aid the others with merchandise to the fullest possible extent.

The British Franchise

The House of Commons has under way a Reform Bill of importance. The principle of woman suffrage has already been accepted by the House and recent action has placed the women's municipal franchise on the same basis as the Parliamentary. One of the most interesting features of the new franchise system is that, while practically all restrictions on universal suffrage are removed, the age limit is not the same for all classes of voters. Soldiers and sailors in active service are enfranchised at the age of nineteen; civilian men at the age of twenty-one; women at the age of thirty. Persons refusing to perform military service (including the so-called "conscientious objectors") are to be disfranchised. Along with the change in the franchise there is a redistribution of seats in Parliament. The British do not have our American system of readjusting Congressional districts after each ten years' census; a British shire or borough continues to send the same number of members to the House of Commons, regardless of increase or decrease of population, unless a special bill is introduced to redistribute the representation of the different sections of the nation. Since the last redistribution a number of boroughs, especially those situated in the agricultural counties, have declined in importance, and some industrial towns and residential suburbs have risen to prominence.

Lord Northcliffe has recently been honored by the British Government by the title of "Viscount," and Viscount Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, by the title of "Earl." Both men have returned to England from missions to the United States, and it is understood that their new honors are conferred in recognition of their services in this country in coöperating with us for the more effective prosecution of the war. Baron Rothermere, the younger brother of Lord Northcliffe and himself an important newspaper owner, has been appointed head of the Air Ministry in the British cabinet in succession to Lord Cowdray. Lord Northcliffe had been offered this post, but he refused it in order to remain free to criticize the Government as much as he liked in his newspapers.

Latin-American Black List

An interesting sequel to one of the most controversial episodes of the earlier part of the war was announced during the week. It will be recalled that before our own entry into the war the British and French Governments made a "black list" of American firms and corporations which were believed to be conducting business transactions with Germany unfavorable to the Allies, and which were in consequence debarred from trade with Great Britain and France. Much indignation and resentment at this were exprest in this country, tho largely at German in-



Central News

THE HORSES OF ST. MARK'S COME DOWN AGAIN

Venice, taking precautions against a possible bombardment, thinks first of art. Buildings have been protected by sandbag fortifications and all the movable art objects taken to a place of safety

citement, and there was some diplomatic controversy over it. The Allies declined, however, to recede from their stand and the "black list" was maintained. Now on December 4 a similar step was taken by our own War Trade Board against a great number of firms and corporations in Central and South America. An order was issued for a general classification of all commercial concerns in those countries, and as a result about 1600 were put on a "black list," and Americans were forbidden to deal with them save under special license from the board. All exports to the blacklisted concerns have been forbidden, and importations from them will be permitted to only the extent necessary for the liquidation of whatever debts they may be owing here. It was announced that as rapidly as possible this system would be extended to all other neutral countries thruout the world, with a view to making commercial non-intercourse with Germany and her allies universally complete.

Stamp Act in Force The new stamp taxes for war revenue came into force at the beginning of the month; and tho widespread in their application, and calculated to yield a considerable revenue, are not likely to be at all burdensome. They comprize a tax on parcel post packages of one cent for each twenty-five cents' postage or fraction thereof; five cents a pack on playing cards; twenty-five cents for power of attorney; ten cents on each proxy for voting at a meeting not of a religious, charitable, fraternal, literary or educational organization; from $1 to $5 on steamship tickets according to their cost above $10; from twenty-five cents to one dollar on the entry of goods at a custom house for consumption or warehousing; from fifty cents upward on deeds and conveyances of real estate, according to its value; two cents for each $100 of face value in capital stock transfers, and a like tax on produce sales at exchanges, from which two sources a large revenue is anticipated; five cents for each $100 of face value of bonds of indebtedness and renewals thereof; fifty cents, or one per cent of the premium, on indemnity and surety bonds; five cents on each $100 face value of original issues of stock certificates; two cents for each $100 or fraction thereof on promissory notes and time drafts, but nothing on ordinary checks and drafts payable at sight. All stamps for these purposes are for sale at post offices, excepting those for stock transfers and sales of produce at exchanges, which are distributed by collectors of internal revenue.

Stamps for Savings Simultaneously with the imposition of stamp taxes for revenue, the Government has put into operation a system of stamps for savings, which will at once increase the loan revenue of the Government and also increase the habits of thrift and the savings of the people, even of those of the most limited means. The system consists of the issuing of certificates which become Government bonds according to the number of stamps affixed to them, not exceeding twenty, of a face value of $5 each, but now costing the purchaser considerably less. The present price of stamps is $4.12 each, and after next month it will increase at the rate of one cent a month. One may thus get a certificate free, pay $4.12 for a stamp and affix it, and thus have a Government bond redeemable five years hence for $5. Or he may affix twenty stamps and thus, at a cost of $82.40, have a bond which will in 1923 pay him $100.

Further to faciliate such thrift, cards are issued, to each of which sixteen savings stamps costing twenty-five cents may be attached. When the card is thus filled with sixteen stamps, it will be accepted as $4 in paying for one of the $5 stamps to be affixed to the certificates. Thus what is practically a $5 Government bond can be secured by any one who can lay aside twenty-five cents sixteen times in succession and then add twelve cents thereto. The wide distribution of these cards among school children, and also among wage earners of the most modest means, is expected to encourage valuable habits of thrift and at the same time place much ready money at the disposal of the Government.

We've Got the Money, Too In a speech to the Investment Bankers' Association at Baltimore, Maryland, Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department estimated that $10,000,000,000 must be raised by bond issues, certificates of indebtedness and war savings certificates before June 30, 1918. The big loans already placed and the expected yield of the new taxes voted by Congress have accounted for the rest of the year's war cost to the United States. While $10,000,000,000 is unquestionably a great sum to borrow, it is less than had been provided for in the original estimates of the Government. The expenditures of the War Department, Secretary McAdoo declared, have been fifty per cent less than was anticipated for the period from July to October inclusive. The loans to the Entente Allies have not affected the financial situation unfavorably because most of the money is actually being spent in this country to the temporary stimulation of American industry. The gold monetary stock in the United States on the first of November amounted to more than $3,000,000,000; a net increase of $174,500,000 for the last ten months. Over a third of the gold monetary stock of the world is now held in the United States. Five years ago we owned only about a fifth of the world's gold monetary stock; the difference indicates the extent to which the nations of Europe have had to buy in our markets during the war period.

Millionaire Incomes An impressive view of the wealth of the nation is afforded by the report of the Internal Revenue Bureau for the last fiscal year, in which it is shown that there are ten persons with incomes of more than $5,000,000 each, and no fewer than 196 more with incomes of $1,000,000 or more each. Of individual incomes between $100,000 and $1,000,000 there are 6402; between $50,000 and $100,000 there are 10,452; while in the very comfortable class having more than $10,000 but less than $50,000 a year each, there are 104,856. Between $5000 and $10,000 there are 150,551, and between $3000 and $5000 a year there are 157,149. If we reckon the 196 who have incomes of from one million to five millions as having an average of two and a half millions each, they have among them a total of $490,000,000 a year; while if we reckon those from three to five thousand as averaging four thousand each, they have a total among them of $628,596,000. But greatest of all, doubtless, is the total of incomes of those with still smaller individual incomes. This must be so, since the total income of the nation is reckoned by tens of billions, a sum toward which all the million dollar incomes put together go but a little way.

Over Thirteen Billions More than thirteen billion dollars in appropriations for the ensuing year was asked for in the estimates which were presented to Congress at the opening of the session on December 3. There are men not yet old who can remember the sensation which was caused when a Congress of years ago voted during its whole two years appropriations exceeding one billion, and was for that reason called the "billion dollar Congress." Its defense was that "this is a billion dollar nation." Now

for a single year appropriations of more than thirteen billions are sought, of which almost incomprehensible sum more than eleven billions are for the prosecution of the war; suggesting the explanation and defense that this is an eleven billion dollar war; as it undoubtedly is. No previous total estimate has ever exceeded two billions. With odd cents omitted, the estimates by general headings may be tabulated as follows:

Legislative	$8,026,325
Executive	65,329,369
Judicial	1,396,190
Agricultural	26,458,551
Foreign intercourse	6,535,072
Military (army)	6,615,936,554
Navy	1,014,077,503
Indian	12,255,210
Pensions	157,060,000
Panama Canal	23,171,624
Public works (practically all fortifications)	3,504,918,055
Postal service	331,818,345
Miscellaneous	1,026,208,317
Permanent annual appropriations	711,166,825
Total	$13,504,357,940
Deduct sinking fund and postal returns	485,632,345
Total	$13,018,725,595

Silver Problem Reversed

The conferences of Government officials, miners and others at Washington on the price of silver indicates an interesting reversal of the "silver problem" as it existed and convulsed the country a generation ago. At that time the value of silver was steadily and markedly falling, and national and international conferences were held to devise, if possible, ways and means of stopping the process and of keeping the white metal "precious." Those conferences were vain, and the price of silver declined until an ounce of bullion, which down to 1873 had invariably been worth more than a dollar, in 1902 and in 1909 was worth less than forty-one cents. Since the beginning of the war, however, the process has been reversed, and from a variety of causes the price of silver has been pretty steadily rising, until it has again approximated a dollar an ounce. The needs of this country and the Allies for silver, chiefly for coinage purposes, has led to the holding of these conferences, which it is expected will result in the taking of the entire output of American mines by the Government, for a period of a year, at a fixed price; probably about eighty-seven cents an ounce.

Unrest in Mexico

Sporadic disturbances continue to occur in Mexico, the most serious of which during the week were near Indio, Texas. There, on December 1, Mexican outlaws raided an American ranch and killed the foreman, a Mexican. American troops hastened to the scene and pursued the bandits across the border into Mexico, where hot fighting occurred, as a result of which one American soldier was killed and one was wounded, while thirty-five of the outlaws were reported to have been killed. Two days later Mexicans near the same place fired upon American cavalry patrols, whereupon the latter promptly crost the border again and killed twelve of the outlaws. These untoward occurrences apparently have no political significance and are not likely to lead to international complications.

For Unification of Railroads

The need of greater efficiency, for military purposes, in the transportation system of the country, referred to at length last week, has called from the Interstate Commerce Commission a significant and suggestive report, which has been laid before Congress and is being carefully considered. This is to the effect that, as the Railroad War Board has already represented, unification of operation is essential. But since the legislation of recent years has tended to forbid and to prevent such coöperation of separate roads, the Commission suggests that Congress should repeal the anti-trust and anti-pooling laws, so as to enable the roads to operate conjointly under their own management, as they profess to be eager and ready to do. In addition, it is urged that the Government should extend to the roads some measure of financial aid, in view of the greatly increased expenses of operation and also in view of the fact that the flotation of enormous Government bond issues has made it difficult for the roads to secure loans which they may need.

The alternative, the Commission says, would be for the President to take over the roads for Government control and operation; as he was empowered to do, in case of need, by the act of Congress of August 29, 1916. This course is indeed urged in the minority report of one of the commissioners, Mr. McChord, who analyzes the present chaotic state of the railroad service and argues that voluntary operation of the roads as a unit under their own management would be inadequate. If the Government should thus take over the roads, the Commission adds, Congress should make ample provision for an equitable yearly return to the companies for the use of their property, and for its upkeep and betterment while in the hands of the Government.

The heads of the principal eastern trunk lines, on the other hand, insist that they have already voluntarily unified their efforts as far as possible under existing laws and have put the service into a notably efficient condition; and that if they were set free from hampering legislation and regulations, they could and would speedily make that service all that could be desired.

A bill was introduced into the House of Representatives on December 5 providing for the immediate taking over by the Government, temporarily, of all railroads and coal mines, for their operation in accordance with the necessities of the war.

Meantime the perplexities and difficulties of the railroads were increased on December 1 by a demand by all trainmen and conductors on all lines in the country for an increase of pay amounting practically to forty per cent above their present rates. The men ask for a reply to this demand before the end of the present month.

Life Safe in the Army

Recent tales, presumably of alien enemy origin, invented and circulated to dissuade men from enlisting and to create prejudice against conscription, have been to the effect that there is appalling mortality in the army and navy, both in the training camps and at the front. To counteract these and to let the truth be known, the War Department has published a statement of mortality in the army, since our entry into the war on April 6 down to December 1. The total number of deaths in that time was 1348, of which 937 were due to "natural causes," to wit, diseases to which civilians are subject at all times; 352 to "accidents," many of which were also of a non-military sort; 18 were lost at sea; 11 were killed in action; and the remaining 30 are not yet accounted for.



Pratt Thompson

EVEN THE FIREMEN ARE KNITTING

Poker, or checkers, or whatever the fireman's habitual pastime is, has lost its [illegible] now that the ladies of the Cincinnati Red Cross are teaching the men at the fire stations how to knit. They already have turned out a really considerable number of sweaters and mufflers and socks for the soldiers in France

These figures cover practically eight months, during which time there were, in all branches of the service, at home and abroad, approximately 800,000 men. They indicate, therefore, a death rate in the army of about 2.5 per thousand yearly, which is less than a quarter as much as the death rate of civilians thruout the nation. In the registration area of the United States, comprizing two-thirds of the country, the death rate in 1915 was 13.5 per thousand, or more than five times as high as in the army.

Scarcity of Fuel There is an increasing menace of scarcity of fuel. This is apparently due to a variety of causes, chief among which are two: scarcity of labor, caused by the drafting of miners for military service; and lack of facilities for getting coal to market in the congested state of railway traffic. In order to stimulate production the President has authorized an increase of price at the mines of thirty-five cents a ton for anthracite; the effect of which is yet to be seen. Meantime various plans for decreasing the consumption of coal are being discussed; among them that of closing the public schools for two months in midwinter and keeping them open thru the summer instead. The fuel administration has directed the exercize of discretion in distribution of the stock of coal on hand, in order that industrial establishments of vital importance to the public and to the nation may have the preference, and that the use of coal shall be restricted, if at all, in those directions which have to do with nothing more than luxury and show.

Sugar Famine Ending The beginning of the end of the sugar famine was hailed on December 5, when the Government released for distribution and sale 22,000,000 pounds of sugar which had been held for the filling of Russian orders but which was taken over by the Government for domestic use. On the same day 3,000,000 pounds of the first consignment of the new Cuban sugar crop reached American refineries, and it was announced that the movement of the American beet sugar crop had begun on a large scale.

Beer Drinkers Please Notice Food Administrator Hoover announced on November 26 that hereafter the alcoholic content of beer is limited to three per cent; which is very mild beer compared to much now in stock. The breweries, also, will be limited to seventy per cent of the grain which they have habitually purchased.

Mr. Hoover admitted that from the standpoint of grain conservation it would have been a gain to have stopped the manufacture and sale of beer altogether, but he feared that an attempt to do so would have increased the consumption of whiskey. The food control bill prohibits the use of foodstuffs in the production of distilled liquor for beverage purposes, but, as there is already in stock two or three years' supply of whiskey, brandy and other distilled liquors, the prohibition of their manufacture does not put an end to their consumption. The Government, it is true, is empowered to purchase the existing stock of distilled liquors for the purpose of manufacturing alcohol for industrial use, but this power has not yet been exercized because thus far there has been no shortage of industrial alcohol.



Carter in New York Evening Sun

LICKING HIS BOOTS



Reynold's Newspaper, London

THE RUSSIAN DEMAGOG

"Now, dis magic ring vot I haf put thro' your nose is der symbol of liberty! By it I vill lead you to Peace, Prosperity, and Paradise!"



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RUSSIA'S SPOKESMAN AT THE ALLIED WAR COUNCIL

M. Maklakof, the new Russian Ambassador to France, is in the difficult position of representing Russia at the war councils of the Allies while Russia is declaring truce with Germany

The Red Cross Drive A nation-wide campaign in the interest of the American Red Cross is now in progress, the prime objects of which are to arouse interest in, sympathy with and moral and material support for that organization, and to enroll many millions more in its membership. It is hoped to increase the membership to at least 15,000,000, which, with yearly dues of only one dollar each, would mean a considerable income. The vicious propaganda of defamatory and scandalous stories about the organization and its nurses has pretty generally been checked by the prompt criminal prosecution of some of its promoters.

The need of all possible energy and efficiency in Red Cross work is emphasized by reports from the battle front. The United States army this week has issued a call for 475 more nurses, "for immediate and urgent service," and the head of the American Red Cross in Europe has urged the utmost expedition in preparing supplies, both for immediate use in field hospitals and in preparation for the immeasurably greater demand which may arise at any time when American troops in great numbers are sent into action.

Farmers' League Comes East At a mass meeting in New York City a conference of farmers and labor represenatives agreed to form an organization in the state similar to the Farmers' Non-Partizan League, which is the dominant political organization in North Dakota and is represented in most of the neighboring states. Chairman John Mitchell of the New York Food Commission presided. The other speakers were John Dillon of the New York State Department of Foods and Markets, President A. C. Townley of the Farmers' Non-Partizan League, and Representative Baer, the only member of the League in Congress. Mr. Townley gave an account of the farmers' movement in North Dakota and the quarrel between the farmers and the middlemen. He accused the Minneapolis millers of attempting to destroy the farmers' coöperative association by unfair methods of competition, and of making excessive profits.

A committee of five grangers and five labor union representatives will call a state convention in the near future for the purpose of putting the Farmers' Non-Partizan League in New York on a permanent basis. This convention will also formulate a program on which the farmers and labor unionists can make a joint fight to influence state legislation and to eliminate the middleman by coöperative organization.

IS RUSSIA PLAYING GERMANY'S GAME?

BY SAMUEL N. HARPER

The author, assistant professor of Russian language and institutions, University of Chicago, was sent to Russia as representative of the university for research work. He also served as translator to various members of the missions which were sent to Russia and is expertly qualified to write on the revolution.—THE EDITOR

MANY seem to be almost angry that Russia chose this moment to work out internal problems. Others are patient as a matter of policy, rather than from a real understanding of, and sympathy for, what is going on in Russia. Many of the acts of the extremists—the Bolsheviki—tend quite naturally to alienate our sympathy, for they seem to threaten our own security, as well as the safety of Russia, and also the very causes for which these advocates claim to be working. The Bolsheviki seem to be "playing the German game," as we say, perhaps simply by their brutal logic. When I talked with some of them this last summer, I frequently felt that same kind of nausea which I had always experienced when I had to talk with a Sturmer or a Protopopov. There was a cynicism in their attitude toward life that reminded one of the high-rank gendarmes of Nicholas II, or of the corresponding tools of German ruthlessness. But one had to make this distinction: the Bolsheviki have had some "truth" behind them. This fact accounts for the large measure of success which they have enjoyed. Thus, even in the theories of the Bolsheviki one had to accept much as true.

THE present writer was in America when the Revolution came last March. He had spent the summer of 1916 in Russia, however, and therefore thought to be able to interpret the Revolution even at a distance. At first it seemed to be a purely political revolution; and in fact that is what it was during the short first period. But very soon it developed into an economic and social revolution. Then one became alarmed: the revolution was going very fast and very far. And there was the war on one's hands, and revolution interfered sadly with the purely military aspects of the war. Many Russians became more than alarmed. Tho some might be, the majority were not thinking solely of their own selfish interests, which were being attacked. It was not that they were faint-hearted and did not have the moral courage to face the problems that had come up. They also were thinking of the bearing of the revolution on the war, and particularly of the attitude their allies might be taking on this point. On several occasions this last summer Russian friends told me quite frankly that they did not wish to see Americans whom I wanted to introduce to them: "We are ashamed to face the allies, after what has happened here, especially at the front."

Fortunately, however, the majority of the Americans who were in Russia, or who came on to see where we could coöperate with the new Russia, understood the spirit of the revolution, and even caught the spirit. In the case of several Americans we remarked that they were taking the revolution as a kind of religion. One man, I recall, observed that the revolution meant for him that now one must show why one should enjoy the good things of this life. Perhaps this particular man came from Missouri.

May I give a word on my own experience? I arrived in Russia full of enthusiasm for the revolution—for my last visit in Russia had covered the late summer months of last year, after the appointment of Sturmer to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Russian custom of offering congratulations on all occasions suggested the formula with which I greeted friends, or any one. "I congratulate you on the Revolution" was my greeting to the first group of "comrades," the soldiers at the frontier station, who had replaced the gendarmes of the old régime. At the next station I saw a group of soldiers reading a special American supplement, issued by a large Petrograd daily. The cover was a picture of George Washington, set into the American flag. "The leader of our Revolution," I explained with eagerness. A sailor looked at me and commented calmly: "A prosperous-looking gentleman." Then I realized that what I was to experience was a revolution involving deep and radical changes, and not a purely political one. I was therefore somewhat prepared for the situation I found in Petrograd; it had developed during the weeks I was journeying to Russia. For I found the men who last summer were considered the dangerous revolutionists, men like Milyoukov and Lvov, now on the right of the political stage, the "conservatives," contemptuously referred to by many as "bourgeois."

FOR the "bourgeois" became the object of attack from "revolutionary democracy." Milyoukov devoted columns in his newspaper, explaining that he and his party were not "bourgeois." But the "people" continued to speak of him as such, and to treat him and his kind as dangerous opponents of the "rights of the people." Countess Panin, a genuine liberal, a woman who had devoted not only her money, but her own time and energy to welfare work among the working classes, gave me the story of her own experience. The workmen, and their wives also, came to her, very apologetic but firm in their explanations of why they must vote against her, because she was "bourgeois." I was somewhat confused by the use of the word "bourgeois" until I heard the definition of the term given by a cabman of Petrograd: "Why, a bourgeois is one who lived well under the old régime."

Demagogs exploited this idea, and used it dishonestly. But despite this fact, the idea contained an element of truth, and in any case represented a testing of the "right to enjoy the good things of this life." Thus many who had unselfishly and ardently worked for a new order in Russia, for a revolution, were brushed aside by the revolution. This is what happened to many of the Zemstvo workers. For tho they had worked against the old régime, they had worked under and thru it and they had "lived well under the old régime." One friend, who has devoted his chief thoughts and energies to Zemstvo work, which has been largely work for the broader masses of the people, spent last summer on his small estate, doing practically nothing. He had stepped aside, or rather he had been forced to step aside. Such a fact discouraged, and almost irritated one; but one saw the logic of it. Petrunkevich would have to show that he really had a place in local government work. The local government bodies were being democratized, on the basis of universal suffrage. Petrunkevich must get his place in the work on the basis of service, and not of ownership of an estate, however small. His experience and expert knowledge will of course again be used, when the readjustments have been made.

THUS many like Countess Panin and Petrunkevich have had to wait patiently, as the process of democratization completed itself. The pendulum had swung way over to the other side; and the so-called Intelligentsia had been passed by in the swing. Perhaps the Intelligentsia had thought that they would simply replace the bureaucrats, who were overthrown together with autocracy. This would have been the easiest and quickest way, and would have marked a great step forward in democracy. But the Revolution went deeper than that, and represented a complete revaluation. The broader masses also insisted on having a word, and in fact they "got the say," and fixed the values. They overvalued themselves, and undervalued others, and demagogs deliberately exaggerated this tendency, using it for their own selfish or perhaps even dishonest ends. They said that the "people" made the revolution, did it all, and that the Intelligentsia, the "bourgeois," were trying to prevent the carrying out of the "will of the people." So the Intelligentsia, who were in fact the advance guard of the Revolution, were proclaimed to be "counter-revolutionists." They had to step aside for the moment. "The Party of the Frightened-to-Death Intelligentsia," remarked one observer. They were not frightened, except as they saw how this difficult readjustment had to go on at a moment

[*Continued on page 584*

THE PEACE WE MUST MAKE

President Wilson's Message to Congress

WASHINGTON, December 4.

Gentlemen of the Congress:

EIGHT months have elapsed since I last had the honor of addressing you. They have been months crowded with events of immense and grave significance for us. I shall not undertake to detail or even to summarize these events. The practical particulars of the part we have played in them will be laid before you in the reports of the executive departments. I shall discuss only our present outlook upon these vast affairs, our present duties and the immediate means of accomplishing the objects we shall hold always in view.

I shall not go back to debate the causes of the war. The intolerable wrongs done and planned against us by the sinister masters of Germany have long since become too grossly obvious and odious to every true American to need to be rehearsed. But I shall ask you to consider again and with very grave scrutiny our objectives and the measures by which we mean to attain them; for the purpose of discussion here in this place is action and our action must move straight toward definite ends. *Our object is, of course, to win the war, and we shall not slacken or suffer ourselves to be diverted until it is won.* But it is worth while asking and answering the question, When shall we consider the war won?

From one point of view it is not necessary to broach this fundamental matter. I do not doubt that the American people know what the war is about and what sort of an outcome they will regard as a realization of their purpose in it. As a nation we are united in spirit and intention.

I pay little heed to those who tell me otherwise. I hear the voices of dissent —who does not? I hear the criticism and the clamor of the noisily thoughtless and troublesome. I also see men here and there fling themselves in impotent disloyalty against the calm, indomitable power of the nation. I hear men debate peace who understand neither its nature nor the way in which we may attain it, with uplifted eyes and unbroken spirits. But I know that none of these speaks for the nation. They do not touch the heart of anything. They may safely be left to strut about their uneasy hour and be forgotten.

But from another point of view I believe that it is necessary to say plainly what we here at the seat of action consider the war to be for and what part we mean to play in the settlement of its searching issues. We are the spokesmen of the American people and they have a right to know whether their purpose is ours. They desire peace by the overcoming of evil, but the defeat once and for all of the sinister forces that interrupt peace and render it impossible, and they wish to know how closely our thought runs with theirs and what action we propose. They are impatient with those who desire peace by any sort of compromise—deeply and indignantly impatient—but they will be equally impatient with us if we do not make it plain to them what our objectives are and what we are planning for in seeking to make conquest of peace by arms.

I believe that I speak for them when I say two things: First, that *this intolerable Thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force, which we now see so clearly as the German power, a Thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed, and if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations;* and, second, that when this Thing and its power are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—*when the German people have spokesmen whose word we can believe, and when those spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the bases of law and of covenant for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace,* and pay it ungrudgingly. We know what that price will be. It will be *full, impartial justice*—justice done at every point and to every nation that the final settlement must affect, our enemies as well as our friends.

You catch, with me, the voices of humanity that are in the air. They grow daily more audible, more articulate, more persuasive, and they come from the hearts of men everywhere. They insist that the war shall not end in vindictive action of any kind; that no nation or people shall be robbed or punished because the irresponsible rulers of a single country have themselves done deep and abominable wrong. It is this thought that has been exprest in the formula, *"No annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities."*

JUST because this crude formula expresses the instinctive judgment as to the right of plain men everywhere it has been made diligent use of by the masters of German intrigue to lead the people of Russia astray, and the people of every other country their agents could reach, in order that a premature peace might be brought about before autocracy has been taught its final and convincing lesson and the people of the world put in control of their own destinies.

But the fact that a wrong use has been made of a just idea is no reason why a right use should not be made of it. It ought to be brought under the patronage of its real friends. Let it be said again that autocracy must first be shown the utter futility of its claims to power or leadership in the modern world. It is impossible to apply any standard of justice so long as such forces are unchecked and undefeated as the present masters of Germany command. Not until that has been done can right be set up as arbiter and peacemaker among the nations. But when that has been done—as, God willing, it assuredly will be—we shall at last be free to do an unprecedented thing, and this is the time to avow our purpose to do it. We shall be free to base peace on generosity and justice, to the exclusion of all selfish claims to advantage even on the part of the victors.

Let there be no misunderstanding. Our present and immediate task is to win the war, and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished. Every power and resource we possess, whether of men, of money, or of materials, is being devoted and will continue to be devoted to that purpose until it is achieved. Those who desire to bring peace about before that purpose is achieved I counsel to carry their advice elsewhere. We will not entertain it.

WE shall regard the war only as won when the German people say to us, thru properly accredited representatives, that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and the reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done. They have done a wrong to Belgium, which must be repaired. They have established a power over other lands and peoples than their own—over the great empire of Austria-Hungary, over hitherto free Balkan States, over Turkey, and within Asia—which must be relinquished.

Germany's success by skill, by industry, by knowledge, by enterprize we did not grudge or oppose, but admired rather. She had built up for herself a real empire of trade and influence, secured by the peace of the world. We were content to abide the rivalries of manufacture, science, and commerce that were involved for us in her success and stand or fall as we had or did not have the brains and the initiative to surpass her. But at the moment when she had conspicuously won her triumphs of peace she threw them away to establish in their stead what the world will no longer permit to be established, military and political domination by arms, by which to oust where she could not excel the rivals she most feared and hated.

The peace we make must remedy that wrong. It must deliver the once fair lands and happy peoples of Belgium and northern France from the Prussian conquest and the Prussian menace, but it must also deliver the peoples of Austria-Hungary, the peoples of the Balkans, and the peoples of Turkey, alike in Europe and in Asia, from the impudent and alien domination of the Prussian military and commercial autocracy.

We owe it, however, to ourselves to say that we do not wish in any way to

impair or to rearrange the Austro-Hungarian empire. It is no affair of ours what they do with their own life, either industrially or politically. We do not purpose nor desire to dictate to them in any way. We only desire to see that their affairs are left in their own hands, in all matters, great or small. We shall hope to secure for the peoples of the Balkan peninsula and for the people of the Turkish empire the right and opportunity to make their own lives safe, their own fortunes secure against oppression or injustice and from the dictation of foreign courts or parties, and our attitude and purpose with regard to Germany herself are of a like kind.

We intend no wrong against the German empire, no interference with her internal affairs. We should deem either the one or the other absolutely unjustifiable, absolutely contrary to the principles we have profest to live by and to hold most sacred thruout our life as a nation.

The people of Germany are being told by the men whom they now permit to deceive them and to act as their masters that they are fighting for very life and existence of their empire, a war of desperate self-defense against deliberate aggression. Nothing could be more grossly or wantonly false, and we must seek by the utmost openness and candor as to our real aims to convince them of its falseness. We are in fact fighting for their emancipation from fear, along with our own, from the fear as well as from the fact of unjust attack by neighbors or rivals or schemers after world empire. No one is threatening the existence or the independence or the peaceful enterprize of the German empire.

The worst that can happen to the detriment of the German people is this, that if they should still, after the war is over, continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of the world, men or classes of men whom the other peoples of the world could not trust, it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of nations which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace. *That partnership must be a partnership of peoples, not a mere partnership of governments.*

It might be impossible, also, in such untoward circumstances, to admit Germany to the free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring out of the other partnerships of a real peace. But there would be no aggression in that; and such a situation, inevitable because of distrust, would in the very nature of things sooner or later cure itself, by processes which would assuredly set in.

THE wrongs, the very deep wrongs, committed in this war will have to be righted. That of course. But they cannot and must not be righted by the commission of similar wrongs against Germany and her allies. The world will not permit the commission of similar wrongs as a means of reparation and settlement. Statesmen must by this time have learned that the opinion of the world is everywhere wide awake and fully comprehends the issues involved. No representative of any self-governed nation will dare disregard it by attempting any such covenants of selfishness and compromise as were entered into at the congress of Vienna.

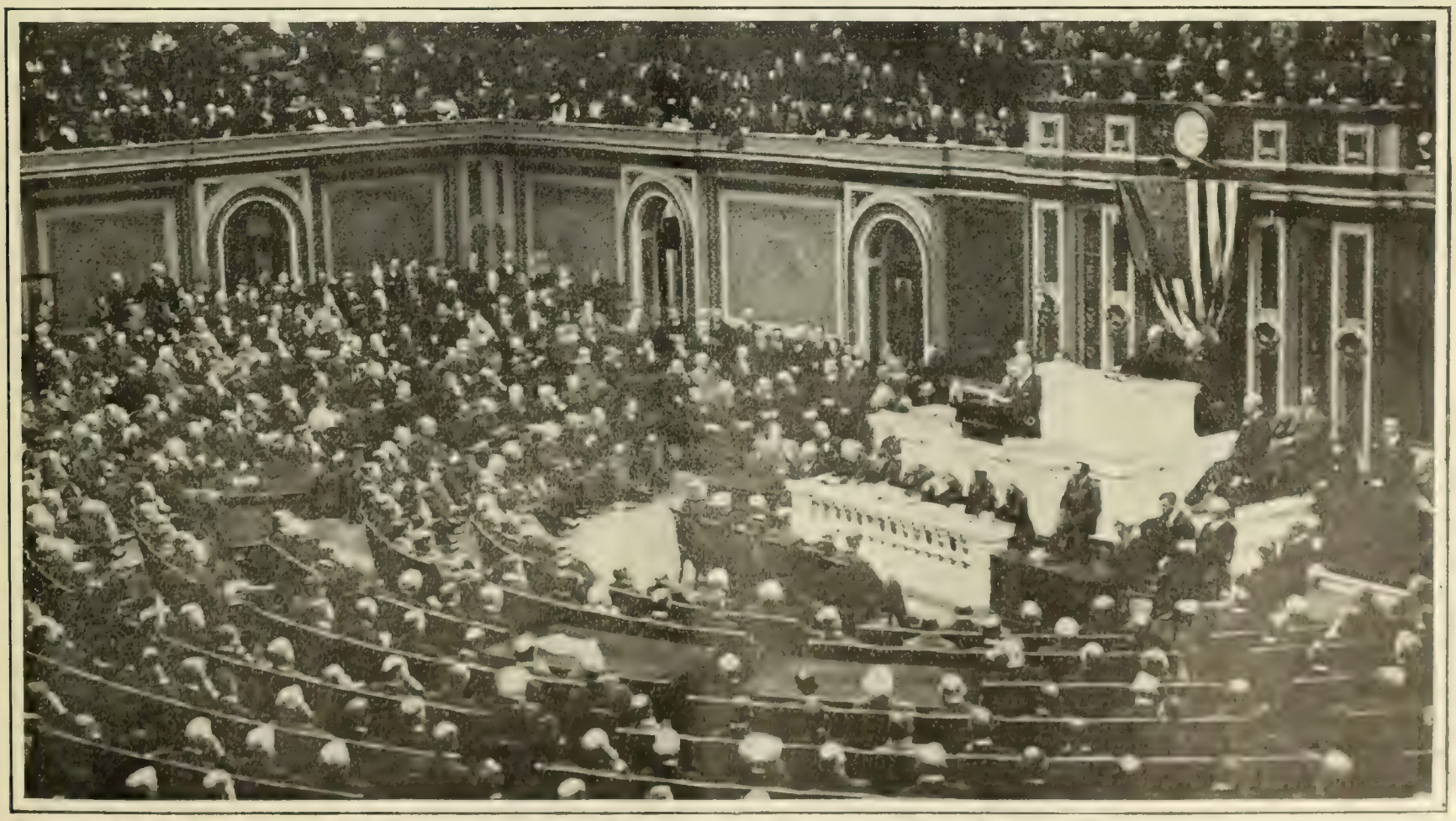
The thought of the plain people here and everywhere thruout the world, the people who enjoy no provilege and have very simple and unsophisticated standards of right and wrong, is the air all governments must henceforth breathe if they would live. It is in the full disclosing light of that thought that all policies must be conceived and executed in this midday hour of the world's life.

German rulers have been able to upset the peace of the world only because the German people were not suffered under their tutelage to share the comradeship of the other peoples of the world either in thought or in purpose. They were allowed to have no opinion of their own which might be set up as a rule of conduct for those who exercized authority over them. But the congress that concludes this war will feel the full strength of the tides that run now in the hearts and consciences of free men everywhere. Its conclusions will run with those tides.

All these things have been true from the very beginning of this stupendous war; and I cannot help thinking that if they had been made plain at the very outset the sympathy and enthusiasm of the Russian people might have been once for all enlisted on the side of the Allies, suspicion and distrust swept away, and a real and lasting union of purpose effected. Had they believed these things at the very moment of their revolution and had they been confirmed in that belief since, the sad reverses which have recently marked the progress of their affairs toward an ordered and stable government of free men might have been avoided.

The Russian people have been poisoned by the very same falsehoods that have kept the German people in the dark, and the poison has been administered by the very same hands. The only possible antidote is the truth. It cannot be uttered too plainly or too often.

From every point of view, therefore, it has seemed to be my duty to speak these declarations of purpose, to add these specific [*Continued on page 532*



© Committee on Public Information *The President delivering his address to Congress on December 4, 1917*

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

LESSONS IN AMERICA'S PART IN THE WORLD'S FOOD PROBLEM, PREPARED BY THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION FOR THE INDEPENDENT

It gives us great pleasure to announce that, by special arrangement with the United States Food Administration, we shall present in The Independent, beginning with this number, a series of lessons on the part that every American must take in winning the war by the conservation, the proper distribution and the production of food. These lessons will go primarily to the five thousand High Schools thruout the country in which The Independent is used as a textbook, but we wish to emphasize their value wherever The Independent is read—for home study, in Chautauqua circles, in women's clubs, in organizations of all kinds. President Wilson wrote to school officials last August: "Lessons thus suggested will serve the double purpose of illustrating in a concrete way what can be undertaken in the schools and of stimulating teachers in all parts of the country to formulate new and appropriate materials drawn directly from the communities in which they live."

FOOD ADMINISTRATION

FROM AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT ATLANTIC CITY

BY HERBERT HOOVER



FOOD has gradually, since the war began, assumed a larger place in the economics, the statesmanship and the strategy of the war until it is my belief that food will win this war—starvation or sufficiency will in the end mark the victor.

The Allies are blockading the food from Germany; and the surrounding neutrals are under pressure to export their surplus both ways and to reduce their imports. The Germans are endeavoring to starve the Allies by sinking the food ships. Short production and limitation of markets cumulate to under supply, and all governments are faced with reduction of consumption, stimulation of production, control of prices and readjustment of wages. The winning of the war is largely a problem of who can organize this weapon.

As to our more intimate problems, to effect this end, it must be obvious that the diversion of millions of men to war reduces the productive labor of the Allies, and in sequence, the food production. But beyond this the destruction of food at sea, and of still more importance, the continuous destruction of shipping, have necessitated the gradual retreat in area from which overseas food supplies can be obtained for any given country. There has grown from this not only a limitation of supplies, but an accumulation in inaccessible markets. The result of these cumulative forces is that North America is called upon, by both Allies and neutrals, for quantities of food far beyond its normal export ability.

What this tax on our resources amounts to is evident enough from the fact that during the past fiscal year we have increased our grain exports from 120,000,000 bushels, the three-year pre-war average, to 405,000,000 bushels. This year the Allied production is reduced by 300,000,000 bushels over last year, and we must therefore meet a much larger demand. Our exports of meat and fat products have increased from pre-war average of 500,000,000 pounds to 1,500,000,000 pounds for the last fiscal year. And owing to the decrease in their animal herds, the Allies will require still more next year.

If the extremely high prices thundering at every door were not a sufficient demonstration, it is possible, by actual figures, to prove that we have been exporting in many commodities actually beyond our capacity to produce. Taking the three-year pre-war period as 100, we find in pork, for instance, the number of animals on hand at the 30th of June this year is variously estimated at from 92 to 98. The slaughter of animals during the year was at the rate of 179; the exports were at the rate of 215, and the natural consequence is that the price is at 250.

During the past year we have exported every last ounce of which the country during this period was capable of producing, and our national stock of cereals and animal products, proportionate to our population, was, at the beginning of this harvest, the lowest in our history, and many of us have been under the keenest anxiety lest we would face absolute shortage. This anxious period is now happily passed.

The demand in many commodities during the coming year is beyond our capacity to furnish if we consume our normal amounts. The necessity of maintenance of the Allies on our first line of defense, and our duty to humanity in feeding the neutrals demands of us that we reduce our every unnecessary consumption and and every waste to the last degree—and even then the world dependent on us must face privation. Owing to the limitation of shipping we must confine our exports to the most concentrated foodstuffs, grain, beef, pork, dairy products and sugar.

We must control exports in such a manner as to protect the supplies of our own people. Happily we have an excess of some other commodities which cannot be shipped, particularly corn and perishables, and we can do much to increase our various exports if we can secure substitutions of these in the diet of our people, but above all we must eliminate our waste.

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



TOMMIES IN TRAINING



© *Underwood & Underwood*

READY FOR THE AIR RAIDS



©E. Muller, Jr.

"SHADOW BY SHADOW, STRIPT FOR THE FIGHT, THE LEAN BLACK CRUISERS SEARCH THE SEA"

AUTOCRATS OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE



© *Harris & Ewing*

IF YOU WANT CEREALS

The man in charge of Government regulation of corn, oatmeal and starch milling industries is Scott F. Evans, of Baltimore. When the Food Administration says "Use more corn and oatmeal. Save the wheat for the boys at the front," Mr. Evans's job is to see that you can get the oatmeal and the corn—and that you get them at a fair price



© *Paul Thompson*

THE MEAT MANAGER

Whether or not you bring home the bacon depends primarily on Joseph P. Cotton



© *Harris & Ewing*

PLENTY OF POTATOES

Lou D. Sweet, president of the Potato Association of America, directs the Government control of potato production and the distribution of the crops. Mr. Sweet has had many years' experience of his own as a farmer; he owns extensive potato lands situated in the irrigated districts along the western slope of the Rocky Mountain range in Colorado



© *Paul Thompson*

SUGAR IN YOUR COFFEE?

That depends on Mr. Rolph's success in adjusting the problems of supply and demand. George A. Rolph is the sugar dictator



© *Harris & Ewing*

BUTTER AND EGGS

These breakfast table essentials are under the direction of George E. Haskell, of Chicago, the largest dealer in poultry and dairy products in the United States. A conference of dealers endorsed his appointment



© *Harris & Ewing*

OUR NATIONAL COAL MAN

The Fuel Administrator is Harry A. Garfield, also president of Williams College



© *Paul Thompson*

FISH COMMISSIONER

Kenneth Fowler is in charge of one of the most important divisions of the Food Administration, for the campaign to save meat brings with it an unprecedented demand on the various fish products in this country

THE FILIAL BALANCE SHEET

BY MARION HARLAND

AUTHOR OF "THE STORY OF MARTHA WASHINGTON," "WHERE GHOSTS WALK," "COMMON SENSE IN THE HOUSEHOLD"

"LET us look the question squarely in the face. Discarding sentimentality and traditional prejudices, we will go over the Filial Balance Sheet from the viewpoint of common sense and justice."

"Filial Balance Sheet!" The words cut the air like the whizz of a bullet past my ear. I looked up from the book that had absorbed eyes and thought during the hour spent in afternoon tea and talk by my neighbors upon the veranda of a summer hotel.

Four of them lingered about the table upon which cigar-tray and ash-cups had taken the place of the tea equipage. It was a shaded nook overlooking the sea and, excepting myself, there was no one else within hearing. The quartet of two men and their wives were well drest, refined in manner and speech.

One of the women laughed in catching up the phrase that had attracted my attention.

"Put it into uncommercial English—please! Two of us are not accountants. Define your Filial Balance Sheet."

The man addrest was perhaps forty years of age, and bore the indefinable but unmistakable stamp of a prosperous citizen of the world. He knocked the ash from the tip of his cigar with a daintily manicured finger in replying:

"In everyday English then, I would ask what does a man who has gained maturity of years, and who has fulfilled the letter of his duty to his parents, owe to his mother?" Obligation to her was the theme that began the discussion. "One moment—please!" checking an exclamation with a courteous gesture. "Let me draw up the 'sheet!' The mother has brought him into the world without his permission. I digress to remark here that the clause in the prayer-book thanking God for 'creation' ought to be stricken out. 'Gratitude for preservation' is all right. Our lad, then, owes nothing to his mother on that score. Once landed on what the hymn-maker calls 'Life's happy shore,' the Law obliges her to feed and clothe, lodge and educate him in a style becoming her means and station. It also enjoins kind treatment. It would punish cruelty or neglect. Call Dame Justice a stepmother if you like. She is the children's best friend. Until our youth is twenty-one, she keeps a sharp eye upon what are loosely styled 'his natural protectors.' Here then stands our American citizen with the ballot in hand. The mother (leaving the father out of the question—he is usually too busy downtown to think of training his offspring)—the boy's mother has kept the law in spirit, if you will—certainly in letter. Behold the product of her industry! To borrow and adapt the language of Holy Writ, she has done only that which it was her duty to do. The community would have cried out against her if she had fallen short of this. Grant that her son has obeyed her in all things. He is honest, respectable and able to play a man's part in the world. That was all she expected of him. It happens, we will say, in about one per cent of the sons who are thus educated and equipt for the main business in life—that of earning a decent living for themselves and families—that the maintenance of the old mother is added to the labor of bringing up his own family. Only yesterday I heard all manner of objurgations hurled at a fellow who let his mother enter an Old Ladies' Home, he paying a premium of five hundred dollars to secure her admission. 'What if she were willing to go to the Home?' demanded one irate dame, when I dared put an inquiry. 'So much the more ungrateful and unnatural in him! He ought to have given her a home of her own!'

"I dared not risk a riot by suggesting that she would be as essentially a pauper and charity-patient in the latter case as she can ever be in the Old Ladies' Home. But I *thought* it with all my heart, soul and strength!

"Their accounts are balanced with perhaps a credit-entry of five hundred dollars to him. She owes him a home and comfort so long as she lives. Thus stands the Filial Balance Sheet!"

Opposition came from an unlooked for quarter. The second man of the party was older than the orator by a dozen years or more, plainer in visage and in demeanor. He tossed a half-consumed cigar over the railing, and brought down his fist upon the table:

"Man alive! what are you talking about? Why, she is his MOTHER!"

I slipt away under cover of the laugh that greeted the "argument," and sought refuge and composure in my room. To say that I was horrified and angry would convey a feeble impression of the tempest that raged in my soul for the next half-hour. Then reason and the common sense the speaker had invoked rallied to cooler meditation.

SINCE this, my initiatory lesson in one branch of Modern Phase of Thought, I have purposely provoked dissertations upon what my first professor in this line (not I) named "The Filial Balance Sheet." With the result that I cannot disguise from myself the truth that the fluent spokesman of the veranda has no preëmptive right to his views. They are echoed boldly by many men and not a few women in the "higher walks of life." Speculations upon "What do I owe my mother?" have not as yet filtrated to the substratum of Society. From this soil I shrewdly suspect may have sprung, by some natural law of Evolution, the honest citizen who in one furious exclamation supplied me with the only cogent argument—cogent and unanswerable—that I have gleaned from wordy conflicts.

"Man alive! she is his MOTHER!"

My story bears a date anterior to the adaptation into English recitative by Yvette Guilbert, of a French legend which I would fain put into the memory and heart of every growing child.

Most of our readers are familiar with it. We cannot con too often and analyze too earnestly the divine lesson wrapt in the tale of which I offer a brief outline:

The dissipated son of a loving mother was wildly enamored of a beautiful courtezan who, dreading the influence of his mother over him, made him drunk and then agreed to accept his proposals upon one condition. He must murder his mother and bring to the siren the mother's heart while it was still warm and palpitating with life. The youth—crazed by passion and wine—killed his mother that night, enclosed the heart in a casket and ran at full speed by a short cut thru the wood separating him from the castle of the enchantress. In his haste he stumbled and fell with such violence as to break the casket. As he lay, panting on the earth, his ear close to the broken box, he heard a faint murmur from the poor bleeding heart: *"O, my dear son! are you hurt?"*

THE MARCHING MEN

BY HARRY KEMP

The brown lads, the brave lads go marching down the street;
It sets one's head a-whirling,—the motion of their feet!
Their legs go swinging, swinging, in row on rhythmic row,
As down the street, down the street the marching soldiers go.
They are stepping, stepping, stepping as if they hummed a song
That soon must burst in thunder a mighty million strong. . . .

The Kaiser, O, the Kaiser, if he had seen this hour
When first he dreamed a vanquished world lay sprawled beneath his power,
Had taken thought, had taken thought, and then had paused again
Before he roused the valor of all these marching men!

NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

A MONTHLY SECTION DEVOTED TO BUSINESS, PERSONAL AND NATIONAL EFFICIENCY, CONDUCTED IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EFFICIENCY AND THE EFFICIENCY SOCIETY

SHOOT STRAIGHT AND LIVE STRAIGHT

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK'S COMMON-SENSE SOCIAL SERVICE AT THE TRAINING CAMPS

BY DONALD WILHELM

"IF a man doesn't live straight, he can't shoot straight," insisted this young Princeton man, summing up much in little for the Secretary of War.

"Of course," granted the Secretary.

"Then why not give troops a chance to live straight?" queried Mr. Fosdick, coming at a new evangel of national efficiency with characteristic insistence.

The Secretary inquired "*How?*" For he was deeply interested then, and so deeply interested since then that it has been rumored that he would almost rather be Fosdick than the Secretary of War! That is why he has had so many midnight suppers with this anomalous settlement-worker and lawyer who has led the whole United States army into a gigantic social work that isn't a fad or a fancy but the sheerest common sense in the world.

I went to him, to ask him about this new social work, which is truly one of the fine gifts of the war. I told him what I had heard about him and the Secretary of War, and then I inquired "*How?*"

"Well," he began, leaning back easily in an uneasy swivel chair, comfortable in a room with its November windows wide open, "let me try to illustrate *how*."

"How," I interposed, "to make men live straight so that——"

"—so that," he resumed, smiling, "they can shoot straight."

I pointed out how disastrous neglect of social welfare abroad had been; I reminded him—what he well knew—that in the first flaming six months of the war one of the major belligerents had more men disabled by a single social blight than by all the holocausts of enemy bullets and shell. Then he came at his problem squarely:

"I was in Columbus, New Mexica,"—he went there as a special agent of the Bureau of Social Hygiene—"shortly after Villa went riding thru the town. Now Columbus isn't much of a town!"

He laughed infectiously—it was perfectly plain his windows were not up to speed all coming guests!

"Columbus isn't much of a town," he went on. "And Villa wasn't much of a general, tho he taught us a lot, I guess."

Then he went on: "Well, I was standing there in Columbus one torrid, lazy day. Here, on one side of the railway was this town, which hasn't a very large population even when all are home. And on the other side of the railway there were 5000 American troops."

He leaned forward and said easily yet impressively: "Now experience shows that the moment troops get a half hour free they hurry off to town."

He said they did exactly that in Columbus, New Mexico.

"They used to stroll over," he said.

"What for?" I inquired.

He turned his palms up with a quick jerk of his wide shoulders. "O to hang over the rotten bars——"

He continued: "It's curious," he smiled, "isn't it?—that there has been, traditionally, a notion that troops are made to do nothing but fight, and the tougher, morally, we could make them the better troops they would be." Then he leaned over the table—over the three tables jammed together to make a right angle, and a desk—and snapped out this: "Well, I made up my mind then that if ever I got a chance at a situation like that I would crack it hard."

And then, after a little pause: "It happened, when we went to war, that Mr. Baker asked me if there was anything we could do about it."

"You said——?"

"I said I thought there was."

And there was!

Thus, where, hard by army camps, there used to be saloons, now there are camp exchanges where men can meet and buy anything they want. Where once, in the eve of battle, the straight and narrow path was straighter and narrower still and the "blues" regularly followed the army; now, by dint of Fosdick and the Secretary and their admirable corps of aides, physical directors, minstrels and musicians, movies and Harry Lauders and theaters and much else there isn't a camp at all like that formerly there in Columbus "where," as Mr. Fosdick said, "there wasn't a thing to compete with the town—not a healthful thing for those 5000 men to do—not a thing to thwart the undesirable factors that existed in all those border towns!—not a place where fellows could go to write letters, no decent, interesting shows, no sports, no homes—for all along the border the fact that you wore a uniform barred you from nearly all decent homes."

He paused, waiting, perhaps for the usual question, "What, then?"

"Well, the men went to the devil! For they were men of spirit, and when men go to war they're full of the spirit of adventure."

And so we had a border army that was not a contented army, and it is only a contented army, this young enthusiast insists, that is a fighting army.

And now the armies are contented—even in the cantonments full of men called by the selective draft the morale is simply marvelous. Health—mental, physical—and happiness, it seems, go along together and men live straight, and shoot straight, because that is the patriotic and American thing to do; because this vigorous young man with "push" and "punch" and "pep" bristling thruout his vocabulary learned in years gone by, in New York City settlements particularly, the philosophy of human betterments and the duties of citizens to their communities—learned, in short, social consciousness. He was, with other social workers, intent on showing cities the science in social work, and now, of a sudden, he is showing nations, with Uncle Sam by all odds the greatest social worker ever!

"The Commission on Training Camp Activities," he said, "works regularly with two elements. There is the negative element—the elimination of vicious factors—the absolute repression of them; second, and this is far more important, there is the constructive element to take the place of the negative, which we try to eliminate entirely. It isn't enough to put *verboten* signs along the roadside. You must offer a challenge greater. So we have gone in for hard physical athletics—for everything that will bring out the competitive instincts in the men.

This isn't a namby-pamby business, not by a long shot. We are getting punch in things. We want the men to get punch into things punch——" he paused for a word with *more* "punch."

"Pep," I suggested.

"Yes," he pursued, "Punch, and pep, yes, and point!"

He gets push and punch and pep



Supervising the recreation of all our troops doesn't leave Mr. Fosdick much time to enjoy his own

and point into everything he says, this greatest of all social workers. He goes at his problem, there in his vigorous icy room, like a man putting in his paces in a shower bath.

"We want shows, theaters, boxing — anything that will absorb, healthfully, these millions of young men, anything that will broaden their outlook, anything, even if it shocks our more conservative brethren, some of whom protest."

"Protest?" I repeated.

"Yes," he said, with a swish of his arm truly Rooseveltian. "We have letters protesting against our theaters, against our prize fights. But the men want things like that; they want things with pep and punch, with all the push and pull of real war. They want to bump into their fellows and understand them."

Then he paused, and there was just a trace of a smile about his lips and eyes.

I asked him what amused him.



Commissioner Fosdick believes in putting punch and pep into social welfare

"Why," he said, beginning to laugh, "the other day a top sergeant in one of the camps was calling the roll. He sneezed and six Lithuanians stepped from the ranks."

His laugh boomed, out of the window! "They thought the sergeant had called their names!" he explained. And then seriously: "In one of the camps there are more than ten thousand men who cannot read or write. They came down from the mountains. Many of them had never seen a town or city; some had never been out of pasture! They wanted to learn. The demand for elementary books passes belief altogether; and the demand for other books is tremendous, and we have libraries at every camp as a result and we are going further than that: We are going to have a good book ready at hand for every soldier any moment he wants one.

"O, they come from everywhere, these young Americans. They want to learn everything then can learn. That is why we have over a thousand classes now in one of the camps and are entering on the biggest kind of an educational program. They want to learn, but you have to teach them as Americans like to be taught. I mean that when a young friend of mine tried to revise the table manners of a group about him in one of the camps he gave up the job as a bad one, at the end of the very first day."

He laughed again. "This young fellow went to the hospital, admitting he had got the kick instead of the halter." Yet it is perfectly possible to lead them. They will follow leadership if you make it interesting and coöperative—make them get into things heart and soul."

The best example of how best to get cooperation and enthusiasm among the millions is a very simple one. There was a commanding officer in one of the cantonments. He was of the old school; he had doubts about the efficacy of the new social work. One evening he dedicated himself to the development of a singing army. And this is why—to quote a younger officer:

"Between five and six thousand men participated in the most inspiring evening I have ever enjoyed. When everybody sang 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic' and Harry Barnhart got the soldiers emphasizing 'Glory! Glory! Hallelujah! His Truth Is Marching On!' you should have seen the faces glowing under the lights. The camp became inspired. The men cheered and cheered. Then the Southern boys called for 'Carry Me Back to Old Virginny' and 'My Old Kentucky Home.' Then we sang 'A Perfect Day' and 'My Hero.' Then they called for 'Old Black Joe.' The harmony was wonderful. Automobiles way out on the road tooted their horns and it was ten minutes before the enthusiasm subsided. We sang from eight o'clock until ten o'clock, and ended with 'The Star Spangled Banner.' I have never heard this song sung before. The commanding officer came forward after the singing and said it was the greatest thing that he had ever listened too."

"And yet," insists Mr. Fosdick, "we are just finding out *how*."

AND, indeed, a whole essay might be written on the significance of even an attempt to ascertain *how!* And such an essay might gain by a contrast between any of our great cantonments—between any of these gigantic universities full of youth with their hopes and dreams—and such an institution as Sailors' Snug Harbor, where old men in blue roam about waiting hopelessly, even impatiently, to die.

"These boys want to learn," Mr. Fosdick says. "They want to learn all they can learn, especially how to live straight so they can shoot straight! They come to us from small towns and big towns, from farms and cross-road villages, open-minded! We have a wonderful opportunity to reach all the young men of the nation. We realize that.

We are trying hard to the end that the nation shall have better soldiers and sailors, and to the end that they will come back from war—yes, *from war!*—bigger, broader, better men, physically and mentally, in thoughts and aspirations."

He said that the whole problem is a study in contacts, and that the men produced are products of their everyday contacts.

"It's a problem in efficiency, then?" I queried.

"Strictly," he said, at once. "I am interested in it, and the Government is, as a problem in efficiency. We are far more interested in the efficiency of the men than in their morals. We put it up to the men on that ground. The Y. M. C. A., which is doing wonderful work, puts it on the ground of morals and clean living."

Then he went forward, a little, to the future, when I asked him what will be the influence of these men, when returning, on American life and industry.

"One phase of that question has come home to me," he said—and it is a phase, by the way, about which one might write another essay. "I know that men will not suffer for democracy on European battlefields and then come back and suffer in industry. There are going to be a great many reorganizations."

He rose and stretched quickly, a second later, stirring out of his chair, moving to, glancing out the open window, pining, no doubt, for a ride in his Ford, out to see his small family, to get his golf sticks and make for the links, which he has not seen for many a day—not much since he was Assistant Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, and Commissioner of Accounts under Mayor Gaynor! For he has been very busy, even as now he is busy, writing books, and studying civic problems here and abroad, with endless persistence investigating all social problems.

"This work here under the commission is only a part of a vastly larger movement," he said conclusively.

"We are going to see a better America, after the war, as result of this movement and its development of social consciousness. For the war makes possible an evolution that years and years of educational work ordinarily could never have accomplished. What would take hundreds of years the war has achieved in a few months. And it has given direction to our evolution; we know that democracy is our goal."

I asked him about social work, with which he was engaged for many years, part of the time professionally.

He answered that he could not feel pacifically about the war, as many of the social workers do.

"Well, every social worker," I suggested, "has a little of the woman in him——"

He laughed.

I explained that nearly all, concerned as they are every day, with conservation of human life, make human life this first concern.

"At any rate," he said at last, "we shall send an efficient army, efficient physically as no army in the history of the world has been, and strong as Americans have ever been in their devotions, too. For they will live straight. And that means they will shoot straight, too."

Washington, D. C.

WHAT AMERICA NEEDS NOW

BY HENRY FORD

WE must think more about machinery. If this war is to be won, it will be won by the nation that knows best how to use tools and machinery; that knows the secret of quantity production thru standardization of one model. I have been disappointed to find our Government planning different sizes and kinds of equipment and machinery where one model could be used.

Ships can be built faster, better and cheaper if standardized to a single model. One model makes possible production in enormous quantities, reduces cost and improves quality. In this standardization lies the secret of American industrial power, and we need our industrial power in this war.

From a distance I thought the best work in Washington would be done by civilian aids. On my recent visit there I have seen something of the army officers. They have a discipline and training that is needed by the country at large. Their influence should spread.

Our Government must never abandon the barracks and army camps that are being built.

When peace comes the world will be ready for disarmament. The people will understand the wrong of killing each other. The German will see that the American and the Frenchman he went out to kill are just as good as he is, and the American will feel the same way about the German, too.

Then we must develop a great national army for training all our young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one. We can bring them together from farms and cities in the wintertime to the barracks and training places provided by the Government.

YOUNG Americans need discipline. In this service army the Government can teach them order and train them to work. They should have a few hours of gymnastice and drill, and five or six hours of work in a factory every day. Near each encampment there can be located a few factories for tractors and other implements that farms need.

Our branch assembly plants for motor cars have proved to us that the whole of a factory does not have to be congested in one place. One mother plant can send the patterns, raw castings and forgings to dozens of branch plants, each employing 2000 or 3000 men. Designing and management will center at the mother plant, so that supervision of these branch plants will be simple.

A part of this national training army of young men can be moved to places where big work for the nation is under way. They can build dams, straighten rivers, develop irrigation work and aid in constructing good roads that will bring our people closer together. In this way the workmen would always be kept near to the land.

The United States must save its labor power. Transportation for armies and supplies is a basic need of wartime. Railroads alone cannot handle the freight. The Germans are reported to have moved recently an army of 800,000 men from the eastern to the western front by auto trucks. The Ford plant can produce 2000 one-ton trucks daily, and its production can be increased in a few weeks to 3000. Each truck can haul eight soldiers with full equipment.

During the first month our shop could furnish trucks to haul an army of 480,000 men, thereafter for 720,000 men in each month. Each workman can manufacture a truck in fifteen days.

We are ready to furnish the Government these trucks at shop cost without profit. I will take no profit from anything produced for any Government during the war. I despise the profiteer who makes money out of war.

Detroit, Michigan

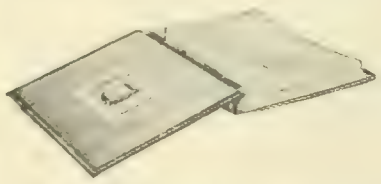


MR. FORD AT HIS DESK

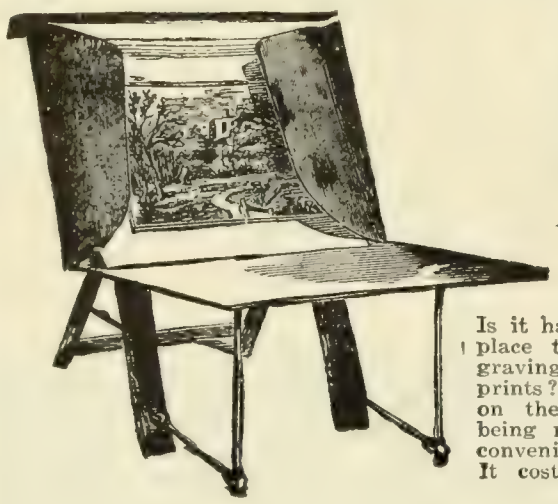
Take Efficiency Home with You



Letters are so easily misplaced. Try a file like this, compact and easy to use, with an alphabetical index. It costs 75c to $1



There are dozens of uses for a common sense binder like this one; try it for loose sheets or for clippings. Cost, $1 to $2.75

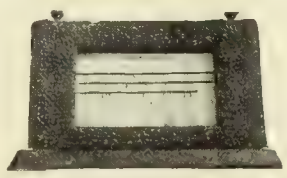


Is it hard to find a suitable place to keep etchings engravings, maps or large prints? The folio and stand on the left prevents their being mussed and makes it convenient to show them. It costs from $60 to $100

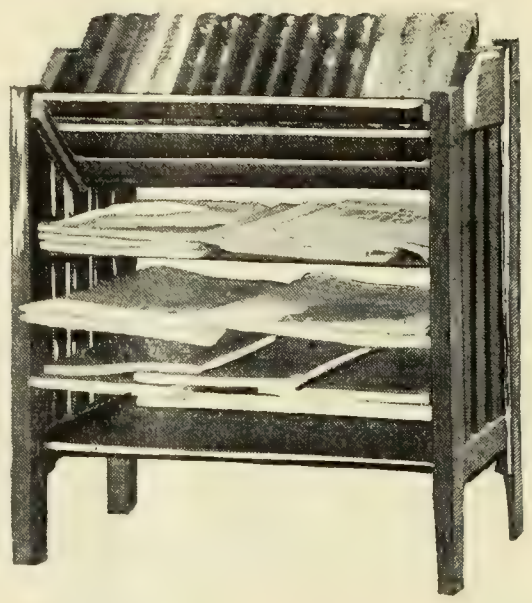
Ask the Plan and Purchase Department of The Independent for further suggestions



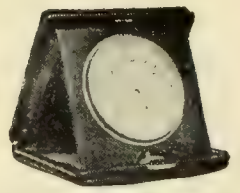
This little telephone attachment permits talking in a low voice, almost a whisper. Cost, $2.50 to $4



On this calendar a red line moves over each completed day. It has an attractive leather frame and stand. Cost, $1.50 to $4



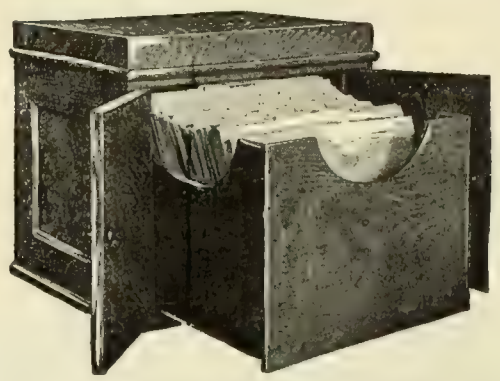
Right by the easy chair, under the lamp, is the place for this book trough and magazine rack. It costs $9 to $12



A radium clock that will tell you the time in the dark. It looks well on a desk or in a boudoir, and the leather case folds flat to protect it when traveling. $18 to $65

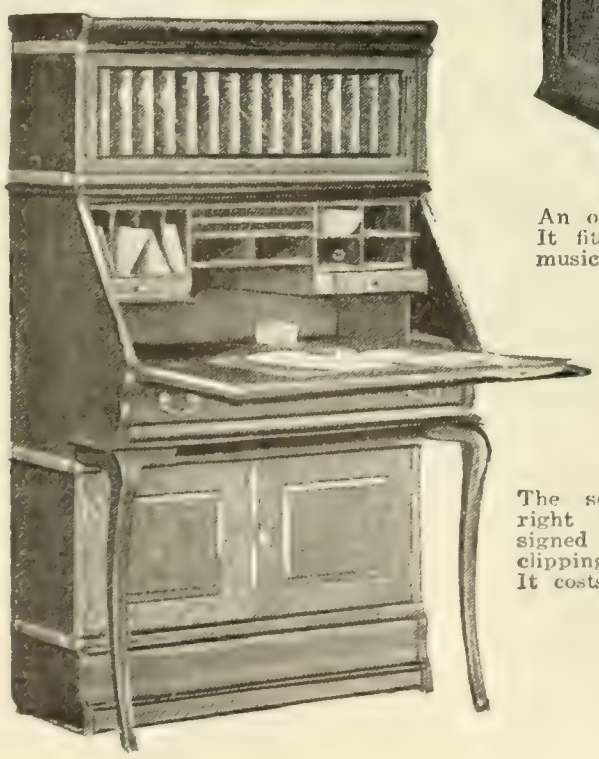


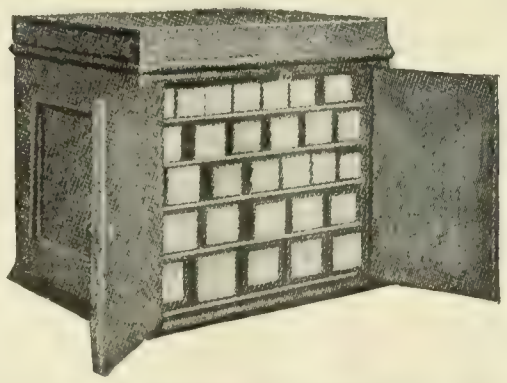
A movable, adjustable, convenient, friendly, 100% efficient electric lamp. You'll find a use for it in every room of the house, and probably on the porch, too. It costs $10



No more piles of sheet music disfiguring the top of the piano! Put them away in a cabinet like this, indexed and accessible. Cost, $12 to $15

The desk below is a model of space-saving. It provides a place for you to keep your books and writing materials and phonograph records, and it looks well in the room. Cost, $60.50 to $78

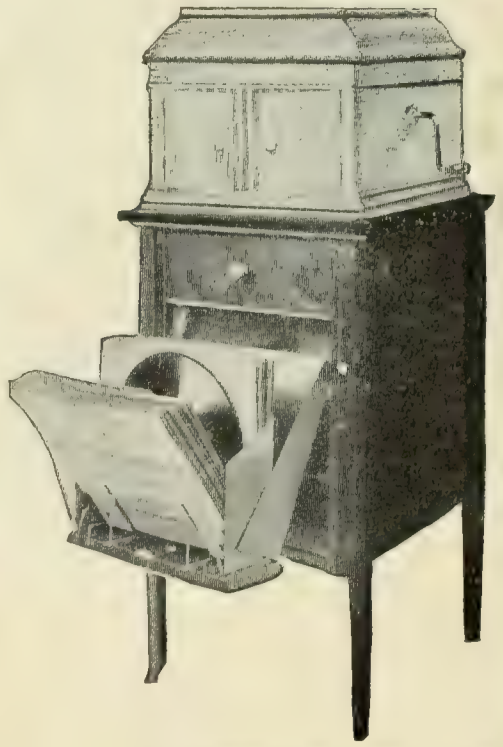




An orderly cabinet for piano-player rolls. It fits on top of the cabinet for sheet music illustrated above. Cost, $9 to $13



The scrapbook on the right is especially designed for pictures and clippings on the war. It costs from 50c to $1



An unusually good way to keep phonograph records is in a cabinet like this that is also a stand for the machine. The disc records are filed in envelopes and indexed and the tray pulls out so that you can run thru them easily. Cost, $15 to $25

OVER THERE WITH PERSHING

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

ONE of the quickest ways to rise in the world is to get close to the man at the top. The history of any great enterprize merely shows how a great leader picked and trained for his organization the men who could and would be leaders themselves. If you want to earn fast promotion, you should find, and learn from, the recognized leader in your business or profession.

War, to the finish of the Kaiser, is now the business and profession of the young and strong men of this nation. So the question of how to be first in war should be the personal problem and overwhelming purpose of each of the 5,000,000 men who may be called upon to help save the world from destruction.

Who is the leader in the business of making war? How can you meet him? How and what can you learn from him? These are questions that every man of military age and a vertical spine should be asking at once, with his head, heart and hands bent on reaching the right answer.

Who is the military man all American young men should follow and study? General Pershing. He is the best trained and best equipt leader of the best trained and best equipt army the United States ever saw. He is the first commander of an American army to put war on a straight business footing, that every business man the world over is bound to respect. He is the only general in the world war with enough man power and material resources back of him to ensure victory. He is the first and only warrior, since time began, to lead a host of millions of powerful men from one country to another, solely on a mission of defense and deliverance equal to that of the early Crusades, but every man of the expedition armed from tip to toe with the science and experience of the modern war machine.

If you had been present fifty million years or so back yonder, when the world was made, and if the fates had offered you a cosmic field glass, to look down the ages and across the map of the world, spying out the best time and place in which to be a soldier and do a soldier's work—you couldn't have settled the matter better than to choose this war to fight in, this country to fight from, this crusade to fight for, this man Pershing to fight with!

How can you know and study Pershing? You don't have to meet him face to face—tho you are likely to if you go to France. It isn't how a man looks to you, or how he shakes hands with you, that makes you acquainted with him, but rather how he lives and works, thinks and feels, plans, moves, and pushes on to his goal!

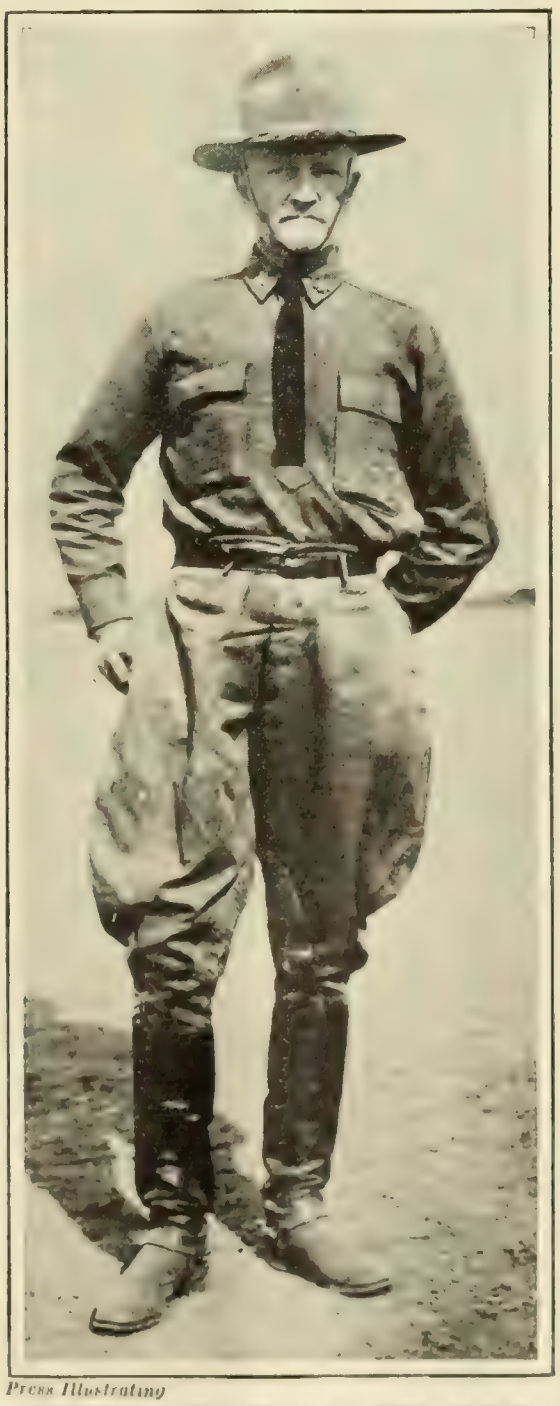
The time to study a big man is when he is living—not a hundred years after he is dead. You can emulate a living hero—you can only imitate a dead hero. The man determined to succeed can do nothing better than watch, closely and persistently, a big man who is now doing big things.

How and what can you learn from Pershing? As an American soldier actual or potential, what can you make your first and best move along this line? The most important feature in a lofty structure is the foundation; likewise, the most important feature in a lofty human career is the foundation. Let us observe the foundation of this career.

John Joseph Pershing was born September 13, 1860, in Laclede, Missouri. He came from Missouri and is still "from Missouri"—nobody can fool him. He has always been different from most young Americans, who are fooled in their expenditure of money, fooled in their choice of friends, fooled in their ideas about work, fooled in their preparation for a career, fooled in their attitude toward life.

Pershing was born in a one-story house that was little more than a cabin. The elder Pershing was originally a section foreman, later a country storekeeper. Young John was highly favored—he had no "social standing." The man who stands on his own feet has no need, no desire, for a social standing.

The elder Pershing had been thru the mill. He had learned how to meet and overcome adversity. This lesson he planted early in the mind and heart of the boy. Furthermore, he impressed on the lad very clearly, and somewhat sternly, that the family expected him to achieve something worth while, and he had no time to waste if he was going to be ready. So young John formed the habit of looking ahead, planning everything out, following a straight business method, working steadily and patiently toward the accomplishment of a given purpose. From boyhood, when he set his jaw on a proposition he had the grip of a bulldog. Nobody ever considered the boy a genius, and he gave no sign of special talent for military leadership. As a rule, it isn't the genius who goes to the top—it is the ordinary man who thinks, works, plans, fights and prays while the genius, poor fool that he is, dreams of a garland of fame crowning a bed of roses.



Press Illustrating

GENERAL PERSHING AT THE FRONT

But John made a business of getting his lessons. If he was a trifle short on brilliance, he was very long on backbone. Therefore he carried with him such an air of self-determination, self-propulsion, self-possession, self-conviction, as to make him a leader at an early age. His teachers liked him because he was studious and conscientious; his parents liked him because he was obedient and thoughtful; the boys liked him because he was fearless and independent; the girls liked him because he was courteous and gentle; everybody liked him because he was truthful and clean.

The boy knew how to respect and obey the word of his elders. Not many youths are like him today. As Americans, we disregard the advice of experience probably to a greater degree than the people of any other nation. We have substituted the ambition of action for the authority of age. This folly has already cost us billions of dollars in preparing now, thirty years behind time, to hold our own against the organized discipline of Germany, based on the wisdom of age and experience. A youth who has never learned to obey will never learn to command.

Do not conclude, from this recital of precocious and preëminent virtues, that young John was a pale, precise, goody-goody boy of the sissy or mollycoddle type. Far from it. He had, for example, the regular appetite of a regular boy; he devoured apple pie with a relish; he found that a certain kind-hearted lady, whom the neighbors affectionately called Aunt Susan, made extra good apple pie—thereupon he made a friend of Aunt Susan, who fed him on the best pies in town.

The boy did not plan to be a soldier. He expected to study law. But he did not know where to get the money or opportunity for a legal education. So he kept his eyes open for every possible chance in that direction. Fate lifts the man who does no leaning. The best chance a youth ever gets is the one he *makes* by a resolution to advance.

One day, while a normal schoolboy, he saw a notice in a newspaper of an examination for a cadetship at West Point. He wondered if he could make it. He thought if he won the cadetship he might learn a lot of things that would be useful in the later practise of law, and perhaps the connection he might form at West Point would open the way to the study of law. But he had no "pull" of any kind, he didn't know anybody who could help him out, and his friends thought the idea foolish if not altogether crazy, of going to a military school when you expected to be a lawyer!

But John had his mind set—and he saw no obstacles. When you stop to look at a hindrance in your path, you have lost sight of the thing you are going after. And if your friends never call you foolish, the world will never call you wise. When people doubt your wisdom, the way to answer them is to keep your eyes and ears open, and your mouth shut.

John wasted no time shooting off blank cartridges of ambition. He made his method of study for the cadetship as businesslike as his purpose was bold. He inquired all about

the examination, found the application would be based on certain exact forms of knowledge, and the applicant who knew the most would be appointed. John went to it. John won. How did he win? Because, out of a large number of applicants, many of them brighter and wealthier than himself, he knew enough to answer *one question more* than any of the others. At every turn upward in the narrow path of Fate, there is room for only one man—the man who knows one thing more or who does one thing better than all the other men who walk beside him.

John's first position was the headship of a colored school in the village—an undesirable job at a miserably poor wage. But the regular teacher had left, suddenly, no one there but John Pershing could and would take his place and fill out the regular term, so the little colored children would not fall behind in their studies. He taught that school as well as tho he had been a private tutor of a millionaire youth at a big salary. The clue is here to a secret of Pershing's great success: Do the nearest thing, as well as it can be done.

The young man's idea of promotion ran something like this: Get prepared, and *forget* being promoted. The plan seemed to work, as it raised Pershing from an Indian fighter on a Western prairie in 1887 to commander of the American armies on the battlefields of France in 1917. He has earned every promotion, and always by the habit of *finding and filling a great need for public service.*

THIS war, unlike any other war, has made the American army a giant business organization. The newspaper correspondents in France when Pershing arrived sent back as their first report the news that the general tackled the war project with the speed, energy and efficiency of a corporation president handling a huge business concern! This fact means something more than the achievement of maximum results by the American forces. It means that you are going to get a business training of a new and highly valuable sort, by the largest American business organization ever known. When you come back from the war, the results of this training will shortly appear, and will be immensely advantageous to you. Let us note a few of the business methods and principles adopted by General Pershing.

The largest corporations are generous with employees. This policy is not only fair - -it pays. Our Government is generous with its soldiers. Not only is the American fighting man given a salary higher than that of any other soldier in the world, but the expense of training, supplying and caring for him is the greatest by far. To every time that Germany spends $14 on putting a man in the field, our Government spends on the same object more than $40.

Another principle of good business is to see that employees are well fed. A soldier in France, writing home, says in plain American language, "We get good grub, and plenty of it." An American soldier has a daily ration of better quality, larger quantity and more variety than any other soldier on the fighting front. The meals include plentiful amounts of the same food the soldier has when he is home—fresh and canned vegetables, potatoes and rice and other cereals, white bread and white sugar, stewed fruits, coffee, and other American dishes. And every soldier has an allowance daily of twenty ounces of fresh beef, or sixteen ounces of bacon or salmon. There are no "meatless" and "wheatless" days in the army—only the poor civilian who stays at home has to do without meat and wheat. Furthermore, twice a week, Sunday and Wednesday, the American soldier gets American pie—real pie with a luscious filling and a well-done crust. It may be that the early boyhood fondness of General Pershing for American pie has something to do with this commendable feature on the bill of fare.

Another modern first aid to business is the card index plan. This has been worked out fully, so that the record, location and condition of every fighting American who goes to France will be known to the Government at Washington, without error and without delay. If you should happen to be hurt, prompt notification will be sent your nearest relatives in the United States. So long as your friends do *not* hear from you, they may know with absolute certainty that you are safe. The many spies and poison-mongers of the Kaiser in this country will attempt to frighten thousands of American families whose boys are in France. Don't let your family give the slightest heed to the paid liars of the Prussian gang—tell your family to remember you are safe, unless they receive an official communication to the contrary from Washington.

Another business principle of today is to prevent, as far as possible, accidents and injuries of all kinds to employees. The marvels of medical science in the present war have reduced the mortality rate beyond all comparison. If you go to France under Pershing, you will have ninety-four chances in a hundred to come back alive. Should you be wounded enough to go to a hospital, you have ninety-five chances in a hundred of a short stay and a happy recovery. On such a big stake as you are playing for, a 6 per cent risk is a mighty low hazard.

Another business procedure is the delegation of authority and responsibility. The German army officers have neglected this principle—they will be found, ultimately, to have organized the German army to death. The German soldier is a machine. The American soldier is a man. This fact, this difference, will finally spell victory for the American. The German hates to fight alone, he is at a great disadvantage in the open, in the air, in all hand-to-hand personal encounters. He has not been taught to think and act for himself. *You will* be taught just this. When Pershing gives you an order, he leaves you to carry it out. He treats you like a man of intelligence and initiative. The method works in war, as it does in business.

The ideal of a broad-gauge business concern is to be a genuine democracy, where men are judged, rewarded, promoted, strictly on merit. But our homes, colleges and churches have yet to attain this ideal—most of them allow some form of pedantry or snobbery to flourish apace. Not so in Pershing's army. Here every man learns practical democracy.

Another business rule is conformity to a scientific method and a fixt schedule. Army life and training will here be invaluable to you. Every day will be a short course in personal efficiency. You could hardly duplicate it anywhere—certainly not without paying a large fee to a modern efficiency engineer for special advice. Your whole day under Pershing, from 5:30 a. m. to 6 p. m., is timed for you to the minute, and the most effective action for every possible occasion is demonstrated by experts, to the finest detail. When you return from France, your knowledge of time-study and motion-study will be a great asset, wherever you are, whatever you do.

Another excellent business procedure is to give employees the right sort and amount of recreation. You will get this under Pershing. No other army in history provided such a wealth of sports, amusements and relaxations. Two hours every evening are spent thus. Wednesday afternoon is a half holiday. Sunday belongs to the soldier, with the daily machinery of war put aside. Your work in France will be hard, but only hard enough to be healthful.

Another business principle holds that personal feelings must be subordinated to the good of the company. The sooner you learn this lesson, the better soldier you will be. You will probably find your most unruly feeling is your natural abhorence of the idea of killing a man. You cannot afford to indulge this feeling—you may lose your life because of it. Remember that when you are killing a Prussian you are *not* killing a man. The Prussian you are fighting has ceased to be a man. He is only the embodiment of a hellish idea. You are killing the idea—not the man. The Kaiser has already killed his soul worse than you can kill his body. The most merciful thing you can do is to kill as many Germans as possible, and as quickly as possible.

Another business principle demands that the leader of the enterprise be a born leader, able to stir ambition, loyalty and enthusiasm. A stronger, better leader than Pershing would be hard to find. He resembles Kitchener in appearance, and even more in action. He is always on the go. He has the fire and snap that American youths admire. The right qualities of leadership are that a man should be stern but not harsh, quick but not rash, keen but not cruel, proud but not haughty, firm but not prejudiced, clean but not prudish, calm but not hard, shrewd but not selfish, brave but not heedless, kind but not soft. Pershing has these qualities.

YOU have the biggest, hardest job ever given to a soldier to complete. But, if you are a man, you would not want an easy job. The American boys at the front are glad they went to war. They have come to glory in the game. All thru the letters they write back home runs a strain like this—"making a soldier of me made a man of me." One brave splendid fellow, dying, voiced the feeling of the others when he sent a last message to his comrades and friends: "It was worth far more than it cost."

The future of the world is up to you. The safety of your home and loved ones depends on you. The faith of a hundred million people looks to you. The hope of Christiandom lies in you. The strength of a man to defend his own surges to victory thru you. And the light of a just God leads you on.

We have marching orders for you—orders straight from Pershing. He has spoken to you thus: "Hardship will be your lot, but trust in God will give you comfort; temptation will befall you, but the teachings of our Saviour will give you strength. Let your valor as a soldier and your conduct as a man be an inspiration to your comrades and an honor to your country." Then Pershing set his jaw, and made another remark, for you to heed, remember, and make good. "Germany can be beaten, Germany *must* be beaten, Germany WILL be beaten."

Follow these marching orders, and in years to come, when the peace of consecrated power that you have brought the world fills your own life with blessing and the hearts of your loved ones with a great joy and pride in the deeds you have wrought, you will be infinitely glad, thru life and perhaps thru eternity, because you were one of our boys—Over There with Pershing.



Interior of an Austin Standard No. 2 Factory-Building recently completed for the Cleveland Tractor Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

18,000 Square Feet in 26 Days —4 Days Ahead of Time

THE Cleveland Tractor Company moved into this building 26 working-days after date of order. The building was ordered October 11, 1917. The owner's acceptance is dated November 22. Notwithstanding 9 days of heavy rain, the building was ready 4 days ahead of time.

The building is an Austin Standard No. 2 30-day Factory-Building, 90 feet wide and, in this case, 200 feet long.

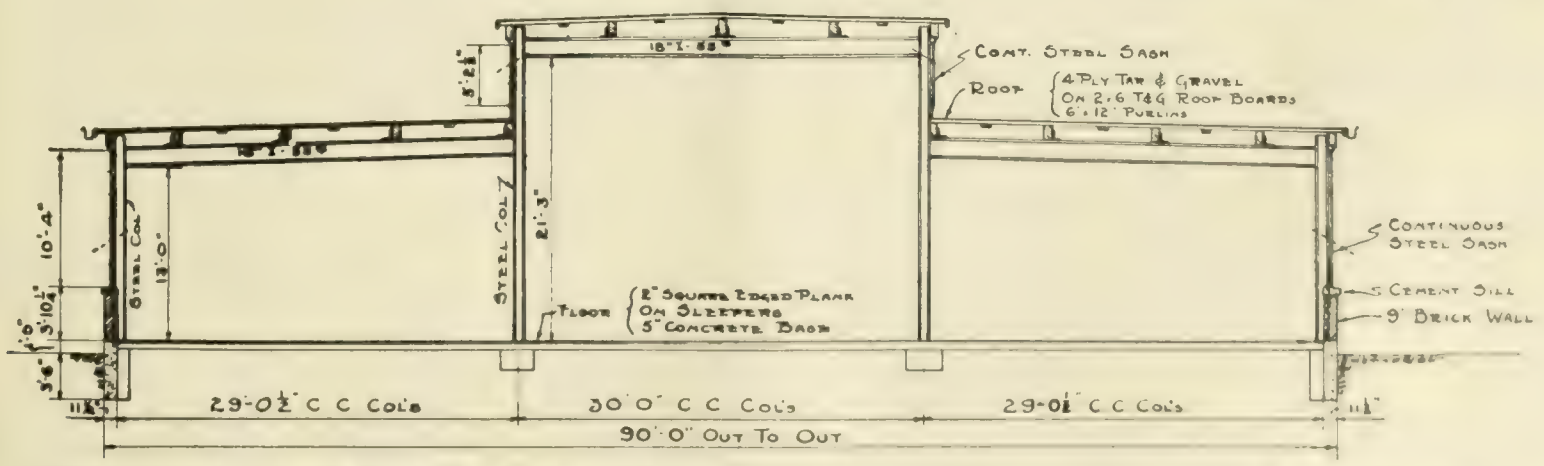
This was not a "rush" job. Austin Standard Buildings are ready in design and detail; basic costs are known and the essential materials are in stock ready for shipment.

Three standards are sold on guaranteed 30-working-day delivery; four standards on guaranteed 60-day delivery, and two standards (multiple story buildings) in longer time.

The Austin Company takes the entire responsibility from design to delivery, guaranteeing cost and time of completion.

The Austin Company
INDUSTRIAL BUILDERS

Cleveland	16210 Euclid Avenue	Eddy 4500
Detroit	Penobscot Building	Cherry 3894
Indianapolis	Merchants' Bank Bldg.	Main 6428
New York	217 Broadway	Barclay 8886
Pittsburgh	House Building	Court 1193
Philadelphia	Bulletin Building	Spruce 1291 / Race 4017



Cross-Section of an Austin Standard No. 2 Factory-Building, delivered complete in any reasonable length in 30 working days

NEWS OF EFFICIENCY

MONTHLY ARTICLE OF THE EFFICIENCY SOCIETY

The Big "Bit" of the Y. W. C. A.

The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association has organized a War Work Council for the more effective assistance of the nation in the present hour of crisis. The members of the Council come from every section of the country and the scope of their work extends even to Russia. $1,000,000 is set aside for the support of volunteer helpers and the maintenance of cafetarias and social centers for the women of Europe who are in need of the assistance which the Y. W. C. A. can give them. $900,000 is to be expended in establishing hostess' houses at every training camp and cantonment in the United States. Thirty-two of these houses are already built or building. No hostess' house is ever erected except at the special request of the commandant of the camp, assuring the Y. W. C. A. that it is needed.

Nor are the women of America forgotten. Thousands of women and girls have been called to work for the Government in emergency factories at industries created by the war. Frequently these girls find no good place to eat or sleep in the mushroom industrial centers that have sprung up around the cantonments. To solve this housing problem the sum of $500,000 has been appropriated. Cafeterias will be built in this country as they are planned to be built in Russia. In one way and another the Y. W. C. A. expects to spend the whole of a $4,000,000 budget on war work by the first of next June and to make every penny of it count.

The Lafayette Association

One of the best conceived plans for organizing enlightenment about the war has been worked out by the war extension service of the University of North Carolina. The war information leaflets published by the university define with some detail the different methods available by educational institutions for instructing the public. One is the establishment of extension centers in the different parts of the state where courses may be given by qualified members of the university faculty on modern international politics under the auspices of a local director. Other suggested methods are more informal public lectures, correspondence courses with college credit, reading courses without credit, the preparation and publication of bibliographies relating to the war, the distribution of approved books to rural or small town libraries, the publication of pamphlets and articles by members of the university faculty, the preparation of a weekly university news letter telling of the patriotic work done in the state and its distribution to the press, and the preparation of debate subjects and outlines, patriotic programs and essay competition subjects for schools and private societies or community centers. Many of these things, perhaps all of them, are now being done by state universities in various parts of the country, but North Carolina none the less deserves credit for combining them in one comprehensive plan.

Among other interesting suggestions of the war extension service of the university there is one for the organization of state "Lafayette Associations" for the study of American history and the organization of local patriotic effort. The public schools, including alike students, parents and graduates, will form the framework around which these associations may be built. Besides the immediate task of war service, the associations are urged to foster community feeling by "the revival of folk customs, ballads and songs; a Harvest Home festival; a Shakspere festival; a pageant of county history at the school commencement; in some cases even dramatic representation of aspects of community life such as has been successfully carried out in certain communities in North Dakota."

How the Advertiser Protects the Buyer

In the early days of commerce the man who bought or sold had to make a study of two things, the value of commodities and the value of precious metal which then, as now, was the recognized medium of exchange. Money had to be weighed as carefully as coal must be weighed today and examined for impurities and adulterations as carefully as we must now test jewelry. What made the difference? One thing; a Governmental symbol stamped on the coin; in other words a trademark. Today only very suspicious people bite every coin they take in or make it ring on the counter and only a lunatic would carry the kitchen scales every time he went to the bank.

The trademark has done almost as much for some commodities as Government milling has done for gold and silver. As Secretary John Sullivan, of the Association of National Advertisers, recently put it: "A well-known trademark is an asset of priceless value for a good article, but it would be sure death for a bad one, for in that case it would be not a guarantee but a *warning* to the buyer. It would help him to identify the bad as well as the good; to avoid the one and choose the other. The greatest achievement of modern advertising is that for the first time in the history of the world's merchandizing it protects the buyer; it makes buying both easy and safe."

The Automobile Industry Mobilized

At a recent conference of the Automobile Industries Committee with army and navy officials, Chairman A. W. Copland, of the committee, pledged the men, material and equipment of 550 automobile plants and 1080 parts and accessories makers for the war requirements of the nation. Among the men enlisted in the national service is Henry Ford, erstwhile pacifist and always an organizer of efficient production. He agreed to stop the manufacture of pleasure cars and devote his plant to the production of tractors, ambulances, aircraft engines and other war necessities. It is estimated, to mention only one of many economies achieved by the patriotic action of Mr. Ford, that 200,000 tons of chrome vanadium steel will be released in a year for military purposes thru the closing of the plant to pleasure car manufacture. Within a short time after Mr. Ford's offer was accepted by the Government his plant was handling $300,000,000 worth of orders for airplane parts. Vice-President Klingensmith, of the Ford Motor Car Company, said that the output of the company could be increased to 3000 motor trucks a day, if the plant were wholly given over to truck construction.

Henry Ford himself has left the automobile for the ship. He joined the staff of experts of the Emergency Fleet Corporation where he now serves without pay. His specialty will be the providing of speeding up ideas and short cuts to rapid manufacture by introducing into shipbuilding the detailed division of labor which put the automobile within reach of the farmers' pocketbook.

What Is a Labor Shortage

For productive manufacture two things are necessary: labor and capital; or, since money is, after all, only a way of handling and exchanging labor and materials, let us rather say labor and natural resources. In respect to most of the staple commodities necessary to feed and clothe the people and, at the present time, to arm them and carry them to the front, the United States is abundantly supplied from the generous hand of nature. When we speak of a coal shortage we do not mean that the coal veins of the country have been worked out; we mean either that there are not enough miners to work them or that there is not the equipment ready to extract and transport the coal. When we ask why there is not enough machinery to get the coal and not enough rolling stock to carry it cheaply to the consumer we discover again that the machine parts factories, the railroad companies and the makers of railway supplies can find iron ore enough in America for their needs but they lack the labor necessary to get it and make it into standard equipment. If we reproach the farmer for his untilled acres and ask why he does not raise more wheat or live stock he reminds us, with a note of exasperation in his voice, that he can't get a good hired man for love or money. The shipping shortage, likewise, proves on examination to be a shortage of lumbermen, carpenters, engine builders and trained sailors.

But the population of the United States is more than 100,000,000; the aggregate population of all the nations at war with Germany is more than ten times that. If "labor" were a simple, uniform commodity that you could dip up by the bucketful wherever there was population all our difficulties of manufacture, food production and transportation would have been solved long ago. The President would simply have proclaimed a labor conscription and dumped the unemployed of one city onto the abandoned farms, sent the unemployed of another to the munitions factories or the coal mines, and recruited the railroads and the shipyards from the slums of a third center of surplus population. Why didn't he? Because if it takes six months to make a civilian into a moderately competent soldier it takes at least as long an apprenticeship to turn a tramp into a good farm hand or make a ditch digger into a skilled miner, and very much longer to educate an efficient naval architect, wireless operator or railroad manager. The so-called labor shortage, then, is not a shortage of labor quantity but of labor quality. When we say "not enough copper," "not enough milk," "not enough paper," let us *think* "not enough industrial education." The world will run short of wood or petroleum some day, perhaps, as the advocates of conservation warn us, but the one essential commodity of which we *now* feel the lack is trained intelligence.

Learn Paragon Shorthand in 7 Days

The complete course arranged for home study can now be purchased for only

$5.00

UNCLE SAM wants you the minute that you are ready to help.

Big business houses are looking everywhere for shorthand writers. Look in the "Want Ad" columns of any daily paper in the land and you will find that never before has there been such a demand for shorthand writers.

The Government is asking all newspapers to tell their readers that it needs shorthand writers to help win the war.

The New York Times says:

"A call has been issued for 500 stenographers in the gun division of the Ordnance Department in Washington."

The New York Evening Sun begins with these headlines:

"Tests begun for stenographers—5000 men and women needed at Washington."

You can learn the Paragon System of Shorthand in SEVEN DAYS. It is exactly what we represent it to be—an American invention successfully used for many years by thousands of shorthand writers. Paragon Shorthand writers are to be found in all parts of the world. In England, Continental Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South America, Canal Zone, China, Philippine Islands, and wherever English speaking people are to be found. It is being used in the simplest kind of work and in the most elaborate. Paragon Shorthand is being used in the offices of the largest firms and railroads in the land. It is being used in the service of the United States Government as well as in court and convention reporting.

Simple, Accurate, Easy to Read

Paragon Shorthand is simple, accurate and rapid, and what is most important of all, *easy to read* after it is written. Bear in mind it is nothing like the old fashioned systems that can be learned only after many weary months of hard study.

Ask any man or woman who has ever started to learn Paragon Shorthand—we have their names. They always finish strong. But we know that if you ask any stenographer who has only studied one of the old so-called "standard" systems, you will probably be told that it is utterly impossible to learn any system of shorthand in seven days.

Yet the fact remains, as any of the thousands of Paragon Shorthand writers will tell you, that they *did* learn it in seven days. And so can *you!*

The Speed of Paragon

With Paragon you can learn your shorthand in seven days—all of it. Then comes speed, easily acquired with practice. Many students testify that in two or three weeks they were able to write Paragon rapidly enough for all practical needs—many reporting from 100 to 125 words a minute.

Used in Government Service

"I learned Paragon Shorthand from the *home-study course*—the lessons alone—without any further aid whatever. At the end of a week I could write the system nicely. I am now using it in the Government service, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., and am getting along O.K. On account of my efficiency as stenographer, my salary has been increased. I owe my rapid advancement to Paragon Shorthand."—E. C. ALLEY, Room 426 Winder Bldg., Washington, D. C.

In Court Reporting

"I have been the Official Court Reporter for the Ninth Judicial District of Louisiana for a number of years, using Paragon Shorthand exclusively. Some years ago I learned this system in seven lessons. With Paragon Shorthand I am able to do any kind of work with as great rapidity as the occasion may demand."—J. MARTIAN HAMLEY, Lake Providence, La.

In Public Schools

"As a result of competitive tests, Paragon Shorthand was unanimously adopted as the exclusive system for the Atlanta High Schools. The classes we have already graduated in Paragon are by far the best we have turned out during my twelve years' connection with the schools."—W. C. LOWE, Head of the Shorthand Departments, 18 Avery Drive, Atlanta, Ga.

Paragon is also being taught in the High Schools of Alton, Ill., Lafayette, Ind., Johnstown, Pa., and elsewhere.

In Big Corporations

"I am getting along fine with Paragon Shorthand. It is all you claim for it. It is easy to write, and as for speed—there's no limit."—JOHN WALLER, JR., Standard Oil Company, Sugar Creek, Mo.

By Business Men

"I am using Paragon Shorthand in making my notes in the daily routine of the work. It is of incalculable help in aiding me in making my own notes of private business matters relating to my work in auditing, and I wish I had taken it up long since."—JOHN F. CAHILL, Auditor, Florence Electric Light & Utilities Co., Florence, S. C.

Try This Lesson Now

Take the ordinary longhand letter *d* Eliminate everything but the long downstroke and there will remain / This is the Paragon symbol for D. It is always written **downward.**

From the longhand letter *e* rub out everything except the upper part—the circle—and you will have the Paragon E. o

Write this circle at the **beginning** of / and you will have Ed. /o

By letting the circle remain **open** it will be a **hook,** and this **hook** stands for **A.** Thus /o will be **Ad.** Add another **A** at the end, thus /o and you will have a girl's name, **Ada.**

From *o* eliminate the initial and final strokes and o will remain, which is the Paragon symbol for **O.**

For the **longhand** *m* , which is made of 7 strokes, you use this **one** horizontal stroke —

Therefore, —o would be **Me.**

Now continue the **E** across the **M,** so as to add **D**—thus —o and you will have **Med.** Now add the **large** circle for **O,** and you will have —o (medo), which is **Meadow,** with the silent **A** and **W** omitted.

You now have 5 of the characters. There are only 26 in all. Then you memorize 26 simple word-signs, 6 prefix abbreviations and one rule of contractions. That is all.

Our records show that in addition to the thousands of young men and women who need shorthand as a help in their business careers, other thousands—business men, professional men, students, clergymen and literary folk—would like to know Paragon Shorthand as a mere matter of convenience. Still others—fathers and mothers—would like to give their sons and daughters this wonderful advantage in order that they may be able to be self-supporting any time it may be necessary.

Many of these persons who have not a direct need for shorthand but merely want it as an instrument of efficiency and a daily time saver would buy the complete course of Paragon Shorthand at a popular selling price. Therefore, we have decided to make the price so low that everybody, not merely the favored few, can have Paragon Shorthand. We would rather sell 100,000 courses at $5.00 than 10,000 courses at $25.00.

Our New Price $5

This is exactly the same Course that has been taught for 15 years by the inventor—personally by mail—at a regular fee of $25 with separate examinations after each lesson. The author has now arranged his whole course in Seven Simple Lessons with which you can teach yourself at home—in seven evenings—with the Seven Lessons and the ingenious self-examination method devised by the author.

Think of it! For Five Dollars you can have a complete education in shorthand—a life-long help—not only for yourself, but for your wife, your children, or any other member of your family or some relative needing your help.

Send $5.00 and if after three days' examination you are not pleased with your investment we will gladly refund your money and pay the cost of mailing the course both ways.

We reserve the privilege of withdrawing this offer without notice.

PARAGON INSTITUTE HOME STUDY DEPARTMENT

119 West Fortieth Street, New York City

PARAGON INSTITUTE HOME STUDY DEPARTMENT, 119 West 40th Street, New York City

Enclosed find $5 for which you are to send the complete Paragon Shorthand Course postage prepaid. If not entirely satisfied I may return it within 3 days after its receipt and have my money refunded without question.

Name .....

Business .....

Address .....



INDEPENDENT 12-15-17





HOW TO DELIVER THE GOODS

BY CLARKSON LLOYD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT MOTOR SERVICE

HERE are two pictures. They are not posed or retouched pictures. They are simple snapshots taken at random by a news photographer in the course of a day's assignments. And you can see living pictures just like them in any city on any day when snow is on the ground.

A man prominent in the motor truck business told me recently that the hardest people to interest in trucks are they who have been brought up with horses and who cling to horses for *sentimental* reasons.

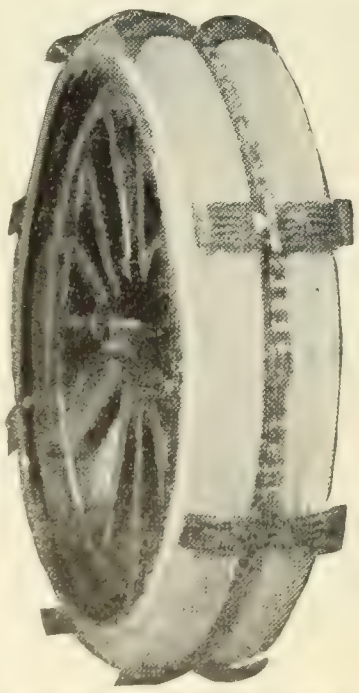
To me there is something very sentimental in the picture showing the horse reclining on the snow. The owner of this horse, who prefers letting the animal break its leg or wrench a few tendons to harboring a piece of machinery, must be sentimental almost to the point of being maudlin.

When there were no such things as motor trucks we had to use horses. And in the summer months, when the poor brutes keeled over from the heat, and in winter, when they slid around and got hurt, we could only feel sorry about it. There was no visible remedy. Goods had to be transported, horses had to transport them.

Today it is different. Horses are no longer essential. There is a truck for every hauling need. They range in carrying capacity from five hundred pounds up to seven and even ten tons. Their motive powers, gasoline, electricity and steam, make them adaptable to every conceivable kind of hauling problem—yes, even to the troublesome house-to-house delivery problem, necessitating innumerable starts and stops.

Quite aside from the sentimental or humanitarian aspect of the subject, you have the economic and efficiency side.

Have you ever watched a horse team pulling a big load on a slippery day? Its speed is usually in the neighborhood of four miles an hour — barring accidents. Which is not speed at all, but merely a degree of slowness. And it is seldom maintained steadily. Every so often one horse will begin to slip. Then it gets into a panic and keeps on slipping. And the driver is obliged to stop for a while, standing still while the horse regains its composure. For if he does not stop the horse will fall. And what's an hour more or less to a driver?



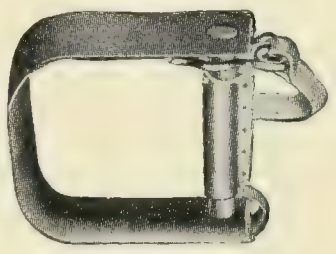
Equipt to drive thru snow

If you were to go into the office of the horse user it is quite likely that you would find it full of adding machines, visible typewriters, dictating machines, time clocks and other modern equipment. This apparent paradox springs from the strange—but common—truth that the last place the average man looks in for leaks is his shipping department.

I may be wrong, but I believe that an ounce of motorized efficiency in the delivery department is worth several hundredweight of pretended admiration for horseflesh.

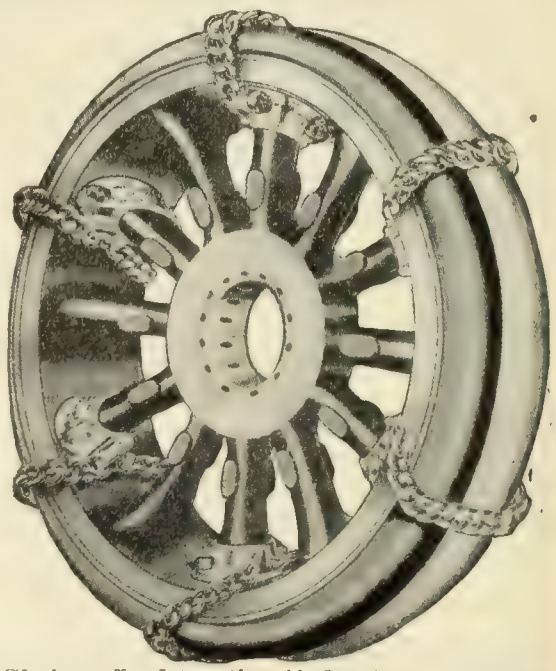
At this time, it is of prime importance to get things done. Delays, which in normal periods might be of little importance, may today be the cause of serious trouble. Horse transportation systems are wasteful, of time, of money, of men, of labor—all things that should be conserved. Motor trucks are a war time economy which demand the serious consideration of every business man.

Illustrated on this page are those devices designed to keep trucks moving thru the thickest snow and slush. Tho somewhat different in design they are similar in principle in that they afford traction on surfaces which the average smooth-tread truck tire would not grip. I shall be glad to give you the addresses of the manufacturers on request.



A device that gives grip to a smooth-tread tire

Most motor trucks are equipt with magneto ignition and, as you doubtless know, cranking an engine on the magneto on a cold day is rather arduous. This is because it is hard to turn over an engine by hand fast enough to make the magneto produce a spark hot enough to ignite low grade gas in a cold engine. There are two remedies. One—the obvious one—is to install a battery and coil for starting purposes. This gives easy starting, but adds a unit that demands attention. And unless a generator be added also—which is expensive—the battery, half the time, will be out of the car, being charged. The alternative is to equip the magneto with what is known as an impulse starter. This is absolutely mechanical. It simply revolves the magneto armature faster than its ordinary starting speed and furnishes a hot spark.



Chains afford traction if the tires won't grip

The Motor Truck—
First Aide to Aviation

In the aviation corps, a degree of dependability hitherto unthought of is essential.

Repair parts, fuel, labor must be mobilized with clock-like certainty. The lives of highly trained men and the most vital issues hinge upon each unit doing promptly and perfectly the duties placed upon it. Trucks must meet regular routine unfailingly and still be equal to emergency demands.

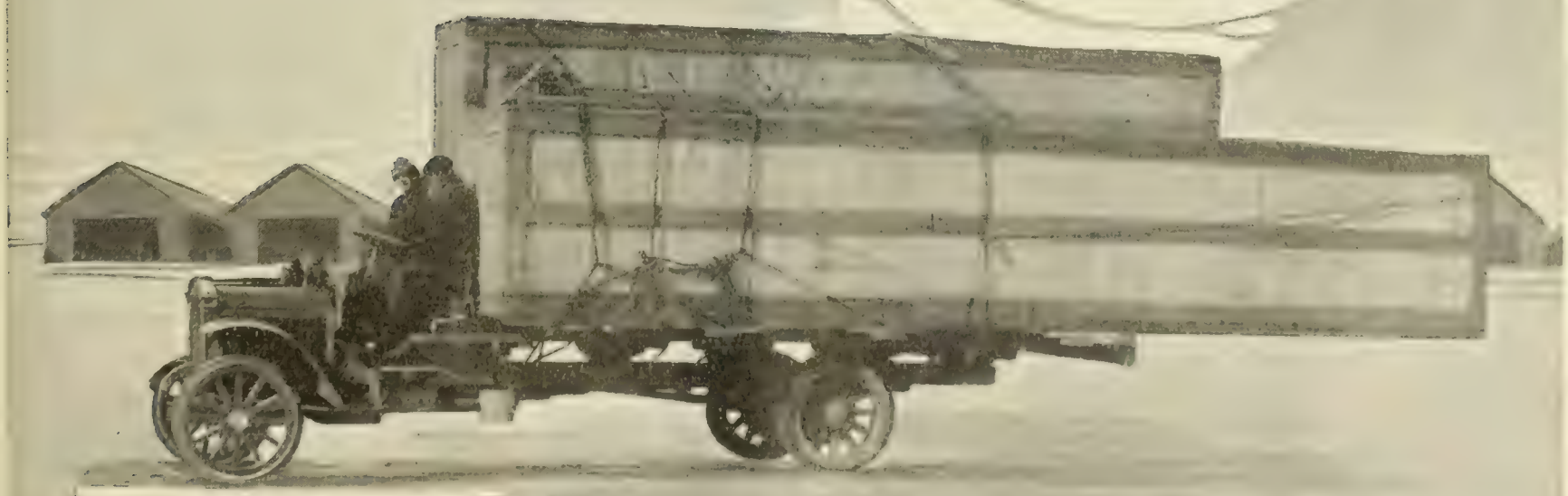
Federal 100% All-truck construction makes the Federal ideal for the most severe of field requirements. For eight years; Federals have demonstrated their stamina, day in and out under the hardest conditions.

Federals are built for one purpose only—the maximum of service. They stand for "Performance" wherever trucks are used.

One to Five Ton Capacities
Write for "Federal Traffic News"

Federal
Motor Truck
Company
Detroit, Mich.

FEDERAL



Federals delivering airplanes to the aviation field, "somewhere in New Jersey."

LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO.
ENGINEERS

A FEW miles out from Atlanta is Camp Gordon, model war-city. This great cantonment, in which now dwells and drills a part of the nation's new army, is a marvel of engineering achievement. So vast is it that it takes 15 minutes for a fast train to pass by.

Camp Gordon consists of block after block of barracks, warehouses and other structures, including a base hospital of 28 buildings. It is thoroughly equipped in every way to insure the welfare of its military population.

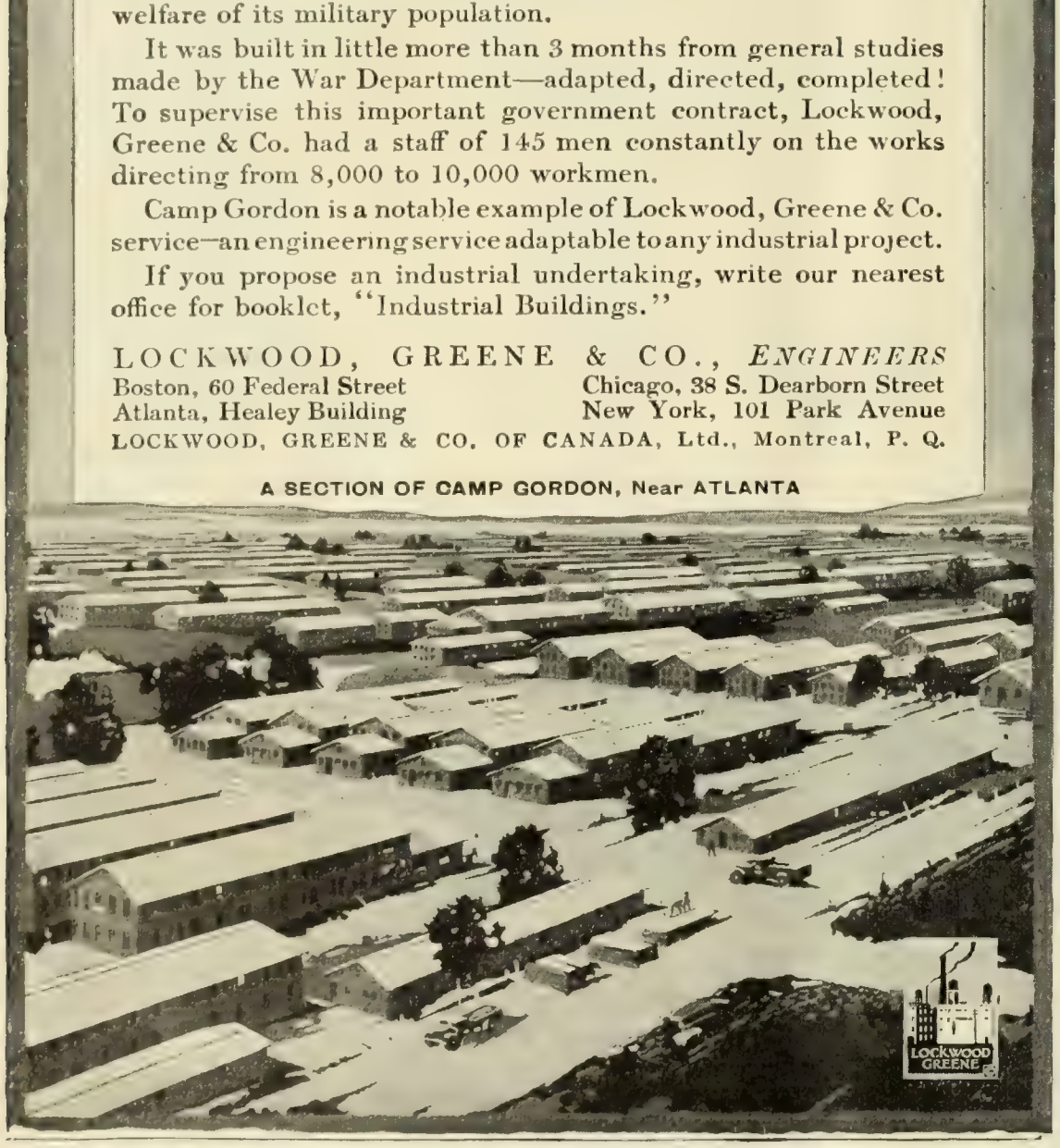
It was built in little more than 3 months from general studies made by the War Department—adapted, directed, completed! To supervise this important government contract, Lockwood, Greene & Co. had a staff of 145 men constantly on the works directing from 8,000 to 10,000 workmen.

Camp Gordon is a notable example of Lockwood, Greene & Co. service—an engineering service adaptable to any industrial project.

If you propose an industrial undertaking, write our nearest office for booklet, "Industrial Buildings."

LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO., *ENGINEERS*
Boston, 60 Federal Street — Chicago, 38 S. Dearborn Street
Atlanta, Healey Building — New York, 101 Park Avenue
LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. OF CANADA, Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.

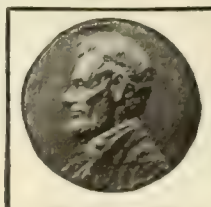
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What 15c Will Bring You from the Nation's Capital

Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder's illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.

The little matter of **15c** in stamps or coin will bring you the Pathfinder **13** weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's center, for the Nation; a paper that prints all the news of the world and tells the truth and only the truth; now in its **25th** year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. Send **15c** to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the Pathfinder on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in new friends. **The Pathfinder, Box 39 , Washington, D. C.**

Remarkable Remarks

ELSIE JANIS—I am by nature enthusiastic.

ED HOWE—I do not love my neighbor as myself.

FRANCISCO VILLA—I will be magnanimous in victory.

GEORGE M. COHAN—Far be it from me to slam Broadway.

MR. BALFOUR—No sane man will try to democratize Germany.

MRS. JACK LONDON—God bless all women of the British Isles.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ—Our military security lies in Belgium.

GENERAL SMUTS—Keep your eye on the future in South Africa.

W. L. BROWNELL—The man who thinks he can, is right about it.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—We are fighting for faithfulness, justice, and truth.

IRVIN S. COBB—Switch engines are notorious for keeping early hours.

W. H. TAFT—How many men would care to appear in vivid pink pajamas?

JOHN D. ROCKFELLER, JR.—One needs no letters of introduction to reach God.

CARDINAL GIBBONS—I have a firm and abiding faith in the perpetuity of the nations.

PRESTON M. NOLAN—A live bulldog can readily be distinguished from a dead one by twisting his tail.

DR. B. WALLACE HAMILTON—Never use a sweet or highly flavored tooth paste or dentifrice for children.

EX-AMBASSADOR GERARD—The Kaiser told me he would stand "no nonsense from America after this war."

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE—The war has been prolonged by particularism; it will be shortened by solidarity.

DR. H. J. HAISTLETON—Euthanasia, by God-given drugs, relieves the pain and takes away the horror of death.

HERBERT N. CASSON—No sensible, normal person has ever yet analyzed himself for the benefit of the human race.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE—Let the lives and the hearts of the sons and the daughters of my country be one, my God.

EX-PREMIER PAINLEVÉ—A single front, a single army, a single nation—that is the program requisite for future victory.

DEPUTY ALBERT FERRY—There is only one means of existence, that is to hold out until the great American army can arrive.

LOVAT FRASER—Each autumn Germany saves herself by devouring a kingdom. Belgium in 1914, Serbia in 1915, Rumania in 1916.

PROF. J. MCKEEN CATTELL—In my laboratory we have found that one-fourth of the negroes surpass in intelligence the average of whites.

JOHN M. OSTALSON—Remember that while the baby is certainly going to be an added expense, it may also be a tremendous stimulus.

WOODROW WILSON—There are so few good people in Washington who know anything about what the people in the United States are thinking.

GRACE LEE DAVIDSON—Any ordinary electric light bulb may be transformed into a small pumpkin face by the use of an attractive paper shade.

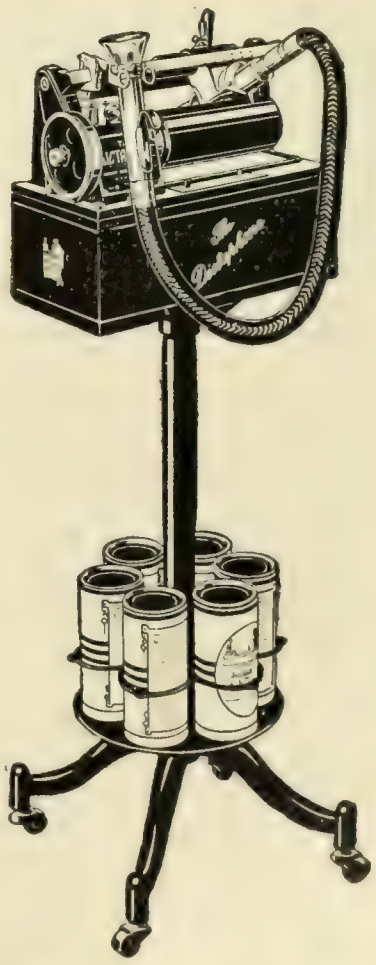
LUKE MCLUKE—Too many old men put in their last years buying stained glass windows for churches when they ought to be learning to shovel coal.

CHANCELLOR J. H. KIRKLAND—German sympathizers had three years to get out of the United States. Those who have elected to remain must now keep quiet.

PRESIDENT LOREE of the D. & H. R. R.—There is more seating capacity in the country's passenger automobiles than are on all the railroads and street car lines combined.



When Four Men Want to Dictate To One Stenographer



"A" was boss, so he got her first. That made it bad for B because he had an especially important letter to get out right away. C was even worse off, because, although he was promised the stenographer at 11 o'clock, he didn't get her until after lunch. Then A thought of some more letters to write, so he butted in.

With The Dictaphone on each important desk, A, B, C, and D all dictate at the same time. No need of A's butting in. He dictates the letters he thinks of later, at the time he thinks of them. And one girl easily takes care of the work of all four.

The Dictaphone is ideal in a small office. In a large office the economies affected by The Dictaphone run into thousands of dollars a year.

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This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

A Red Cross Christmas

TO THOSE WHO FEEL POOR

I write as your brother.

We are a large family.

This world-war, made in Germany, against which we are fighting, has sent our incomes down and our expenses up.

The pinch hurts, but it is not going to kill us.

We still have enough and something to spare.

Though we feel poor, don't let us be impoverished by selfish fear!

Let us save in food, in service, in clothes, in luxuries and joy-rides—but not in money!

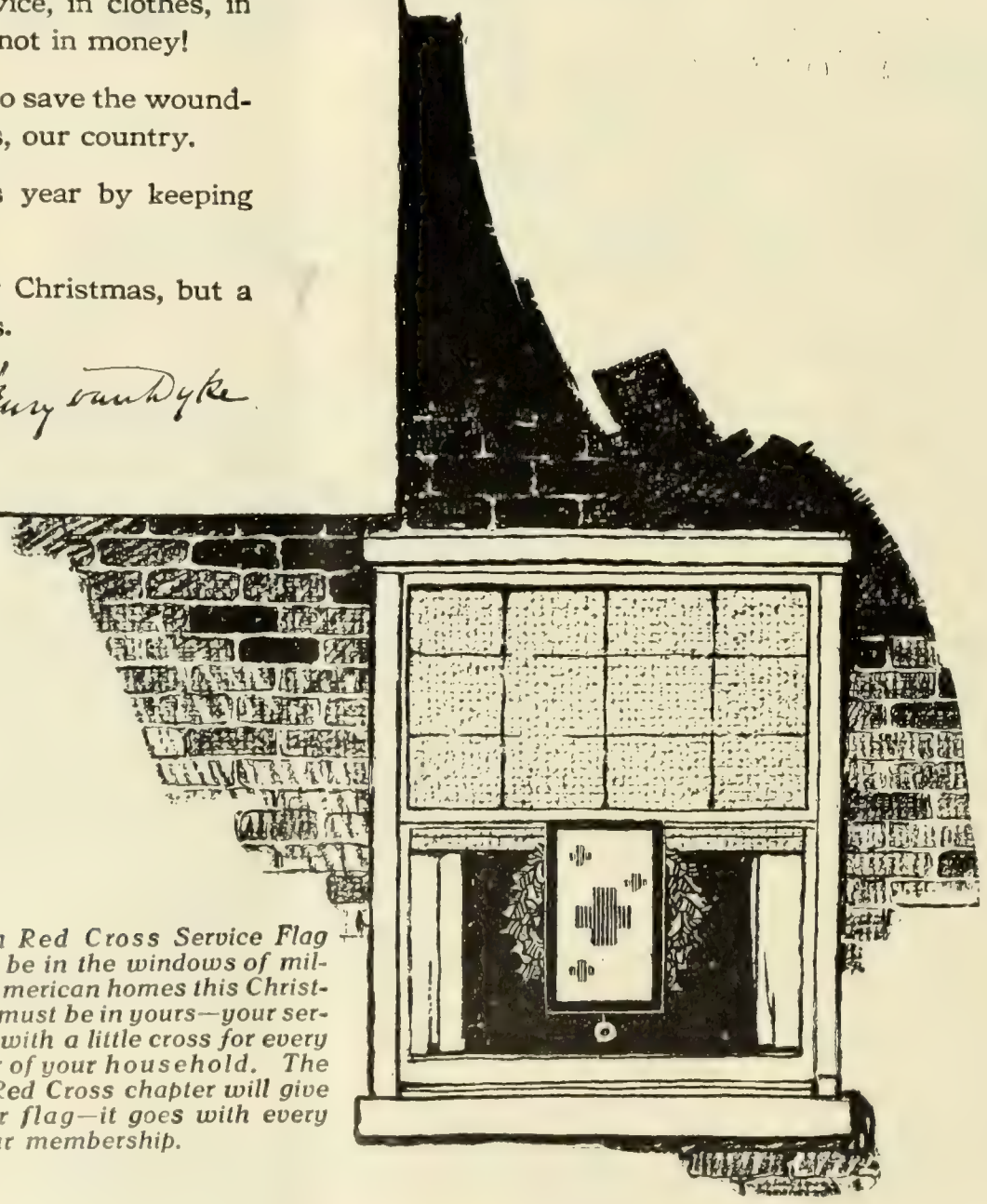
Let us use that by giving it to save the wounded, the suffering, our friends, our country.

Let us keep Christmas this year by keeping up the Red Cross.

Then it will not be a poor Christmas, but a rich Christmas to our hearts.

Henry van Dyke

JOIN



Here is a Red Cross Service Flag that will be in the windows of millions of American homes this Christmas. It must be in yours—your service flag with a little cross for every member of your household. The nearest Red Cross chapter will give you your flag—it goes with every one dollar membership.

TEN MILLION NEW

the RED CROSS

A Service Flag for every Family to make this a RED CROSS Christmas of Mercy

ON this, our country's first Christmas in the most terrible of all wars, there should be a Red Cross Service Flag in millions—fifteen millions—of homes at least.

When your membership dollar is sent on its errand of mercy, a work of relief, which is the noblest thing in the world today, is aided.

Your Red Cross does not ask you at this time for large contributions.

It asks you to become part of it. *Your* Red Cross asks you to be one of ten million more Americans to give one dollar toward world relief.

The merest outline of Red Cross work could fill this whole magazine—go to your local Red Cross chapter—have your rightful share of service. The Christmas spirit *is* the Red Cross spirit. Let a greater Red Cross be America's Christmas gift to our boys and our Allies.

What *is* Your American Red Cross?

An all American, largely volunteer organization devoted to practical service to suffering mankind—in times of peace as in times of war.

Congress authorizes it.

President Wilson heads it.

The War Department audits its accounts.

Pershing in France approves it.

It is working for *your* Army—*your* Navy—*your* Allies.

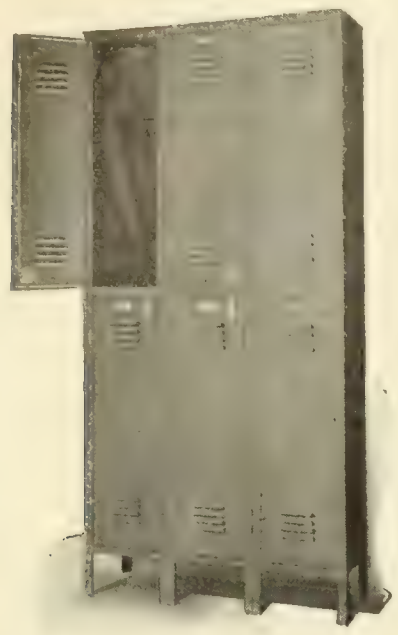
It is working for you.

Join the Red Cross now—start your $1 on its errand of mercy.
Be a member—it is your right.

MEMBERS BY XMAS

The Publishers of The Independent have donated this space to the American Red Cross in the belief that its readers will heartily respond.

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TYPE L. D.

BEFORE you buy lockers investigate Durand Steel Lockers. Their reputation is a good guide in purchasing; their superiority is a lasting satisfaction to their purchaser.

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GOODELL & COMPANY, Duratex Bldg., New York

Mr. Purinton's War Service Question Box

Prof. F. J. M., Indiana. "What can I do? Am teaching high school during winter months, and in summer working as employee and supervisor on a farm of 120 acres. Have college diploma, but cannot decide what to do."

Why not volunteer to help train the proposed army of 2,000,000 boys in the U. S. Boys' Reserve as auxiliary farmers? A goodly number of these lads from twelve to nineteen years of age live near you—some are in your classes. Write the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., for suggestions along this line. You could start a class in patriotic farm and garden work, teach your boys theory and preparation in winter, then take a lot of them with you to the farm in summer, or scatter them on various farms nearby. You could evolve a system of locating, enlisting and utilizing all the vacant backyards and empty plots in your township, thus rendering waste land productive and idle boys useful at the same time. Ask advice from U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington; from your State Agricultural College; and from editors of national farm journals.

Mr. J. B. B., Illinois. "Have had many years' experience in producing food crops, but want to be more efficient in the war crisis. (a) Where shall I obtain information on best food crops for war usage? (b) Can I purchase an individual plant for drying *vegetables* by the new process recently described in *Scientific American?* (c) How can I learn about California and Oregon grant land lately released by Southern Pacific Railroad for Government homesteads?"

(a) Write National Emergency Food Garden Commission, Maryland Building, Washington, D. C.; also Herbert C. Hoover, Washington; also U. S. Department of Agriculture; also Agricultural Department of your State University.

(b) Ask publishers of *Scientific American*, 233 Broadway, New York; and consult addresses under (a). Investigate the "Granger" Evaporator, from Grange Sales Association, Lafayette Building, Philadelphia.

(c) Write Secretary Franklin K. Lane, Interior Department, Washington, D. C. Apply also to Southern Pacific Company, 165 Broadway, New York.

Miss R. M. O., Ohio. "As a director of several woman's service organizations, I am asked many questions I cannot answer. (a) Does or will the U. S. Government need all the hospital supplies now being made? (b) Cannot the Government furnish its own hospital supplies? (c) Can said supplies be given to the Government in any other way than thru the Red Cross? (d) Will the Government or American Red Cross furnish raw materials for women to make up? (e) Why are the Government and its soldiers being made objects of charity?"

(a) Probably more than are being made. If the war lasts three years (time figured by military experts), we shall have to *increase* our present quota of hospital supplies, to back up, and bind up, all our wounded soldiers—and in "our" we include the French, English, Russian and Italian soldiers, they are all ours now.

(b) No. The cost to the Government of war items, such as food, clothing, arms, ammunition, equipment, stores and supplies, was about $42,000,000 in 1915. The cost of these items to the Government in 1917 will be about $1,680,000,000. If your *household* expenses were this year forty times what they were in 1915, how much money would *you* have left for doctor's bills?

(c) Inquire of any large hospital near you, or of Army Department, also Navy Department, Washington.

(d) Ask American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

(e) The "objects of charity" are those of us who can't go and fight! Millions of men are facing a horrible death with a smile, that life for us may be sweet and safe. All the money we have would not begin to pay back our debt to our soldier boys.

Prof. A. S. B., South Dakota. "For several years I have specialized in the history of Latin American countries and their relations to the United States. I read French and speak Spanish. Am interested in consular service, want to prepare myself for it later, tho now exempt according to the present bill. Can you give me any information?"

Apply to the Chief of the Consular Bureau, Herbert C. Hengstler, Washington, D. C. You would probably secure valuable data from the Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C. (address inquiry to the Director-General); also from the Pan-American Society of the United States, whose Secretary is Harry Erwin Bard, 15 Broad street, New York.

You could largely increase your possibilities for usefulness by studying now a mail course in Foreign Trade, such for example as the one given by the Business Training Corporation, 66 Cameron Building, New York. Write for particulars. After the war, the man who knows international trade principles may become an especially valuable citizen.

A Minister from Nebraska. "I am a college graduate and post graduate, with experience on the lecture platform, and in city Y. M. C. A. work. Often give patriotic addresses, which have been well received by the press, and by school and church leaders. How can I best serve my country?"

Preach a war sermon once a month till the war is over; with your text from literature of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor, the different national leagues of service; and your aim to get all your hearers to go home and do some one thing to help win the war. Turn your midweek prayer meeting, once a month, into a war service experience meeting, where members can tell of their patriotic work—methods, incidents, objects, results. Prepare a national directory of defense, relief and economy measures and organizations; try to have all church members engage in some regular kind of war activity. Let all know of The Independent War Service Bureau, and our desire to help them help their community and country. Watch metropolitan newspapers for inspiring accounts of war labor, generosity, sacrifice; read clippings to congregation every Sunday.

Mr. J. A. B., Minnesota. "I have read your Independent articles with great interest, but am sorry to say that I have missed some of them. Will these articles be published in book form? How can I obtain the numbers I have missed?"

Write The Independent for a complete list of my efficiency articles, with dates of publication. Select the numbers you want, mail ten cents for each to The Independent—or twenty-five cents if the number is more than six months old.

But you would better consult first my recent books, "Efficient Living" and "The Triumph of the Man Who Acts." These include most of The Independent articles that appeared prior to November, 1916. Books may be had, price $1.45 each, postpaid, from The Independent.

Mr. J. A. R., New Hampshire. "I am a young college student, looking for a life work. Modern farming appeals to me with greatest force. Please recommend a list of books particularly on farm efficiency and wholesale truck farming, according to the new business principles in agriculture."

You would be interested in the "Cyclopedia of Horticulture" (Macmillan); also in the farmers' bulletins and other agricultural publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; also in the text-books employed as a basis for educating farmers at the agricultural extension department of your State University, and other practical institutions such as Cornell University, Ithaca, New York (send for catalogs).

We would advise you, instead of buying many books now, to subscribe for two or three farm journals and keep a scrapbook or file of clippings on all new ideas, methods or devices. A few prominent journals: *The Country Gentleman*, Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia; *The Farming Business*, North Dearborn street, Chicago; *System on the Farm*, A. W. Shaw Company, Wabash and Madison, Chicago; *Rural New Yorker*, 333 West Thirtieth street, New York; *Farm News*, 225 Fifth avenue, New York; *Agricultural Digest*, 2 West Forty-fifth street, New York.

Words of the Week

CAMION—The French name for an army baggage truck.

JUNKERTUM—Rule by a class of land owning nobles.

JUNKER (Yoonker)—A member of the German aristocracy.

NO MAN'S LAND—The region between hostile lines of trenches exposed to the fire of both sides.

SYNDICALISM—Syndicalism is a French term for revolutionary trades unionism. The American I. W. W. correspond closely to the French syndicalists.

MESOPOTAMIA—The region of the Tigris and Euphrates valleys east of the Arabian deserts. In ancient times this was the home of the civilizations of Chaldea and Babylon.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRATS—A Russian political party in favor of carrying on the war and establishing a republican form of government with security for private property. They are opposed to the Bolsheviki and even to the more moderate Socialism represented by Kerensky.

PAINLEVÉ—Paul Painlevé, who was French Premier until the recent elevation of Clémenceau to that position, first attained fame as a professor of mathematics. Early in the war he was made Minister of Inventions and later Minister of War. He followed Premier Ribot and remained chief of the French Government for about two months.

TANK—Nickname for the armored automobile which is used to break down entrenchments during an attack. The tanks are not carried on wheels but on "caterpillar" tractors. The idea for the tank was borrowed from types of agricultural machinery used in America. Tanks were first employed by the British at the battle of the Somme.

BARRAGE—When soldiers advance to an attack it is now the custom to protect them by firing artillery over their heads at the enemy trenches which have not yet been taken. The obvious purpose of this "barrage," or protective artillery fire, is to give the enemy something to think about besides shooting the advancing infantry. A good barrage will often knock the opposing trenches to pieces and reduce the task of the infantry to rounding up prisoners.

I. W. W.—The "I. W. W." is the common abbreviation for the labor organization called the Industrial Workers of the World. It differs from the "regular" trades unions of the American Federation of Labor in two respects: it is organized by "industries" and not by "crafts" (that is to say, all grades of workmen engaged in mining or in cloth manufacture are in the same organization without distinction), and it aims not to improve the position of the workingman in the present industrial system but to overthrow "capitalism" altogether.

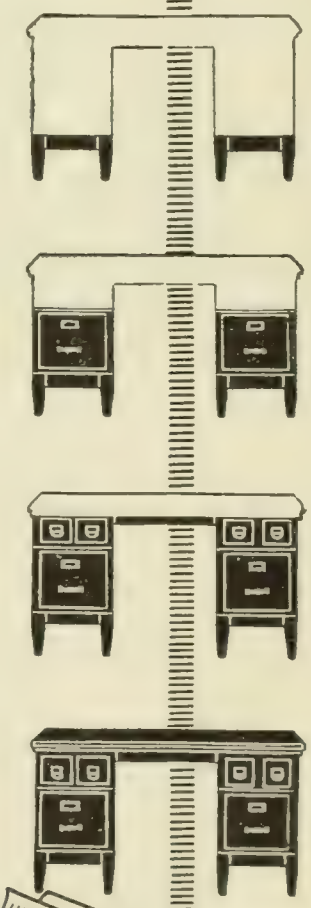
DR. JAMESON—On November 26, 1917, Sir Leander Starr Jameson died in London. He won his reputation as an associate of Cecil Rhodes in South Africa. Altho a physician by profession, he led a victorious army against African tribesmen who were raiding European settlements in Rhodesia, and later, in 1895, made an unwise attempt to overturn the Boer Government in the Transvaal by force of arms. As the leader of this so-called "Jameson raid" he was arrested by the Dutch, turned over to the English authorities and sentenced to prison. After the Boer War he took an active part in South African politics and at one time was Premier of Cape Colony.

The DESK with BRAINS



Built by yourself according to your own ideas.

Thousands of combinations are possible. We carry in stock all standard size sections for every known office record. This enables you to build a desk according to your individual requirements—a desk that increases efficiency and adds pleasure to your working hours.



The Desk is Different from the Ordinary Stereotyped Box-Drawer Kind

HOW often have you said to yourself, "I would like a desk built according to my own ideas. I want to make the space beneath my desk top work for me." Here is the "Desks with Brains" which enables you to build a desk according to your own ideas of what your personal desk should be. Do not be satisfied with the ordinary stereotyped style of desk. Have a desk of your own, and built according to your individual requirements.

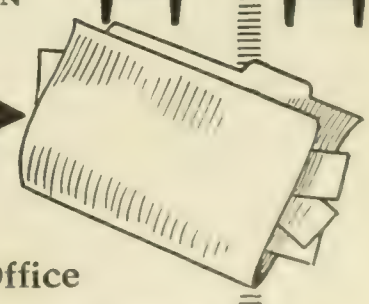
Regardless of whether or not you are now contemplating the buying of a desk, we urge you to at once write for our literature and building blocks. We want you to find out exactly how desirable you can make a desk. We want you to try out these building blocks and on paper build your own desk.

After you have built a desk on paper, compare it to the one you now use. You will at once recognize the increased efficiency the new desk offers you. You will no longer be satisfied with the old type inefficient desk when you can get this "Desk with Brains" built according to your own ideas and for your individual use.

Write at once for the "Desk with Brains" building blocks. They are free and will be mailed on request.

BROWNE-MORSE COMPANY
11-35 McKinney Ave. MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN

Write to-day for these Desk-With-Brains building blocks. They are free.





Browne-Morse Filing Equipment For Every Office

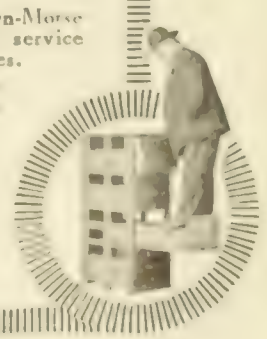
In the same manner in which the "Desk with Brains" is far ahead of any other desk, so our filing equipment incorporates the latest and best ideas. It makes for 100 per cent efficiency in filing. It combines quality, expert workmanship and durability.

No matter what your filing requirements are Brown-Morse filing equipment will fill every demand and give you service that cannot be surpassed by any other filing appliances.

The Browne-Morse line includes everything that is required in an office for filing, and we urge you to go to the Browne-Morse dealer for your requirements.

On request we will mail you free of charge, the complete catalogue of Browne-Morse filing equipment and filing supplies.

BROWNE-MORSE COMPANY
11-35 McKinney Ave., Muskegon, Mich.



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STANDARD of the WORLD



Residence of C. D. MacDougall, Esq., Auburn, N.Y.

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Men, women and children enjoy the comfort they give. Heavy sheepskin, wool-lined, ten inches high. Give size and state whether to be worn over shoes or hose; not used for walking. Satisfaction or money back.
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CHRISTMAS
—WILL BE HERE SOON—

"Efficiency is the power of doing one's most and best in the shortest time and easiest way, to the satisfaction of all concerned."

Apply this rule to your Christmas shopping and send yearly subscriptions to THE INDEPENDENT to your friends.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

(*Continued from page 509*)

interpretations to what I took the liberty of saying to the Senate in January. Our entrance into the war has not altered our attitude toward the settlement that must come when it is over. When I said in January that the nations of the world were entitled not only to free pathways upon the sea but also to assured and unmolested access to those pathways I was thinking, and I am thinking now, not of the smaller and weaker nations alone, which need our countenance and support, but also of the great and powerful nations, and of our present enemies as well as our present associates in the war. I was thinking, and am thinking now, of Austria herself, among the rest, as well as of Serbia and of Poland. Justice and equality of rights can be had only at a great price. We are seeking permanent, not temporary, foundations for the peace of the world, and must seek them candidly and fearlessly. As always, the right will prove to be the expedient.

What shall we do, then, to push this great war of freedom and justice to its righteous conclusion? We must clear away with a thoro hand all impediments to success, and we must make every adjustment of law that will facilitate the full and free use of our whole capacity and force as a fighting unit.

One very embarrassing obstacle that stands in our way is that we are at war with Germany, but not with her allies. *I therefore very earnestly recommend that the Congress immediately declare the United States in a state of war with Austria-Hungary.* Does it seem strange to you that this should be the conclusion of the argument I have just addrest to you? It is not. It is in fact the inevitable logic of what I have said. Austria-Hungary is for the time being not her own mistress, but simply the vassal of the German Government. We must face the facts as they are and act upon them without sentiment in this stern business.

The Government of Austria-Hungary is not acting upon its own initiative or in response to the wishes and feelings of its own peoples, but as the instrument of another nation. We must meet its force with our own and regard the Central Powers as but one. The war can be successfully conducted in no other way. The same logic would lead also to a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. They also are the tools of Germany. But they are mere tools and do not yet stand in the direct path of our necessary action. We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where immediate and practical considerations lead us and not heed any others.

The financial and military measures which must be adopted will suggest themselves as the war and its undertakings develop, but I will take the liberty of proposing to you certain other acts of legislation which seem to me to be needed for the support of the war and for the release of our whole force and energy.

It will be necessary to extend in certain particulars the legislation of the last session with regard to alien enemies; and also necessary, I believe, to create a very definite and particular control over the entrance and departure of all persons into and from the United States.

Legislation should be enacted defining as a criminal offense every willful violation of the Presidential proclamations relating to enemy aliens promulgated under Section 4067 of the Revised Statutes and providing appropriate punishment; and women as well as men should be included under the terms of the acts placing restraints upon alien enemies. It is likely that as time goes on many alien enemies will be willing to be fed and housed at the expense of the Government in the detention camps, and it would be the purpose of the legislation I have suggested to confine offenders among them in penitentiaries and other similar institutions where they could be made to work as other criminals do.

Recent experience has convinced me that the Congress must go further in authorizing the Government to set limits to prices. The law of supply and demand, I am sorry to say, has been replaced by the law of unrestrained selfishness. While we have eliminated profiteering in several branches of industry it still runs impudently rampant in others. The farmers, for example, complain with a great deal of justice that, while the regulation of food prices restricts their incomes, no restraints are placed upon the prices of most of the things they must themselves purchase; and similar inequities obtain on all sides.

It is imperatively necessary that the consideration of the full use of the water power of the country and also the consideration of the systematic and yet economical development of such of the natural resources of the country as are still under the control of the Federal Government should be resumed and affirmatively and constructively dealt with at the earliest possible moment. The pressing need of such legislation is daily becoming more obvious.

The legislation proposed at the last session with regard to regulated combinations among our exporters, in order to provide for our foreign trade a more effective organization and method of coöperation, ought by all means to be completed at this session.

And I beg that the members of the House of Representatives will permit me to express the opinion that it will be impossible to deal in any way but a very wasteful and extravagant fashion with the enormous appropriations of the public moneys which must continue to be made, if the war is to be properly sustained, unless the House will consent to return to its former practise of initiating and preparing all appropriation bills thru a single committee, in order that responsibility may be centered, expenditures standardized and made uniform, and waste and duplication as much as possible avoided.

Additional legislation may also become necessary before the present Congress adjourns in order to effect the most efficient coördination and operation of the railway and other transportation systems of the country; but to that I shall, if circumstances should demand, call the attention of Congress upon another occasion.

If I have overlooked anything that ought to be done for the more effective conduct of the war, your own counsels will supply the omission. What I am perfectly clear about is that in the present session of the Congress our whole attention and energy should be concentrated on the vigorous and rapid and successful prosecution of the great task of winning the war.

We can do this with all the greater zeal and enthusiasm because we know that for us this is a war of high principle, debased by no selfish ambition of conquest or spoliation; because we know, and all the world

knows, that we have been forced into it to save the very institutions we live under from corruption and destruction. The purposes of the Central Powers strike straight at the very heart of everything we believe in; their methods of warfare outrage every principle of humanity and of knightly honor; their intrigue has corrupted the very thought and spirit of many of our people; their sinister and secret diplomacy has sought to take our very territory away from us and disrupt the union of the states. Our safety would be at an end, our honor forever sullied and brought into contempt were we to permit their triumph. They are striking at the very existence of democracy and liberty.

It is because it is for us a war of high, disinterested purpose, in which all the free people of the world are banded together for the vindication of right, a war for the preservation of our nation and of all that it has held dear of principle and of purpose, that we feel ourselves doubly constrained to propose for its outcome only that which is righteous and of irreproachable intention, for our foes as well as for our friends.

The cause being just and holy, the settlement must be of like motive and quality. For this we can fight, but for nothing less noble or less worthy of our traditions. For this cause we entered the war and for this cause will we battle until the last gun is fired.

I have spoken plainly because this seems to me the time when it is most necessary to speak plainly, in order that all the world may know that even in the heat and ardor of the struggle and when our whole thought is of carrying the war thru to its end we have not forgotten any ideal or principle for which the name of America has been held in honor among the nations and for which it has been our glory to contend in the great generations that went before us.

A supreme moment of history has come. The eyes of the people have been opened and they see. The hand of God is laid upon the nations. He will show them favor, I devoutly believe, only if they rise to the clear hights of His own justice and mercy.

The Colors of War

IT was in an evacuation hospital that we saw the pyjamas that they had requested from us. The hospital is in enormous tents with wooden platforms running along between them. A sanitary train draws up to these and takes the wounded away as soon as they are able to travel.

That night there was a concert. The tent was gaily decorated with green garlands and branches. A small stage had been erected at one end. We went early to see the wounded brought in.

In they came, three rows of stretchers, and such color! Clad in our gay pink and blue pyjamas with lots of our bright-colored pillows around them to make them more comfortable. We wished that the women who had made those pyjamas could have seen the delight of the soldiers over them. They begged for the pink ones. They are the favorites, because they are gayer and more cheerful.

"Pink looks well on me, doesn't it?" said one, as he stroked the sleeves of his jacket.

There were over seven hundred men in that tent. During the pauses of the music we could hear the booming of the guns but a few miles away. And we were so thankful that into that grimness we could bring some color—some cheer.

You can't make enough pyjamas! And do make them gay!



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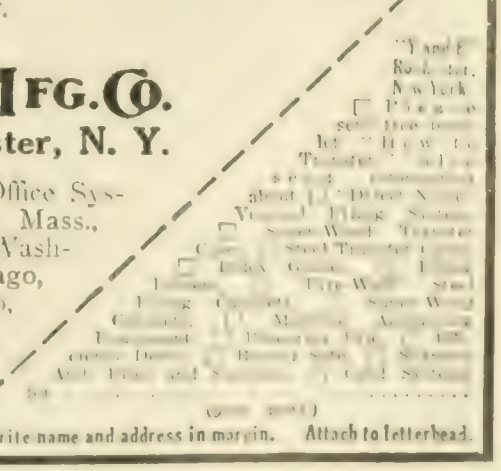
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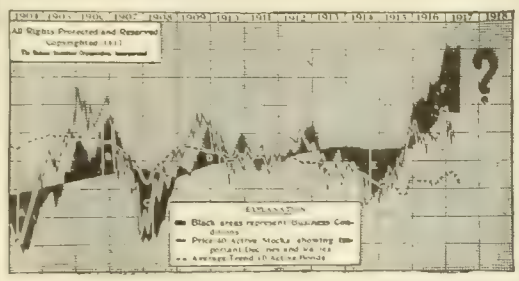
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DIVIDENDS

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS CO.

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Preferred Stock Dividend No. 29
Common Stock Dividend No. 12

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock and a dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Common Stock, payable out of the surplus earnings on January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business 12 noon, December 15, 1917.

Stock transfer books will reopen for transfer of stock certificates at the opening of business December 17, 1917. L. H. HEINKE, Secretary.

December 1, 1917.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY
2 Rector Street

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF (1½%) PER CENT. and a SPECIAL dividend of FOUR (4%) PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable December 31st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 15th, 1917. The stock transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

WILLIAM H. BARNARD, Treasurer.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY

St. Louis, Mo., November 28, 1917.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the preferred stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable January 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 17, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY
New York, November 23, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one half per centum (1½%) on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable on January 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Saturday, December 8th, 1917.

J. H. PENNINGTON, Secretary.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY
Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street
Phila., December 5th, 1917.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 17th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

IS RUSSIA PLAYING GERMANY'S GAME?

(*Continued from page 507*)

of external danger. They were powerless to help, largely as a result of the irresponsible acts of demagogs. Yet the experience was proving valuable for these same Intellectuals. They will come into their own, by showing that they are needed and can help; they will be more genuine and less doctrinaire in their leadership.

The demagogs — the Bolsheviki — were most powerful. What they talked sounded most promising—in fact they promised anything and everything to everybody "of the people." Also much of what they said was true, and it was difficult to "disarm" them. Prince Lvov, and later Kerensky, would not use brutal force to suppress them. One had to let them hang themselves. In July the Bolsheviki attempted at last "rebellion," and Lvov then took more energetic measures of repression. For a moment the Bolsheviki seemed to be disarmed, shown up. Lvov explained to me: "Now we shall have revolution without Bolshevikism, and all the negative aspects of the revolution can be classed as Bolshevikism." Lvov was premature, for the Bolsheviki became more of a force. Also he saw only the negative side of this same Bolshevikism. A few days later, after the first Bolsheviki uprising of July, Prince Kropotkin, the veteran revolutionist, also pushed to one side as "bourgeois" by the Lininites, exclaimed to me: "If only one would institute immediately better conditions of life for the workmen, then the Bolsheviki would cease to have such disproportionate influence. But they do have something on which to stand, and the sooner we admit it, the quicker will we be out of the woods."

Some of the "improvements" advocated by the Bolsheviki were leading to social suicide—the theories would not work. Should one condemn them wholesale for this reason? In fact what one was doing was testing out the theories, and showing to what extent and within what limits they would work. The net result of the experiment will be that the workmen of Russia will never return to the state of things that prevailed before the revolution, and here is the gain. Perhaps the result of the experimenting will reach beyond the limits of Russia. It would seem that the workmen of other countries have taken warning by the excesses of the movement in Russia. Then also the manufacturers of other countries may have profited by the lessons which the Russian manufacturers have learned this last summer. Arthur Henderson, of England, and Albert Thomas, of France, spent much of their time at the Council of Workmen and Soldiers Deputies when they came to Russia last June. They saw the constructive work that was being done by these men; they must have noted also the disrupting forces at work, and the impractical theories advanced. Have they been able to transfer their experience as observers in Russia, to their own fields of work in England and France? As the present writer came thru Sweden and Norway, he was told that the Russia revolution had helped to consolidate the constructive socialist workers.

It is only fair to add that the conflict between classes, which has become so sharp in Russia, was in a certain measure one of what we called the "sins of the old régime." "Divide and rule" was in fact one of the slogans of the old crowd. Strange as it may seem, the old crowd did actually stir up the workmen against their employers, and in an active manner, thru police "provocatory agents." And the employers,

ENGLISH LESSON PLANS

(*Continued from page 495*)

4. Explain the following quotations, and show in what ways they represent the noblest ideals of the human race: (a) Full, impartial justice; (b) The voices of humanity that are in the air; (c) We shall be free to base peace on generosity and justice; (d) The thought of the plain people . . . is the air all governments must henceforth breathe; (e) The only possible antidote is the truth; (f) Justice and equality of rights can be had only at a great price; (g) Permanent . . . foundations for the peace of the world; (h) As always, the right will prove to be the expedient.
5. Write an oration, suitable for graduation exercizes, on the following quotations: (a) A supreme moment of history has come; (b) The hand of God is laid upon the nations.
6. Show in what ways President Wilson's mastery of phrasing somewhat resembles the same power in Carlyle, or in Shakespeare.

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AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.
New York, December 7, 1917.
Preferred Capital Stock.
Dividend No. 75.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared payable Tuesday, January 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, December 17, 1917.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer.
H. C. WICK, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.
New York, December 7, 1917.
Common Capital Stock.
Dividend No. 61.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent (1%) and an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Tuesday, January 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, December 17, 1917.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer.
H. C. WICK, Secretary.

on the other side, knew that any tendency on their part to do something for their workmen would attract attention, and possibly lead to disagreeable consequences for themselves, not from the workmen, but from the authorities. We often wondered if the old crowd were continuing the same game. Tho there was no evidence of a real "counter-revolution"—an attempt to restore the old autocratic regime—yet many were suffering in their private interests, as the inevitable, and desired, consequences of the Revolution began to take more definite form. Many had "lived too well under the old regime." So there was here a fertile field for counter-revolutionary propaganda. But in the case of many it was simply the slowness of the process, for they were having to change their habitual attitude. Here is where we had the "sin of the old régime." As Anatole France has written of the French Revolution, one cannot change the habits of mind of a people in a few months, even with revolution.

I have tried to give a few illustrations to show what the Revolution meant in its relation to the workmen problem. The same readjustment has been going on among the peasants, in the government offices and in the stores, and in the households, as to the position of the domestic servants. "Democratize," "consolidate the conquests of the Revolution," were some of the slogans. And it has been a radical revolution, penetrating to the very foundations; the old habits of mind were still holding sway, but were being broken gradually; much sham was being exposed, and the realities made apparent to all. It was a general "show-down"; there could be no bluffing; it was an open game with the hands exposed.

It was because of this attitude of mind that the demand for the definite formulation of war aims was put forward. From this point of view one might even find justification for the "parley," which Lenine and Trotsky advocate. It will be interesting to see how the Germans react and behave. If the German soldiers were to talk the whole matter over with Russian soldiers—but of course the Germans will send officers drest as soldiers, and the Russians will be represented by Bolsheviki, who with their cynicism, their intellectual dishonesty, do not represent the simple, direct Russian peasant. The idea of such a parley is of course contrary to all the "rules" of diplomacy and war. But the Russian Revolution is doing many unheard-of things, which perhaps at a later date we shall find not so bad after all.

The Bolsheviki have tended to discredit many of the really good ideas of the Revolution, by the manner in which they have attempted to carry them out, regardless of consequences. We therefore wait impatiently for the "showing up" of the demagog. But we should understand the spirit of the Revolution, and stand by its fundamental ideas. The Bolsheviki may have served a useful purpose. In all justice we must admit that they have contributed to some of the ideas of the Revolution. And again, we wish the fundamental ideas of the Revolution to win out. That is why some of us are strong for the Revolution, despite its excesses, of which, on the whole, there have been very few. For the Revolution has been one of the greatest awakenings in history, and one of the positive gains of the war. In their present frame of mind the Germans can derive no permanent advantage from the Revolution. Should they be able to do so later, then it will be also to our advantage, to the advantage of all mankind.

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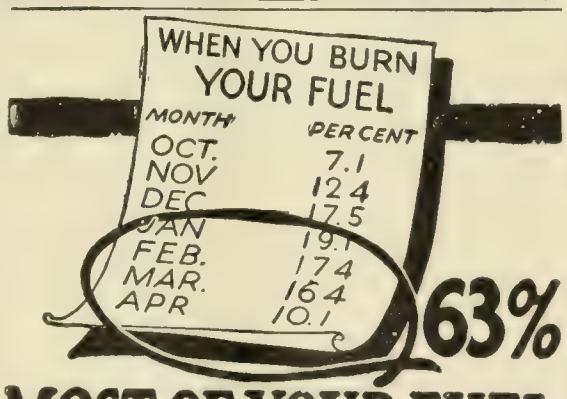
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BERTRAND RUSSELL, in his new set of essays, *Political Ideals*, sustains the intense sincerity and the spiritual idealism so marked in "Why Men Fight." In this new book he appeals with compelling earnestness for the triumph in the new England of such intellectual forces which will make for the best development of the individual. Indeed, he says, "Political and social institutions are to be judged by the good or harm that they do to individuals. Do they encourage creativeness rather than possessiveness? Do they embody or promote a spirit of reverence between human beings? Do they preserve self-respect?"

Russell, who has burst on this world at war with a searching intellect and a poetic simplicity, considers in his five essays what sort of a world we are going to work for. His appeal is to the spirit as well as to the intellect. "In dark days," he begins, "men need a clear faith and a well-grounded hope; and as the outcome of these, the calm courage which takes no account of hardships by the way." Many will not accept the war convictions of this noted English philosopher; but they demand respect. His love for England despite his present attitude strikes a pathetic note. Russell is, after all, an Englishman, one of those brave men England seems to have produced unfailingly thru the centuries.

After a consideration of capitalism and the pitfalls of socialism he turns to a discussion of individual liberty and national independence and internationalism. He makes clear the problem of the need for reconciling huge organization with individual initiative. In international affairs he advocates an international authority endowed with an army and a navy, the only military force in the world, thus giving effective sanction to the decisions of the proposed international authority. He declares for an international spirit but a national development. "What is to be desired is not cosmopolitanism, not the absence of all national characteristics that one associates with couriers, *wagon-lit* attendants and others who have had everything distinctive obliterated by multiple and trivial contacts with men of every civilized country. Such cosmopolitanism is the result of loss, not gain. The international spirit which we should wish to see produced will be something added to love of country, not something taken away." So that men will want no longer for their country "things which can only be acquired at the expense of others, but rather those things in which the excellence of any one country is to the advantage of all the world."

Your Part in Poverty, by George Lansbury, editor of the London *Herald* and sometime Member of Parliament, is an address to the comfortable classes to enter into the fight against social evils and the demon of poverty with the same heroic self-sacrifice that they have displayed in their defense of Belgium and their devotion to England. Like "Political Ideals" which ends with "Life and hope for the world are to be found only in the deeds of love," Lansbury's book is a product of spiritual tone and fervent faith. In an introduction, prefaced by the Bishop of Winchester, the writer says, "we may disagree on methods, we may fall out about theology, but we cannot disagree on the one thing that matters: to believe in a God of Love, to accept Love as the greatest factor in life, and to translate into deeds of every day that belief and acceptance."

There is broad charity in Mr. Lansbury's criticism of those who possess and an earnest appeal to the innate love of man for man. Even in his chapter on business, a sermon on the text, "business is business," he offers sympathy for the overwrought business man. He presents a picture of the life of the workingman as well as a statement of how the church has failed in its great duties. But sympathy both for the church and for the working man are not lacking. He prophecies an awakening. "They are discovering that religion is not merely a matter of creed, but a matter of life and conduct also, and tho churches have failed, science and scientific men have failed also." *Your Part in Poverty* is another example of an enthusiastic spirit of social progress that many see in the spiritual conviction of English hearts and the sincere desire of English minds.

Sidney Webb presents the problem of the English worker who has surrendered for the period of the war those trade restrictions and customary methods which have protected his wages, his conditions of work and his hours of labor. The Government has made solemn promises to restore these conditions when peace returns. In *Restoration of Trade Union Conditions* this authority on English trade unions asserts that such restoration is impossible, for the last three years have brought about an industrial revolution second only to the great industrial revolution of 1780 to 1825. We cannot go back to pre-war times. A sham restoration of the "conditions" would be a greater betrayal of the workmen than a flat refusal to do so. He proposes new settlements based on a charter for labor, the prevention of unemployment, standard rates, no limitation of output and freedom for the English worker.

Political Ideals, by Bertrand Russell. Century. $1. *Your Part in Poverty*, by George Lansbury. Huebsch. $1. *The Restoration of Trade Union Conditions*, by Sidney Webb. Huebsch. 55 cents.

Word Conservation

TRUTH is said to lie at the bottom of a well (which seems, by the way, to prove that truth itself will prevaricate if it gets in a hole), and one confirmation of the old saw is certainly *The Well of English and the Bucket*, a pleasant volume of essays by Prof. Burges Johnson, of Vassar College. Professor Johnson is a refutation of Shaw's theory that they who can, do, and they who can't, teach. He is able not only to teach the students in his English classes how to write but he can give them good models from his own light, lucid and vigorous pen. Some of the essays in the book have appeared previously in periodicals; The Independent published one of the best, "Ethics of the Pen," in its issue of October 6, 1917, under the title "Making My Pen Behave."

Doubtless Professor Johnson's book contains much that will be considered educational heresy. He holds the opinion that technical grammar has next to no bearing on a school boy's skill in composition; that a little ten-year-old cannot grasp the significance of "an object complement completes the predicate by naming that which receives the action exprest by the verb"; that it is the first duty of a college English department to teach the student to express his meaning with accuracy; that the newspaper is a first class textbook of English composition, and that those who have no skill in literary expression themselves should not undertake to teach composition or even to write Guides to Short Story Writing. One excellent bit of advice which Professor Johnson gives is to respect the dignity of emphasizing words, from the solemn oath down to the harmless, necessary "very." "I would say to you, if I had arbitrary power over your speech or your written correspondence, 'this week I will allow you only two *verys*'; and tho for a time such restraint may make you self-conscious, yet it will force you to grope about for musty treasures in the storehouse of your memory, and furbish up old adjectives and adverbs, even drive you now and again to a careful appraisal of your best slang; and when this temporary self-consciousness shall pass, not only your vigor of speech, but your exactitude and clarity of thought will be the better for it."

The Well of English and the Bucket, by Burges Johnson. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.25.

Powerful War Fiction

SIX fiction war stories under the title *The Fighting Men*, by Alden Brooks, are planned as representative of the militant spirit of as many nations, including the United States. If the actual fighting line is not so much in evidence, the compelling impulses which urge men to it, the dominant traits of those who do, in truth, represent these peoples, their weaknesses as well as their strength, are presented with unusual power and insight. Readers, however, should be warned that the grim shadow of war hovers over these pages, that such humor as there is only intensifies the depth of the shadows, and that the only satisfaction to be gathered is in that spiritual resilience by which man, at his supreme crisis, rises by self-sacrifice to hights which before the war was perhaps hardly estimated with justice.

A collection of letters written by an American in the French army is comprized within *Kelly of the Foreign Legion*. These young Americans seem to have grown taller, to pass before us with heads more erect, to stand waiting with unflinching confidence their "going over the top," bidding us, too, have heart and courage for the task which must be done. This is the view we glimpse of Russell A. Kelly, while narrating his experience as a Soldier of France. We emphasize the fact that he was a soldier of France, because, according to the author, the Germans have refused to accord Americans serving in the French Foreign Legion the rights of prisoners of war when captured, and to infer their summary execution. If a single American has been so treated—it is feared Kelly may have met this fate since he is now long reported as missing—then the very worst atrocity has been committed, for the person of the uniformed prisoner is inviolate where even a shred of honor remains to an army.

The Fighting Men, by Alden Brooks. Scribners. $1.35. *Kelly of the Foreign Legion*, by Russell A. Kelly. Kennerley. $1.

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ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. COMPOSITION.

The Story of the Week.

1. Write a postal card inducement for joining the Red Cross.
2. One of your friends is now stationed in China. Write him a letter telling about the most important events in the United States during the past week.
3. You wish to encourage some of your friends to do war-service work. Make a speech based on the torpedoing of the "Jacob Jones."
4. You have a relative in Halifax. Write a letter that will bring a sense of comfort and consolation.
5. Prepare an enthusiastic, and somewhat emotional, graduation oration on the capture of Jerusalem.
6. Imagine that you took part in the recent Italian aerial drive. Write a vivid account of your experiences.
7. One of your friends is a blind man, unable to read any papers. Give him an account of the Portuguese Revolution.
8. Write the letter that the Belgian Government might have written when it offered aid to General Pershing, and the letter that General Pershing might have written in answer.
9. Give an oral explanation of the reasons for Rumania's recent action.
10. Give an oral summary of the recent military movements on the West Front.
11. You hear a friend speak pessimistically about the war. Give him a summary of recent hopeful events.
12. Write a postal card inducement for joining the Red Cross.

Editorial Articles.

1. In a single paragraph of clear exposition show what should be the Government's solution of the railroads' difficulties.

Plastics and Elastics. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. What is the advantage of beginning the article in the simple narrative style?
2. In what different ways does the author gain your interest? Why is the gaining of interest so necessary in writing? Try to write a really interesting letter.
3. Give a clear, oral explanation of the making of celluloid.
4. How does the author emphasize his subject?
5. Write a summary of the items of new information that you have learned from the article.
6. Write a short article concerning some subject with which you are familiar. Try to make your work as clear and as interesting as Dr. Slosson's.

In a Red Cross Canteen. By George Buchanan Fife.

1. The article is a remarkable example of descriptive effect, and "atmosphere." Point out the subjects described. Does the article have any narrative value? Explain.
2. Point out examples of sense-appeal.
3. Point out examples of pathos, of emphasis, of high emotion.
4. By what means is the "atmosphere" produced? What is the effect of the article?
5. By what rhetorical means has the author made his work interesting?

What Russia Wants. By Samuel N. Harper.

1. Write a brief of the article. What reasons prompted the author to adopt the arrangement that has been followed?
2. Write a short commentary on the article, first, summing up Mr. Harper's principal points, and second, giving your own thoughts on the subject.

Food Will Win the War.

1. Read the article. Prepare a speech for your school assembly, showing that any boy or girl may help win the war.

Burning Up Our Resources. By W. E. Underwood.

1. Prepare an address suitable for your neighborhood association, showing how every one may help in preventing the destruction of property.

Working Together for Good. By James Cardinal Gibbons.

1. Select sentences that are somewhat epigrammatic. Explain every such sentence. What is the advantage of using epigrammatic sentences? What English, and what American authors, are noted for their epigrams?
2. What is the spirit of the article? What is the principal thought?

Financing the War. By F. A. Vanderlip.

1. Read the article. Prepare a convincing speech urging your friends to buy War Savings Stamps.

SECTION II. LITERATURE.

The New Books.

1. Explain the following expressions: convincing simplicity; local flavor; atmosphere of reality; touching detail; significant contributions; literary permanence; splendid fervor.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. A French View of the United States—"As Others See Us."

1. Correct the errors indicated in the first paragraph of this editorial.
2. How do you account for the mistaken notion of our form of government referred to in the third paragraph?
3. How far is the indicated judgment of American commercial methods just?

II. The Railroad Situation—"The Railroads and the War," "Congestion of Freight."

1. What are the arguments in favor of Government operation during the war? What are the arguments against it?
2. What is the attitude of the railroad operators toward Government control? What evidence of this did you find in the daily press?
3. What method for solving the problem of Government necessities and the rights of stockholders did the British Government adopt?

III. The Conservation of American Resources for War Purposes—"Financing the War," "Food Will Win the War," "Burning Up Our Resources."

1. Arrange the recommendations for conservation contained in the three articles in parallel columns. What elements are common to all three?
2. "We have some advocates of business as usual," says Mr. Vanderlip. What do you think of this policy?
3. "More important than the $2,000,000,000 [the amount of the War Savings Certificates] is the habit of thrift," etc. Are you participating in this scheme for raising money? Is it affecting your habits in any way?
4. Why is the Food Administration concentrating its efforts upon the conservation of wheat, meat products and sugar? What plans are suggested for making this conservation effective?
5. According to Mr. Underwood, besides our enemies in Europe, we are fighting two enemies at home—waste and carelessness. What proofs does he offer? What remedies does he suggest?

IV. The International Significance of the Russian Revolution — "What Russia Wants," "Chaos in Russia," "Bolsheviki Diplomacy."

1. "The Russian Revolution was interpreted as promising a more effective prosecution of the war." Explain why this promise has failed.
2. Why have the Socialists of Russia demanded that Russia give up "her century-long aspiration to control this outlet" [Constantinople]?
3. What effect has the Russian formula, "No annexations and no contributions," had upon the war policies of the Western Allies?
4. Discuss the immediate results of the establishment of an armistice between Russia and Germany? What, in your judgment, will be the probable ultimate outcome of this armistice?

V. The Balkan States and the War—"Rumania Coerced."

1. Review the history of the political rivalries and the open hostilities which existed between the Balkan states previous to the outbreak of the war. What part did England, Russia, Austria and Germany play in these earlier rivalries?
2. Review the circumstances which led each of these Balkan states—Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria and Rumania—to take sides in the war. What is the present political condition of each of these states?
3. Why has Greece thus far not formally entered the war?
4. Why has Rumania been forced to enter into an armistice with the Central Powers?

VI. The Conquests of the Holy Land—"Jerusalem Delivered."

1. Jerusalem has been the prey of successive conquerors for the past 2500 years. Write a brief history of these conquests, beginning with that of Nebuchadnezzar in 586 B. C.
2. Make a special study of the history of the Holy Land under either (a) Roman dominion, or (b) Saracen and Turkish dominion.
3. "More than seven centuries ago Richard the Lion Hearted strove to plant upon the walls of the Holy City the red cross of St. George." Write a brief essay with this sentence as a title.
4. Why have the British expended so much effort upon the campaign which has ended in the capture of Jerusalem?

VII. National Prohibition — "It's an Ill Wind—"

1. What is the situation now of the national prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution?
2. How many states have passed prohibition laws? Which states are they? Which was the first state to "go dry"?



Visions *of* Security
That Obscure Visions *of* Danger

As you look with satisfaction at your fire insurance policies you realize that fire is a constant menace and feel secure in your protection against such a misfortune.

But how about the many other things that may happen which will cause you financial loss? Nobody knows from what quarter misfortune may come. Your paymaster may be robbed, your employes hurt, your clerks may prove dishonest, your goods may be lost in transit, your automobile may be wrecked, your own earning capacity may be affected by sickness or accident. These and many other losses may come any time and when they do come they may cause a greater loss than a fire. If the theory of insurance is sound you should apply it to protect you and your property from every possible loss. .

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HARPER'S WEEKLY

THE RAILROADS AND THE WAR

THE railroad problem has become acute. It needs a prompt, intelligent and courageous remedy. For the transportation lines of a nation are to the body politic what the circulatory system is to the human body. Circulation is life to the individual, transportation is life to the nation.

There are two ways *not* to solve the railroad problem. One is by attacking the railroads for what they have done or not done in the past. It is the present and the future that concern us now.

The other way is to attack the Interstate Commerce Commission because it has not done something or other that it was never intended to do. The Commission was established to regulate railroad rates and railroad service. It has performed its task wisely and well.

These are ways *not* to solve the problem. The way *to* solve it is to study the new and abnormal conditions that our entrance into the Great War has created and then work out the new method of handling our railroad operations that will best fit those conditions. Forget the past, study the present, face the future with far vision, impartial judgment and fearless action.

The prime factor of efficiency in war is concentration of responsibility. Napoleon declared that battles have been won by poor generals, but no battle was ever won by a debating society.

The railroads of the United States need for the duration of the war a single head—with power. Every experience of the Great War, in every country and every sphere of activity, proves it. The present conditions in the transportation field in the United States confirm it.

That single head must be a great head—the problem is a great problem. He must be a trained railroad man—railroad transportation is a highly technical business. He must be appointed with no shadow of a suspicion of "politics" in the selection—"politics" taints what it touches.

He must be given unquestioned power—administrative efficiency comes from the granting of full authority and holding to complete responsibility. He must be a man who will command the confidence of the people—this is the people's war on behalf of the people's ideals. He must be a man who will command the respect and allegiance of the railroad managers and operators—he must work thru them and with them and if he have not their hearty support, his appointment will spell disaster.

The railroads will not be long in coming to hearty approval of this radical innovation and cordial coöperation with their governmental commanding officer. The railroad men of America are proving themselves in this great national crusade for democracy and humanity high-minded and self-sacrificing public servants—the exceptions, if any, are too few for notice. Whatever is best for their country and their country's cause they will accept cheerfully and whole-heartedly.

When the nation undertakes in this war emergency to operate its railroads itself it must see to it that the owners of the railroads, a million and a half of investors in railroad securities, are fully protected in their property rights. In time of war private interests must give way to the public welfare, but governmental commandeering must not involve spoliation.

Government operation under a supreme head acting thru the present railroad organizations should come at once. Neither time nor the enemy will wait.

IT'S AN ILL WIND—

THE resolution to submit to the states a national prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution has been reported favorably to the House. The resolution passed the Senate at the last session. When it passes the House it will only remain for the Legislatures of thirty-six states to ratify the amendment, and the thing will be done. The United States will have ceased to permit the manufacture and sale of beverages containing the narcotic, habit-forming drug, ethyl hydrate, commonly known as alcohol.

The ratification of the amendment will take time. But it should not take too much time. Already twenty-seven states have prohibition laws; their Legislatures, to be consistent, should approve the amendment promptly. The other nine ratifications will perhaps be harder to get. But war speeds everything up; there are particular reasons why it should accelerate the progress of prohibition.

The manufacture of alcoholic drinks uses up foodstuffs. Congress and the President have recognized this fact by forbidding the manufacture of distilled liquors and cutting down the percentage of alcohol that may be permitted in beer. But why, in these days of food shortage the world over, should a single pound of any kind of foodstuff whatever be permitted to be turned from food into drink?

The consumption of alcoholic drinks lowers efficiency. Army officers know it, railroad officials know it, manufacturers know it—everybody knows it but those who will not look the facts in the face.

The habit of consuming alcoholic drinks injures health. Doctors know it, health records prove it, mortality statistics confirm it.

The drinking of alcohol produces vice and crime, misery and poverty. The police, the prison officials, the social workers, the students of social and economic phenomena, the ministers, the lawyers, the wives and children of the drinkers—all know it beyond the peradventure of a doubt.

Not one single positive, constructive argument can be advanced in good faith in favor of the use of the narcotic, habit-forming drug, ethyl hydrate.

Alcohol must go because it does no man any good to drink it and many men much harm. It must go because it does society no good to have men and women drink it, but much harm.

Perhaps it needed war to bring us to our senses on this vital and much bemuddled question. It's an ill wind—

GENERALIZATIONS ARE GENERALLY TOO GENERAL

"An epigram sacrifices truth to brevity."—W. H. Taft.

Even this one.

AS OTHERS SEE US

THE entrance of the Americans into the European arena has aroused some natural curiosity as to who these strange people are. This curiosity the press hastened to gratify, so we have an opportunity of learning how we look to our allies. For instance, *Le Fait de la Semaine* (The Week's Work) devotes an entire number to *Ce qu'un Français doit savoir des Etats-Unis.* This ten cent guide to "What a Frenchman Needs to Know about the United States" contains much useful information—as well as some amusing misinformation. The latter begins on the first line of the first page in "the notions on the press," where we learn that the leading New York daily is the *Washington Post.* The only Socialist organ is the *New York Evening Post.* The *New York World passe pour inspiré par le président Wilson.* The *Herald* is *très lu et très apprécié* and *The American* is *un des journaux dits "sensationnels" de la "Presse Jaune."* Outside of New York, the *Providence Journal* is, as we should expect, one of few worth mentioning, which reminds us that *The Manchester Guardian* has installed a regular correspondent at "Providence, Massachusetts." Among the periodicals we find *The Harper's Weekly, hebdomadaire, très lu dans la classe moyenne; très influent.* Quite so, and even more so since it passes under the name of The Independent. Our esteemed contemporary, *The Outlook,* is classed as *républicain radical, très apprécié dans les milieux puritains,* and *The Atlantic Monthly* as a *sorte de Revue des Deux Mondes.*

The only map in the pamphlet dates from 1579 and shows three-fourths of America French and the other fourth Spanish. But it appears in the following chapter on the history that some emigrants did later come from England and that they rebelled against the mother country but with no success until the arrival of French troops under Lafayette, Estaing and Rochambeau.

Under "Politics" it is explained that tho it is customary, as a matter of convenience, to allude to the United States as a "sister republic," yet it has not a true parliamentary government in the sense of France and England. There is no cabinet responsibility and Congress has no power to change the government. The American system, therefore, resembles the German more nearly than the French, altho during the Second Empire France was under a similar régime. "In short, the United States by its constitution possesses a dictator as president."

But in spite of our failure to establish a democratic form of government we have a national ideal and ambition, for the mission of America is nothing less than the spreading of democracy over the entire earth. Since there is now so much discussion over university administration it is reassuring to learn that American universities are "ideal republics, paternally governed by savants or sages, who are also administrators, organizers and men of action." This sounds confusing—but, then, so is the system it describes. Coeducation, it appears, tends to discourage marriage because the young girls, thru constant association with members of the opposite sex, have an opportunity to discover their real value. This is rather hard on the men and also overlooks the fact that the marriage rate of coeducated young people is considerably higher than among the graduates of the segregated colleges. But we are relieved to learn that a woman may remain single in America without disgrace.

American commercial methods come in for extensive attention and high praise. By means of chronometragy and other devices of the efficiency expert, the processes of manufacture have been expedited and simplified. The American business man, besides having a bureau in a *gratte-ciel* provided with a *classeur vertical* and a *caise enregistreuse,* is endowed with all the commercial virtues; he is honest, loyal, energetic, orderly, practical, idealistic; he possesses personal magnetism, perfect health and a thoro knowledge of psychology; in short, would grade 100 on an efficiency scale.

Some of the succeeding chapters on the arts and sciences are almost as short as that on snakes in Iceland. "The literature of the West" is chiefly represented by Walt Whitman of Staten Island and "the literature of the East" by Mme. Edith Wharton, one of whose works, *"Chez les Heureux du Mondes,* The House of Birth, has been much read and highly appreciated in France." It seems that the translator of the novel's title was not as familiar with Ecclesiastes as he should have been. The chapter on American music is reduced to two sentences and contains but two names, Theodore Thomas and John Knowles Paine. But the author, Firmin Roz, consoles us for our cultural deficiencies by saying that the increasing infusion of Latin blood will ultimately overcome the Anglo-Saxon elements and then American genius may blossom out in science, art and literature. Apparently M. Roz has not heard of the illiteracy clause of the new immigration bill, which will shut out the majority of the Latin immigrants on whom depends our future in the fine arts.

But, on the whole, we have no reason to complain of the authors of this introduction to America. They have been to our virtues very kind and to faults a little blind. The perspective is not the same as ours and familiar things always seem strange in foreign words, but as an estimate of national character this will compare favorably with what the old geographies used to tell us of the French: "The French are a gay people, fond of dancing and light wines."

SELLING THE NEXT LIBERTY LOAN

WHILE the second Liberty Loan campaign had as its chief salient the appeal to patriotism, there was another angle in the line of offense that should not be overlooked. This was a campaign for money, essentially a "selling proposition." How were the principles of salesmanship applied?

The Loan was superbly advertised; it was sold by as able a set of salesmen as ever appealed to the people. The effort was cumulative to a spectacular extent. At the end of each day it was announced in every district how far that district was behind its quota. With the diminution of the allotted period activities were doubled and tripled. It was dinned and dinned into our ears that Saturday, October 27, was to be the climactic point, the day of wonders, the final chance to slip the widow's mite into the pocket of Uncle Sam. The emotions of the rank and file were induced to such a pitch that its willingness to give was limited only by its pocketbook.

What was the state of the pocketbook of the rank and file on Saturday, October 27? Flat. Especially was this true in the case of salaried men. If the closing date of the Loan had been over the line into November, many another American dollar would in a fine fervor of patriotism have started on its anti-Teuton mission.

A kindergarten principle of salesmanship, that of selling when it is easy to buy, had been violated. Even with this handicap, the Loan was a success. In the scheduling of the next Liberty Loan, however, let us hope that psychology and salesmanship will prevail, and that the climax will be more auspiciously placed.

THE CHRISTMAS MESSAGE, 1917

BY FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS

PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY AND THE HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION, IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

CHRISTMAS is not always merry, but the new year may always be happy. It is not possible to be merry while the world is plunged in unexampled war, and civilization is battling for life; but to save civilization men go happily to death, knowing for what cause they die.

The festival of the New-born Year has been observed since man began to think. Men of the Old Stone Age kept it, we safely may guess. Christmas is a Christian feast not yet two thousand years old. It celebrates a promise of peace and good will. It reminds us of supreme sacrifice for supreme ends. Yet, curiously, we keep Christmas—or most of us do—in a Pagan way, and enter upon the New Year with at least something of Christian hope and purpose in our hearts.

The promise of peace has not been fulfilled. Since Jesus and the Apostles taught their gospel in Palestine there has been more war in the world than there was in all the millennium that went before. There is more war in the world today than there ever was in any former year since recorded history began.

No wonder then it is, that some are asking: "Has Christianity failed?" Has it been, all these centuries, but one more of those unnumbered delusions that men have hugged to their souls only to waste their energies and quaff the dregs of disappointment at the end?

The answer that truth-telling men must give is the qualified one that more often than not has to be made to apprehension. Language has not yet attained precision. Most of our words carry more than one meaning, and not many words bear so many meanings, or meanings so diverse, as the words "Christian" and "Christianity." There is a Christianity that has broken down, and there is a Christianity that never yet has failed, and that will sustain the hearts of men so long as the world shall last.

THE Christianity that has failed is the bastard gospel of the salvation of the unfit. No message of hope, no offer of help is ever proclaimed that is not instantly seized upon by the foolish and the wicked to further evil ends and save themselves from merited disaster. The Christian gospel of salvation of sinners from sin was early perverted into a promise of salvation for the sinning, a moral impossibility. It is this perversion which has industriously been promulgated by pestiferous revivalists, and which, I fear, is the only Christianity that half or more of the total membership of the Christian churches has ever grasped.

I am only a layman, and I make no pretense to theological knowledge. But all my life I have read and enjoyed the books of the Bible, and I claim to be fairly familiar with what they appear to say. With a good deal of confidence, therefore, I venture to affirm that one will search in vain in the words attributed to Christ and his disciples for the perverted Christianity that I have described. They taught a religion of the salvation of the fit. Never, on any occasion, did they offer salvation to the morally unfit.

Let us look at the facts. The New Testament makes salvation depend upon faith; that is not questioned. But nothing is easier than to profess faith when no reality exists. A test of the genuineness of faith, therefore, is called for, and the gospels name it unequivocally. The test is repentance. The faith of the unrepentant is insincere and it avails nothing. What, then, is repentance? A further test is called for, and this test also the gospels name. The test of repentance is found in "works meet for repentance." And what, finally, are these? Surely not the mere ritual observances of a ceremonial law, against which Paul protested. Again the New Testament answer is simple, explicit and definitive. To render works meet for repentance is to "cease to do evil" and to "learn to do well."

HERE, then, is what the Christian offer of salvation turns out to be when it is examined with intellectual honesty. Salvation is promised to those and to those only who, inspired by the person and example of Christ, feel faith in such person and example, repent of sin and, thenceforth ceasing to do evil, learn to do well.

This is a religion, I repeat, of the salvation of the fit. It holds out no promise of any kind to evildoers of any description who do not cease to be evildoers. On the contrary, it expressly warns them of impending damnation. The wheat and the tares will be left to grow together until the harvest, but then the wheat will be garnered and the tares will be burned.

This religion is consonant with our modern scientific knowledge and with the character of that civilization in defense of which America and the allied nations of western Europe are pouring forth their treasure and their blood. In the language of Darwinian evolution the "fit" are those that are adapted to the environment in which they attempt to live. The adapted survive, the non-adapted perish. Civilized human society is a moral environment which calls for intelligence, comprehension, sympathy and good faith. It demands that contracts and treaties shall be more than scraps of paper. It demands that men and women shall earn their bread by useful industry and not live as parasites upon others. It demands that they shall deal honestly with one another. It insists that they shall help one another and mitigate misery. It commands them to abstain from cruelty and from acts of brutality and destruction. Like the unperverted Christian gospel it admonishes us to cease to do evil and learn to do well, as the sole condition of salvation.

Civilization has not failed, unperverted Christianity has not failed. They are one and the same. The Imperial German Government has distorted both, as it has distorted the doctrine of Darwinian evolution. It conceives the survival of the fit as the survival of the ruthless savage. It has wholly failed to comprehend the moral environment to which men must become adapted in a civilized world. It does not understand where and why it is that the survival of the fit has ceased to be the survival of the fit for the jungle.

The cause for which we fight must not and shall not fail. And because it will not fail a happy New Year will come when peace on earth will begin. This is the Christmas Message of 1917.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

On the West Front

The Germans have been massing troops on the west front, apparently with the intention of delivering a tremendous blow at some point on the French or British lines; perhaps with the hope of breaking thru and reaching a triumphant decision over France before it is possible for the American army to give any important aid to the Allies. For this purpose they have drawn many divisions from the now quiescent Russian and Rumanian fronts, including numerous Austrian and Hungarian troops, which are now on the western front for the first time. There has been exceptional activity in the air, too, on both sides; the Allies trying to observe where the Germans were massing their troops and were therefore likely to attack, and the Germans trying to prevent them from doing so.

Several minor attacks have been made by the Germans at various points in the Cambrai region, with indecisive results. The chief of these was made between Bullecourt and Queant, ten miles from Cambrai, on December 12. At one point slight gains were made by the Germans, but at all others they were completely repulsed with heavy losses. Along the French front, from the Aisne to Verdun, attacks were made daily; not in great force, but with the apparent intention of masking preparations for a really heavy blow, probably in the neighborhood of Rheims. These were all repulsed by the French with little difficulty.

Blunders at Cambrai

As at Balaklava, so at Cambrai: "Some one had blundered." The great forward rush by General Byng was one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. But because of some blunder, now being officially investigated but not yet disclosed, it was soon neutralized. The Germans on December 7 retook Marcoing and the Bourlon Wood and much other territory, until fully one-third of all that General Byng had gained had been relinquished by the British. In thus falling back the British have shortened their line by eight miles, and have correspondingly strengthened it, so that they are probably able to withstand any further attacks that may be made upon them. But they have lost all hope of capturing Cambrai and of breaking the German lines of communication which center there, they have lost their hold on the Scheldt River, and the prestige of their splendid stroke has been sacrificed.

A Destroyer Destroyed

Details have been received of the torpedoing of the United States destroyer "Jacob Jones" by a German submarine, off the European coast on the afternoon of the December 6, a disaster in which more than seventy lives were lost and only forty-four were surely saved. The vessel had been at target practise and had just completed that work when she crost the path of a submarine which was entirely submerged and invisible, save for her periscope. The torpedo struck her amidships, in a vital spot, instantly killing about fifty of her men. There was no time for the survivors to do more than to leap to the life rafts, without preparation of any kind against the cold and the sea. In seventeen minutes the stricken hulk sank beneath the waves. The survivors drifted on the rafts for seventeen hours, and suffered privations and exposure which proved fatal to several, before they were rescued. The Germans are reported to have acted with their accustomed brutality. After the sinking of the "Jacob Jones," while the survivors were many of them in the water struggling to get upon the rafts, the submarine rose to the surface and some of her men came upon deck. Some of the Americans cried to them for rescue and one of them did so in German. Thereupon the Germans selected that one man and took him aboard, presumably because since he knew German they could question him, and callously left the others to drown.



News of the World, London

NOW SHE'LL SAIL!

"You see, sir, she's been floundering about because she had no rudder," explains Foreman Lloyd George to John Bull and Miss Columbia. "We've fixed her up with one now, and in future she'll sail topping"

Work of the U-Boats

The British Admiralty reported on December 12 that in the week fourteen British merchant vessels of more than 1000 tons each and seven smaller vessels had been sunk either by submarines or by mines. This was not much different from the report of the preceding week, and was precisely like that of two weeks before. Italian losses at the same time were one steamer of more than 1500 tons, one of less than that size, and three small sailing vessels.

These figures, tho far below those of last spring and summer, indicated an unrelenting pursuance of the submarine campaign on the lines which have been familiar since the early part of the war. At the same time there were rumors of an impending change of plan, to be effected probably in the spring, when it is said the Germans will begin using much larger submarine vessels, similar to those which visited American ports. These, it is said, will be sent far out to sea, perhaps clear across to American waters, to prey upon merchantmen in mid-ocean, or even just as they emerge from American ports.

Italian Lines Holding

The Teutonic forces on the Italian frontier are believed to have received considerable additions of troops from the Russian front, and to have been making plans for a grand attack for the purpose of breaking thru to the Venetian Plains before the further oncoming of winter. Italian aviators have reported them to be massing near Foza, and to be constructing elaborate defensive works at Monte Grappa. Several attacks were made, chiefly on the Asiago Plateau, all of which the Italians repulsed with little difficulty to themselves but with heavy losses to the enemy. At some points the Italians have assumed the offensive, and have made some gains, notably in the seizure, in a night surprize, of a bridgehead on the Piave. The grand attack is yet to come, if it is to come at all.

Meantime the weather makes for the advantage of the Italians. Heavy snows have fallen in the mountains where the

THE GREAT WAR

December 7—Germans gain ground on Asiago Plateau, and wrest Marcoing from British. United States declares war against Austria-Hungary.

December 8—Italians check German advance and make great and successful counter raid with aeroplanes. News of loss of United States destroyer "Jacob Jones" on December 6.

December 9—Artillery actions on both sides at Cambrai. French repulse several German attacks.

December 10—Jerusalem surrendered to British army. Hungarians capture and Italians recapture bridgehead on the Sile in the Piave Delta.

December 11—Much artillery activity on French and British fronts. Germans massing reserves for grand attack near Cambrai.

December 12—German attack near Cambrai repelled. Italians make gains. General Allenby enters Jerusalem, afoot. Investigation ordered into British disaster at Cambrai.

December 13—German attacks in Italy repulsed with heavy losses. German troops withdrawn from Italy for French and British fronts.

Germans are and thru which they must make their way for the further invasion of Italy.

Italy's War in the Air The desperate struggle on the Italian battle front was marked on December 8 with what is described as the most formidable aerial "drive" yet seen in the war, and one which gave portentous earnest of what may be done when the thousands of aeroplanes which are now being constructed in this country are placed in action. A fleet of one hundred and fifty Italian aeroplanes swept over the Teutonic lines, dropping bombs by the thousand, and pouring from machine guns mounted on the monster Caproni planes a torrent of shot upon the hostile troops. As the vessels sailed at only a short distance above the earth, their aim was accurate and the destruction wrought was enormous. It is stated that whole batteries were demolished, fortifications were destroyed, stores of ammunition were blown up, troop trains were scattered, motor truck columns were disorganized and railroad and supply depots were reduced to ruins. This raid was made in daytime and was repeated at night, at the latter time four tons of bombs being dropt upon the Teutonic lines. The Italians appear to have a decided superiority over their foes in aerial warfare, and their exercize of it contributes largely to their success in holding back the invaders at the line of the Piave.

"Jerusalem Delivered" Another Tasso, and some one something more than he, might well be called upon to celebrate the final deliverance of Jerusalem from Turkish rule. Few incidents of the war have more strongly appealed to imagination, to sentiment and to romance. More than seven centuries ago Richard the Lion Hearted strove to plant upon the walls of the Holy City the red cross of St. George, which he had adopted as England's banner. His effort was in vain; but now it is that same English banner that marks the fulfilment of his design. The achievement had been practically assured nearly three weeks before in the capture of Jaffa, the ancient Joppa, which permitted the British under General Allenby to advance straight toward Jerusalem. By November 22 the army was within five miles of the city, and there remained merely the task of surrounding it, cutting all its lines of communication, and thus compelling its surrender without a bombardment or battle which might involve damage to historic buildings and holy places. This was effected on December 10, and the next day the British troops occupied the city and established a military government over it. The British flag was raised in token of conquest, and the French and Italian flags were also raised over the various buildings belonging to those countries.

From the diplomatic point of view this event must be galling to the Central Powers, seeing the manner in which the city has been Germanized and regarded as little more than an appanage to Prussia ever since the Kaiser's spectacular visit to it, and seeing that formerly the sovereigns of Austria added "King of Jerusalem" to their other titles. It immensely impairs the prestige of the Turkish Sultan, and rallies the Jews of all countries to a stronger sympathy with the Allies. Strategically, from the military point of view, it doubtless marks the end and complete failure of the German-Turkish attempt to seize the Suez Canal, cut the British line of communication with India, and invade Egypt. It also practically completes the severance of Palestine and Arabia from the Turkish Empire, and bars the Sultan from the holy cities of the Mohammedan world, Medina and Mecca. His influence as "Caliph of Islam" will probably suffer vast diminution, and his capacity for mischief among the Mohammedans of India will become negligible.

The future of Jerusalem and of Palestine was presumably forecast by Mr. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, a month before, when on November 9 he wrote to Lord Rothschild: "The Government view with favor the establishment of Palestine as a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing will be done that may prejudice the civil or religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine."

Since the capture of Jerusalem this sentiment has been repeated, and has received sympathetic support from America, and the general assumption is that an independent Jewish state will be erected in Palestine, under a guarantee of neutrality from the Allied Powers. The Jews of all lands are accordingly rejoicing in this prospective consummation of their "Zionist" designs, and their return to their ancient fatherland and capital after so many centuries of exile.

The War Against Austria The declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, confidently anticipated last week, was made on December 7 by both Houses of Congress. In the House of Representatives only a single vote was recorded against it, that of Meyer London, a Socialist member from New York, who thus voted not thru sympathy with Austria but because of opposition to all war. In the Senate the vote was unanimous



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THE CRUSADERS TAKE JERUSALEM AT LAST

The city of Jerusalem, for centuries under Turkish rule, was captured on December 10 by the British forces under General Allenby

on the part of all present. Robert La Follette, the only senator who would have voted against it, absented himself —being engaged, he afterward explained, in drafting an amendment which would have made it possible for him to support the act.

This action by Congress was promptly followed by the application of the Espionage act and other laws for the control of aliens to Austrians and Hungarians, tho not yet as strictly to Germans.

Investigating War Work

Growing dissatisfaction with administrative tardiness in equipping the army and preparing it for active service reached a climax on December 11, when the Senate took steps toward a searching investigation into both the War Department and the food and fuel administration. This action was preceded by some very explicit statements by Senator Wadsworth before the Military Affairs Committee and in an authorized interview. Mr. Wadsworth said:

> Not one army cantonment is adequately equipt with ordnance. . . . In no camps are there light arms for half the men. There are not magazine guns enough in any camp. Many men in training have to use wooden magazine guns. At Camp Meade, Camp Yaphank, Spartanburg and Camp Fulton, I talked with men whose machine gun battalions had never seen a machine gun. . . . They used broomsticks in drill. . . . In the matter of clothes the soldiers are worse off than in equipment. Many men have no overcoats. Thousands are wearing light weight summer underclothing.

Similar statements concerning the lack of arms had frequently been made before, and it had been announced that further levies under the conscription law would not be summoned until spring, because of the lack of winter clothing.

The investigation was promptly begun by the Military Affairs Committee. Major General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, being first examined, on December 12. He stated that before the actual declaration of war, on April 2, practically no preparations for the impending conflict were made by his department; that thereafter the work of equipment was not fairly begun until June 15; and that full headway was not reached until September 6, more than five months after the declaration of war. He admitted that the training camps were insufficiently supplied with arms, but declared that all troops that had been sent abroad were adequately equipt. Further inquiry, however, elicited the fact that their equipment in cannon was not of American manufacture, but was supplied entirely by British and French arsenals; not a single cannon having been sent over from this side; nor was there a prospect that any would be sent before next spring or summer. General Crozier added an elaborate explanation of the embarrassments and difficulties with which the department had to contend in expanding its work from the supplying of an army of 100,000 in time of peace to the supplying of an army of several millions in time of war. He blamed the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, for much of the delay, particularly in supplying machine guns, and also for the scarcity of fuel. Mr. Baker in reply admitted that there had been delay, but exprest confidence in his ability to explain it satisfactorily, and declared that all arms plants were now being operated to their full capacity.

The President reappointed General Crozier as Chief of Ordnance, immediately after his giving of the testimony.

Belgian Aid for America

Belgium is aiding America in the war. Its Government has turned over to General Pershing for use in the transportation service of his army about six hundred locomotives. These are all that were left to it of the former equipment of the Belgian railroad system. At the outbreak of the war Belgium had 1700 locomotives in France, saved from the Germans. Of these 1100 were turned over to the Allied armies for their use, and the remainder were kept to form the nucleus of a new railroad equipment after the war. But now, as a token of appreciation of what the United States has done and is doing, they are given to our army, to assist it in its work for Belgium's complete redemption.



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THESE GUNNERS HAVE MADE FIVE SAFE TRIPS WITH TRANSPORTS

Chaos in Russia

Revolution and counter revolution seem daily to be plunging Russia into deeper chaos. Little is known of the meetings of the new Constituent Assembly, nor are expectations of its beneficence particularly sanguine, seeing that the Bolsheviki leaders threaten to dissolve it or to annul its proceedings if it ventures to adopt a course contrary to their dictates. Meantime, in advance of anything which it may do, they have decreed the abolition of all the courts in the empire, and the substitution therefor of new tribunals arbitrarily created by themselves. They have also declared all land to be the property of the State.

Opposition to the Bolsheviki régime increases. General Korniloff, the former commander in chief of the Russian army, whose removal by Kerensky had much to do with the latter's fall from the Premiership, has joined forces with General Kaledines, the Hetman of the Cossacks, and a Cossack and Ukrainian army, said to be at least 400,000 strong, has been organized and is reported to be moving northward and westward with the purpose of capturing Moscow and of cutting off the Bolsheviki at Petrograd from the vast food and other supplied of southern Russia. These Cossacks, and also the women's army known as the Battalion of Death, have fought several engagements with the Bolsheviki forces, to the general discomfiture of the latter. An acute crisis is reported at Moscow, where the Bolsheviki have placed machine guns in the streets in a desperate effort to overawe the populace and to prevent the advance of any counter-revolutionary force.

Bolsheviki Diplomacy

The armistice between Germany and Russia was made effective, but the Bolsheviki leaders postponed for a week the discussion of terms of peace, in order to have time for acquainting the Allied governments with their course. The British envoy at Petrograd strongly criticized their course, pointing out that it was incumbent upon them to discuss the matter with the Allies and to come to an agreement with them, before opening negotiations with the enemy. When the negotiations with the Germans began, the Russians naïvely proposed that the Germans should evacuate the Russian territory which they had seized about Moon Sound and that during a six months' armistice the Germans should not shift their forces from one front to another. These proposals were regarded with surprize and absolute disapproval by Germany, and the counter prosposals were made that as the price of peace Russia should surrender all territory west of a line drawn from the eastern side of the Gulf of Riga to the eastern

boundary of Galicia, comprizing about 120,000 square miles and between twenty and thirty million inhabitants, should give Germany control of the entire Russian wheat crop for a term of years, and should admit all German manufactures into the Russian Empire free of duty, thus making Russia an industrial and commercial appanage of Germany. The character of these proposals convinced even the Bolsheviki leaders that there was little hope of peace on terms satisfactory to Russia or compatible with Russian interests.

Japanese and Bolsheviki

The announcement that on December 6 Bolsheviki forces had gone to Vladivostok, Siberia, caused much concern because of the vast stores of military supplies at that port, sent thither from Japan and the United States for use in the war against Germany. It was feared that the Bolsheviki would seize these and use them in the civil war in Russia. This anxiety led to the recommendation by the American Consul there that a detachment of the Japanese army should occupy the railroad terminal at Vladivostok, where all these supplies are stored. This would make it impossible for the Bolsheviki or any other Russian factionists to get possession of the supplies or to ship them to European Russia, without the assent of the Allies. It would also facilitate the advance of Japanese troops westward into European Russia should there be occasion for such a movement and should the Japanese Government decide to make it. There have been suggestions in high Japanese quarters that such an invasion might be undertaken if the Bolsheviki undertook to surrender Russia altogether to Germany.

Chinese troops have occupied Harbin, the important railroad center in Manchuria, and the Russian military commander there and the numerous employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway system, have refused to recognize the orders which have been sent thither by the Bolsheviki.

Rumania Coerced

The uncertainty as to the course to be taken by Rumania in relation to the Russian lapse was ended on December 10, when it was officially announced from Berlin that the Rumanian army as well as the Russian had entered into an armistice along the whole front from the Dniester River to the mouth of the Danube. Rumania appears to have been forced into this action by the threats of the Bolsheviki junta at Petrograd, to the effect that all supplies of food and war material would be cut off and the Russian troops would be withdrawn from the Moldavian front, exposing Rumania to a German invasion against which she would have no defense. It is recognized by the chief Allied powers that Rumania yielded to necessity with much reluctance. "Rumania's actions," said the French Premier, M. Clémenceau, in his newspaper, "are largely dictated to her by those of Russia; we should not, therefore, be surprized by her decision, which was not taken, but only submitted to." Other authoritative French journals declared that the governments of the Allied Powers must stand loyally by Rumania and help her to extricate herself with honor from the tragic situation in which Russian disloyalty had placed her.



Press Illustrating

BACK TO BLIGHTY

These wounded British prisoners, sent to Switzerland and finally exchanged, had a triumphal procession thru the city when they got back home

Portuguese Revolution

A revolution has occurred in Portugal bearing a striking resemblance, on a smaller scale, to that of the Bolsheviki in Russia. It was organized by Sidonio Paez, a major of artillery, who had been professor of mathematics in the University of Coimbra and also Portuguese Minister to Germany, and Machado Santos, who had been imprisoned for leading a mutiny at Abrantes in 1915, and was directed not so much against the venerable President of the Republic, Bernardino Machado, as against his Cabinet, the Prime Minister of which was Affonso Costa. It broke out during Senhor Costa's absence in Paris, where he was in attendance at the Inter-Allied Conference. There were three days of fighting, in which much blood was shed, and then, on December 9, in order to avoid further loss of life and demoralization of the army, the Cabinet resigned; altho it had commanded the support of a large majority in Parliament. The Prime Minister on his way back from Paris was intercepted at Guardia and placed under arrest. President Machado was then asked to resign, and upon his declining to do so was told that he must consider himself under arrest; and he was acutally placed in prison. "A provisional government" was then formed, with Major Paez at its head; professing to represent the people of Portugal, tho in fact having the support of a meager minority of the Parliament.

The disquieting feature of the affair, at first sight, was that the Government which had been overthrown was that which had given Portugal's adherence to the cause of the Allies against Germany, and it was not unreasonably suspected that, as in Russia, German intrigues had been behind the movement. Major Paes, however, hastened to issue a proclamation declaring that the "provisional government" would continue the international policy of that which it had overthrown, particularly its agreements with the Allies respecting the war. It was then decided to dissolve Parliament and order a new general election.

For Prussian Reforms

The introduction of a bill for the reform of the Prussian electoral system, on December 6, gave rise to an animated and illuminating debate in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet. The measure was introduced by the Imperial Chancellor, who described it as an act of necessity, intended to abolish a system which had long been an anachronism and to give the kingdom in its place something in accord with the spirit of the present day. Hearty support was given by the Prussian Minister of the Interior. The leader of the Conservative party, however, while expressing readiness to support loyally the King and Emperor in any measure which might be necessary, strongly deplored some features of the bill and of the manner of its introduction. He regarded it as regrettable that for the first time in the history of the Empire the Chancellor was a non-Prussian (the Chancellor is a Bavarian) and as an abandonment of the sound constitutional

principle that the Emperor should appoint whom he pleased regardless of political considerations or the attitude of the Reichstag. The appointment of the present non-Prussian Chancellor was a concession to the Reichstag, and was a step toward parliamentary rather than autocratic government, which the Conservatives could not approve. This was one of the most outspoken reaffirmations of the divine right of autocracy that has been heard for years.

Germany's Air Craft A correspondent who professes to be accurately informed, reports that Germany now has with her army in the field about 300 squadrons of aeroplanes, numbering about 2500 in all. Of these, 23 are bombarding squadrons, 40 are "chasers," 30 are protecting squadrons, 80 are patrol squadrons, and 100 are artillery squadrons. In addition there are garrison squadrons, training squadrons and the hydro-aerpolanes of the navy. Of the 45 Zeppelins which have been built, 27 have been lost, namely: 5 destroyed in Germany, by accidents, etc.; 5 in neutral countries adjoining Germany; 15 in England or on their way to or from England; and 2 at sea. Five of the survivors are out of use, 4 are used as training ships, and 9 are still in more or less active service about the North Sea.

The Halifax Disaster The disaster at Halifax, recorded last week, proved to be about as bad as the first appalling reports had indicated. The death roll was officially fixed at 1266, tho circumstances may make it impossible to determine the exact figures to within several hundred. Fully 25,000 were rendered homeless. The situation was aggravated and the work of relief was much hampered by the prevalence day after day of the most violent wintry storms of snow and wind, coupled with intense cold. Supplies and aid were however, rushed to the scene from Canada and from the United States, the Red Cross Society taking a leading part in the work, and the stricken city with indomitable resolution and buoyant courage is now engaged in the task of rebuilding. Investigation has failed to determine the precise responsibility for the disaster. Suspicions of German plots have been widely entertained, but have not thus far been substantiated. Practically all the Germans resident in Halifax have, however, been arrested and interned or placed under surveillance, and the helmsman of the ship "Imo," the erratic course of which caused the disaster, has been held, in suspicious circumstances, as a German spy. Precautionary measures have been taken in New York harbor and elsewhere against the occurrence of such disasters thru accident or thru design.

A Bumper Year in Crops Final estimates of the Department of Agriculture mark 1917 as the greatest year ever known in American agriculture. With the exceptions of winter wheat, rice, flaxseed, hay and



Paul Thompson

THE GREATEST SACRIFICE

Mrs. Cunningham has four sons. Michael is fighting in France; Edward is in the navy; Robert is at a training camp. When James, the youngest, was called to serve, the other sons urged him to claim exemption as their mother's sole support. But Mrs. Cunningham's patriotism more than met the test, and James went off to camp, too

cotton, all important crops show a considerable increase in yield over the preceding year, while many of them, including corn, oats, rye, potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans, onions, cabbages and tobacco, surpass the records of all former years. The corn crop is the greatest ever known of any product, amounting to 3,159,494,000 bushels and worth $4,053,672,000. The oat crop is of 1,587,286,000 bushels, worth $1,061,427,000. The potato crops is of 442,536,000 bushels, worth $543,865,000. In all cases excepting winter wheat, hay and cotton there was an increase in the acreage planted; and—which is peculiarly gratifying—in the case of nearly all the chief crops, particularly corn, wheat, oats, buckwheat and potatoes, there was a noticeable increase in the yield per acre. As the prevailing conditions of weather were not more than ordinarily favorable, this last circumstance seems to indicate improved methods of culture; one of the chief needs of American agriculture.

Congestion of Freight The congestion of freight on the railway lines continues, tho the situation is improving, and the conviction is strengthened that some radical action will be necessary for the general improvement of the transportation service, either by giving the railroads relief from burdensome restrictions and perhaps actual aid in the form of Government credit, or by taking them over by the Government itself. Against the latter proposal it is pointed out that the Government is already overburdened with a multiplicity and magnitude of duties, and that the manner in which it is performing some of them does not promise for it any greater efficiency in railroad management than that which the companies themselves now display.

Meantime the General Operating Committee of the Eastern trunk line railroads has ordered a strict embargo on all freight intended for export, from North Atlantic ports, excepting that consigned by the United States Government itself. That means that the roads are coöperating in the expeditious forwarding of supplies from the Government for our army across the sea, and for our allies. To the necessities of that essential service, all private export trade is to be sacrificed. Arrangements are also being made for such coöperation and coördination of effort between the railroads and the steamship lines as will assure the prompt transfer from the one to the other of all freight reaching tidewater terminals, so that there will be no accumulation and congestion at those points.

New War Trades Committees The Council of National Defense on December 7 abolished its former system of Industrial Advisory Committees, and replaced them with War Trades Committees of the various industries which are organized for coöperation with the Council. This was done with full recognition of the admirable work done by the former committees, but with a desire to discontinue the embarrassing situation in which men were apparently called upon to act as Government agents or advisers and at the same time as representatives of the industries. The new committees will be selected and constituted by the industries which they represent, and the Council of National Defense will appoint trade experts as its agents to negotiate with them.

The Merchant Marine Progress is reported in the work of shipbuilding. The construction of "fabricated ships" of uniform design has begun and is being prest with all possible expedition. A contract was made on December 12 with a Boston corporation for the building of twenty cargo steamers of reinforced concrete, and the Federal Shipping Board is planning itself to construct a number more. It will also construct numerous barges and tugs for use on the Mississippi River, so that increased water carriage may relieve the overpressure upon the railroads.

It has been decided that the Shipping Board and the Navy Department shall exercize a joint control over the personnel of the merchant service. The bulk of the vessels under the American flag, engaged in carrying ordinary merchandise, whether coastwise or transoceanic, will retain the character of merchantmen and will be manned by civilian sailors. Troopships and vessels carrying whole cargoes of munitions or other supplies for the army will be practically naval vessels and will be manned by naval crews. It is estimated that no

fewer than 58,000 officers and men will be needed effectively to man the new vessels which the Shipping Board expects to put into commission within the next twelve months. Any citizen between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one, in good physicial and mental condition, will be eligible for this service, tho preference will be given to those who have already had experience at sea.

Join the Red Cross President Wilson on December 11 issued a proclamation urging all citizens to join the Red Cross, as a patriotic duty, and to do so during the "Drive Week," which comes to a climax at 7.30 on Christmas Eve, when every household should show in its window the Red Cross flag carrying a small red cross for every Red Cross member in the household. A candle in the window should illuminate the flag. On the cover of The Independent this week is the poster by which the Red Cross will urge forward this campaign. As President Wilson's proclamation said:

> You should join the Red Cross because this arm of the national service is steadfastly and efficiently maintaining the overseas relief in every suffering land, administering our millions wisely and well and awakening the gratitude of every people. Our conscience will not let us enjoy the Christmas season if this pledge of support to our cause and the world's weal is left unfulfilled.

Soliciting Unlawful The Supreme Court of the United States on December 10 rendered, by the divided yet emphatic vote of six to three, one of the most interesting decisions of recent time in the matter of disputes between labor and capital. Two concerns in West Virginia, the Hitchman Coal and Coke Company and the Eagle Glass Manufacturing Company, had established the "open shop" system, employing non-union labor. The labor unions thru walking delegates solicited the non-union men to join them and sought thus to unionize the establishments and then, thru strikes, to compel the proprietors to abandon the "open shop" system. The proprietors sought injunctions to restrain the unions from such soliciting, which were granted by Judge A. G. Dayton, of the United States District Court for the Northern District of that state. It was on an appeal against his decision that the case came before the Supreme Court, and his action was sustained and his injunctions were confirmed by the vote of six to three, as stated.

The Supreme Court recognized the right of workmen to form unions, and also the equal right of the proprietors to operate "open shops." It held that in this case the unions, in soliciting the men to join them, were not simply making a bona fide effort to increase their membership, but were doing it chiefly if not solely in order to compel the proprietors to change their method of doing business. Their "picketing" might be peaceful, and their solicitations of workmen might be void of violence or menace. But they were endeavoring to persuade the men to break the contracts which they had voluntarily made with their employers, in order to coerce the employers; and against such action the proprietors of the establishments were entitled to protection. It is obvious that general application of this principle in labor disputes will have far-reaching and important effects.



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BY THE ROCKET'S RED GLARE

Signaling practise in the trenches. Rockets and flares are used to send messages at night

The Rockefeller Foundation The Rockefeller Foundation announced on December 10 that plans already approved involved the expenditure during 1918 of $5,050,000 for war work, and that additional enterprises now in contemplation might cause that sum to be doubled. The Foundation is generally devoting itself chiefly to the promotion of health and the advancement of medical education and research. During the war it is however, giving a large part of its resources to war relief and the welfare of American soldiers. The sum for war work named above will be administered chiefly thru the Red Cross, the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the Jewish Camp Welfare the Training Camps Commission, etc. In addition the Foundation has appropriated for its regular work against yellow fever, malaria, hookworm, etc. the sum of $1,076,000; for the tuberculosis commission in France, $424,000; for medical colleges in China, $918,000; for grants to other medical schools, societies, etc., $627,657; and for instruction and research in America in medicine and physical and mental health $300,000.



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THE WAR IN THE U. S. A.

An attack from the first line trenches of a training camp, where the soldiers are living and learning to fight under the same conditions as they must meet in France

FINANCING THE WAR
Your Job and Mine

BY F. A. VANDERLIP

As president of the National City Bank, New York, and of the New York Clearing House Association, Mr. Vanderlip has met large responsibilities and solved many difficult problems of national finance. He was at one time Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and has recently been appointed chairman of the National War Savings Committee. In "Financing the War: What Uncle Sam Is Doing," Mr. Vanderlip will continue his analysis of war finance in the next issue of The Independent.—THE EDITOR

THE financial problem is running into figures that none of us can understand, totals that none of us can appreciate. We have seen appropriations amounting to nearly $20,000,000,000, but we do not know what $20,000,000,000 means. We are beginning to learn one thing, however, about the war, and that is, it is not fought with appropriations, it is not fought with money, it is not fought with Treasury credits. It is fought with things, goods, with the productions of our industrial establishments plus an army. But the productions of our industrial establishments are absolutely necessary to the life and efficiency of that army, and so instead of measuring the size of this war in dollars, we must come to measure it in things to be produced.

We have some advocates of business as usual. You will hear men say that we must have prosperous times as a background to offer these vast loans, and that we ought to do all we can to keep all sorts of business going—going at as high a speed as possible. The business man says, even tho he is engaged in the luxury business, that he must live, and that the luxury business should go on in order that he may live. There are going to be a lot of people who go into this war who will not live, they are going into it to die, and it is not as important as that loss of life whether or not a business man lives or dies. When we comprehend that the whole manufactured output of this country is normally, let us say, $25,000,000,000: that now we must constantly produce goods entirely different in form to what we have been producing to a substantial proportion of $19,000,000,000—is it not obvious that we must stop producing some of the goods we have been producing?

When we entered this war there was a labor situation more favorable to labor than any situation we had ever had before in the country; fullest employment of labor that we had ever had and at the highest wages. But we imposed upon that labor situation the demand that it produce, let us say, twelve to fifteen times all the manufactured products. Now is it not obvious that we are demanding of labor something that it cannot perform if we are asking it to produce all these things that it has been producing, plus this new demand? There is the reason why we have got to practise economy. It is not that we must practise economy to save money to loan to the Government; the reason lies deeper than that. We must not employ labor to produce unnecessary things in competition with the Government's demand for labor. That, it seems to me, is the thing that we must all understand. No matter how much money you have in your pocket, no matter how well you are able to buy whatever you need, if you are buying an article that is not necessary to health and efficiency, you are employing labor in competition with the Government. Everything that is unnecessary ought to be questioned before we spend the money for it. If we can get along without it and maintain our health and efficiency, I think it is our patriotic duty to release the labor which would produce something for the purpose of the Government.

Now to the maker of luxuries that sounds pretty hard. I today had a delegation from the great jewelry houses come out to me in the country, and I want to say I was proud of those men. They were broad, they were patriotic, they were ready to make sacrifices, Now it is a little hard to see, let us say, how a jewelry manufacturer, or a jewelry artizan, is going to help win the war by being let out of his job when the greatest need of the country is for farm labor and for shipbuilders. But shortly there will be that transition. I do not mean that the artizan from the jewelry shop will become a farm laborer, but he will make, perhaps, some of the instruments that are to go on the 20,000 aeroplanes that we are making, or he may find work to do of some other sort—perhaps some far less highly skilled, but it will move on down by degrees and finally there will be an added man for the farm, or an added riveter in the shipyard. And it won't do to say we will wait until the demand takes these men. I think the men must be made to help fill the demand by first cutting down on the part of all of us for the demand for labor that is unnecessary. I said to these gentlemen today—if your stocks are sold and if there is an effective demand for more, you will fill it, won't you? And they said yes, they supposed they would, altho they cited instances where because of the great need for platinum material by the Government they had turned down orders calling for its use.



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Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Mr. Vanderlip

We hear a good deal of talk about not interfering with the Christmas trade—that all these Christmas goods are made; that they are on the shelves; that to refrain from buying them will not release any labor. You clean those shelves and they will be filled again. It is only the full shelves that will reach back into the workshops and stop the wheels there. If the shelves are emptied, that private industry will come into competition with the Government.

I want to say something to you about the particular work that I am now engaged in, because I believe if it is properly presented to the public it is going to be a medium of teaching this lesson of thrift that the Government wants, this lesson of national economy, which will prevent every person, no matter what his personal economic position may be, from buying a thing which unnecessarily employs labor. The Secretary of the Treasury asked Congress to authorize an issue of War Savings Certificates. He had the experience of England, which had undertaken an issue of war saving certificates with very considerable success, and Congress was [*Continued on page 559*

IN A RED CROSS CANTEEN

BY GEORGE BUCHANAN FIFE

LITERARY EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK "TIMES"



A little band of refugees—old men, old women and wornout mothers with timid children

UPON a low platform a comedian, with reddened nose and plastered hair, his body squeezed grotesquely thin in a tailless dress coat and skin-tight trousers, grimaced and sang the adventuresome songs of the Paris "concerts." Beside him a pianist, whose head bobbed wildly over the keyboard, plucked out the merry accompaniments, now with an adroit pause in a verse and now with the meaningful emphasis of a strong, crashing chord.

And below, looking up thru the gray haze of cigaret smoke that drifted above their long table, three hundred French soldiers, each with an American flag stuck in his tunic, watched the singer with glistening eyes and rocked and roared in their mirth. They laughed at the battered silk hat on the back of his head, at the oily curl pasted on his forehead, at his spindly arms and legs and his too-big shoes. They nudged one another with rough jests.

"Ohé, mon p'tiot—sss?—that's the way you looked before you came into the army!"

"So much the better—it's the way you look now!"

They laughed at his songs with high, hearty laughter, and a hug of the nearest man or a prodigious slap on his back. When the comedian related, with many droll winks, just what happened when "Elle Bavardait Chez la Concierge," they banged on the table until they almost wrecked it. That was too good! They must have that one over again! "Bis! Bis! Bis!" So he sang it from the very beginning and after each verse they all joined in the chorus—whether they knew it or not. For what mattered a few wrong notes? They were happy, their belts were tight, they liked the song—why not sing it? They'd be too busy to sing tomorrow.

It was not easy to believe that these three hundred laughing men would be on the firing line within twenty-four hours. But here they were, from every arm of the military service, in the basement of the Gare du Nord, in Paris, awaiting the trains which would carry them back to the front and all its grim business of war. The canteen is open all the time, for there are seven trains a day from that station to take the men back to the front, but Thursday is the gala night.

With a singular sort of timidity, yet noisy in their heavy, hob-nailed boots, the first of these "poilus" had come to the canteen as early as half-past eight o'clock. They found that the long, narrow, low-ceiled room—once a luggage repository—had been transformed for them. A white-covered table, flanked by benches end to end, ran its entire length. Set out upon this were a regiment of "pinard" bottles—the red wine of the soldiers' rations—and battery after battery of sliced sausage and war bread and great mugs for coffee. Overhead, from light to light, hung paper festoons of the tricolor and on every pillar the shield of the French Republic crested by a stand of the Allied flags with the American ensign and the Geneva Cross at the center. It was bright and cheerful and undeniably a pleasant place to come to before leaving Paris.

This, and the repeated invitation, "Come, it's all ready—sit anywhere you wish," from Madame Courcol and the staff of Red Cross volunteers, soon had the soldiers slipping out of their dusty, worn accouterments and jostling one another shyly to the benches. The first squad was quick to discover the platform and the piano opposite the center of the table, and here the men crowded together, jesting themselves into ease.

The "pinard," the sausage and bread and innumerable cups of coffee went their inevitable way with a soul-cheering swiftness. An invading army could have done no better. Then came the cigarets and the singing and the uproars of laughter and applause.

To aid in the godspeeding "on their way up again" of these already tried soldiers, many of the best known singers of the Paris "café-concerts" have volunteered their services. The musical program was quite as informal as the supper and it began the moment the cigarets were lighted. Madame Courcol, in the gleaming white frock and nun-like headdress of the French war nurse, slipt away for an instant from the table where she had been urging the men to eat "just one more sausage sandwich," and waved a hand to Bergeret. He sprang upon the platform, gave a flourishing nod to the pianist and burst into "Son Clairon," the infantry bugle song which is known in the French camps from St. Quentin to Belfort.

The opening bars brought a clatter of applause which the pianist answered with a series of laughing nods as he peeped over the piano at the singer. And as Bergeret caught up the hearts of the men they began to mark time to his notes, first with heads and hands, and finally with their glasses, anything they could pick up, but never so loudly as to mar the song. It was that they could not sit still with the bugle calling to them. And when the song ended there was a hurricane of applause and then the rhythmical clapping in threes, which is the French for "What's the matter with Bergeret? He's all right."

In a well-timed moment between songs, a number of the canteen workers distributed among the men big basket loads of Red Cross "surprize bags." These were just what their name implies, small sacks of bright-colored stuff, each containing a pipe, a packet of tobacco, cigarets, soap, a wash-cloth, needles and thread and pins and some buttons on a string—by no means an unwelcome companion at the front. There was much joking among the men as they dove into their bags to discover what they held.

There was no gainsaying the enjoyment of the men. It was a night of rare mirth for them; the singing of songs they knew, the drolleries of their "concert" favorites—two hours of easy contentment and laughter. Yes, above all, the laughter.

And that is one side of the Thursday night canteen in the basement of the Gare du Nord.

AT the upper end of the long, bright room, where many of the soldiers had shouldered off their dusty gear as they shuffled in, an obscure, half-opened doorway gave entrance to another and much smaller gathering place.

Thru this narrow opening, as the evening grew, the smoke of the countless cigarets drifted in in a bluing mist, and with it all the mirth and clamor of the men. It bore the rollicking songs, the beat and ring of the piano, the uproar of laughter and applause as a tangible, pervading thing. It deepened the shadows on floor and wall—and on the faces of those who sat so still, so unconcerned upon the benches there.

For these were a little band of ref-

ugees from Dunkerque; old men, old women and wornout mothers with timid wondering children. They had straggled back from their war-ridden city—three hundred of them once in a single day—bound for "somewhere else in France"—anywhere that they might find a home-place and peace. That there were no young men among them is the war's own story.

Here they were, stopping to set down their wearying packs, to have food and light and warmth—the North Sea winds are cold in autumn—to have such medical care as they might require, to get good milk for their babies, and to rest for a night, for as many nights as they wished, before taking up their journeyings again.

Nor was this all. At a high counter enclosing a bank of shelves just beyond their doorway, a "vestiaire" and his assistants were constantly on duty to supply them and their children with what they might need of stout shoes and stockings and underwear. The needs of many were pitiful. One woman, large and heavily built, had traveled all the way from Dunkerque, nearly a day's journey it had been, in a pair of fancy evening slippers—a gift at starting—into which she had not been able to get her heels.

THE greatest surprize that awaits these refugees—and it's all a surprize from beginning to end—is the gift to each mother of five francs for every child of hers with her. They do not quite understand this, nor even the explanation that it comes from an American woman who is doing many things in humanity's name in France. Life has been so hard for them that unusual and specific consideration, when all France is in need, seems to puzzle their tired heads and they just give it up. And on this Thursday night, when they had stumbled in upon the weekly canteen entertainment, there was the noise of music and laughter—of all things laughter! There had been no laughter in Dunkerque.

In dingy mounds along the walls of the room where they were gathered, lay such of their belongings as they had been able to cling to and carry away with them. These were mainly packs of clothing, and in the smoky dimness of the place, grewsomely suggestive of the distorted bundles that the brancardiers bear back out of No Man's Land at night.

Here the refugees were having their big sausage sandwiches, their "pinard" and beer and coffee, but they took them all in a dazed sort of silence. When they talked together it was in little groups in undertones. Many of them constantly glanced toward the narrow doorway as if they expected to see some one or something come in. The old women sat with their thin hands idle in their laps, their old men silent beside them. Only the children made noises as they crept inquisitively about, daring even to peep out at the tumult and laughing beyond.

Suddenly from the back of the room came a shrill cry of complaint, the cry of a child. It made a loud, disturbing noise in that quiet room, but not a soul turned to see what it was all about. The mother, after futile efforts to quiet her baby, got up and with her two other children trailing after her skirts, began pacing up and down.

There was as much of apology as distress upon her drawn face as she said to one of the Red Cross men at the doorway, hugging her dirty, noisy little bundle to her breast, "He doesn't often cry like this. He's tired."

When the man offered a bit of chocolate as a cureall, the child, a mite of two, turned about, gazed in silence at the sweet and reached for it. As the grimy little paw closed over it the mother looked up with a quick brightening of her eyes.

"Thanks, Monsieur; that's the first candy he's ever had."

In sore straits most of the refugees come to the railway station. Few have more than a meager roll of clothing, a railway ticket and a dozen copper coins. Some have even less, with a brood of children into the bargain. One woman, and she was only forty-three years old, had seven daughters with her and the eldest daughter had her two children.

"Where are we going? To the Midi, where it's quiet and sunny. I've no husband any more. My daughter, here, her man is in a hospital at Bordeaux with a leg gone. He'll come after a while. There must be a home ready for him by that time, you know, Monsieur."

A tremendous clamor in the big outer room cut her short. Hamel, of the "Petit Casino," had come upon the platform and three hundred soldiers were demanding at the top of their lungs that he sing "Ils Ne Passeront Pas!" the song which commemorates the cry of the defenders of Verdun in the red days of 1916.

The woman with the many daughters must have heard the outburst and the beginning of the song. But she turned away from the doorway without the least interest in any of it and went back to her bench. So far as she was concerned, they had already passed!

AS soon as Hamel began, the great room was hushed. The soldiers sat in their places. Not a man moved. Then came the chorus:

Ils n'pass'ront pas!
On les aura, ils n'pass'ront pas!
Nos poilus resolus sont trop braves.
Les Français n's'ront jamais esclaves
Les têt's de Boch's aux appetits cruel et bas.
Ils n'pass'ront pas!
On les aura, ils n'pass'ront pas!
Le succès est forcé pour nos armes,
Français oublions nos alarmes
On les aura,
Ils n'pass'ront pas!!

The singer, with head aloft and hand out-flung, for one moment held them still.

Ils n'pass'ront pas!

It was the determination, the defiance, the very soul of France—their France! And with a mighty roar they rose to it—three hundred of them, soldiers all—and the room semed quite too small to hold so prodigious a sound. The bottles and the bread-crusts danced upon the table. It was all Hamel could do to get to the second verse. Then came another outburst, and this time, and third also, the soldiers sang the chorus with him, shouting with one mighty voice the last line of it, which is spoken without accompaniment. It is a challenge which stirs one to the heart.

But the refugees in their little room were apart from it all, sitting in their bent groups and either talking in their endless undertones or staring, silent, at the floor. Two or three of the less timid children were playing about the table legs.

Madame Courcol, standing with the Red Cross squad at the end of the long room, glanced at her watch.

"It's all very wonderful, isn't it?" she asked. "It's good to send them up in that spirit. But we must get them out now, it's half-past ten. We have our refugees to put to bed. Oh, yes, they sleep here in this big room every night after the soldiers have gone. [*Continued on page 571*



Looking up thru a gray haze of cigaret smoke three hundred poilus roared with mirth

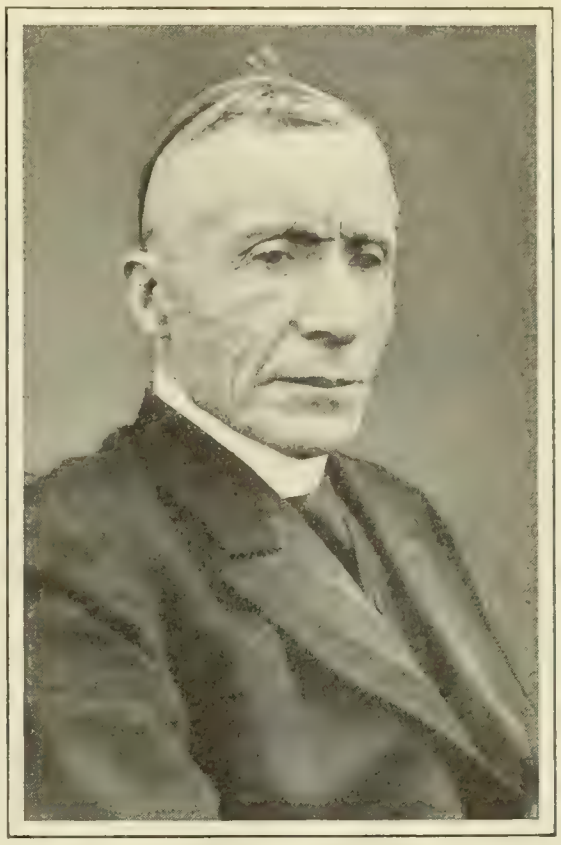
WORKING TOGETHER FOR GOOD

BY JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS, ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE

AFTER the Bible, the study of mankind is the most important and instructive pursuit for any one. The first step toward the accomplishment of this noble aim is to obtain a thoro knowledge of man, his springs of action, his yearnings and desires, his passions and emotions, his vices and temptations, and the arguments and motives, as well as the means that are best calculated to promote his spiritual progress. From this study of mankind we can derive the advantage of the habit of moderation in our judgment of human beings.

This study is equally necessary to statesmen and lawyers as well as to ministers of the Gospel, to say nothing of other callings. The secret of O'Connell's influence over the people of Ireland was that he had sprung from the peasantry, had lived among them, knew their grievances and aspirations. Napoleon, tho a poor shot, was the greatest general of his age. He said with truth of himself: "I know man." President Wilson, who now directs the destinies of our beloved country, is a man of strong faith, virility of soul, genuine charity, magnanimity of character. But no man is exempt from some of the imperfections incident to humanity. The public man who has never committed an error of judgment, or who was never betrayed into any delinquency, will hardly ever be credited with words or deeds worthy of being transmitted to posterity.

I have lived a longer time than almost any man now in public life. It must be very difficult for the present generation to reconstruct for themselves the world into which I was born, things are so completely changed. The Napoleonic wars were still a living memory. Many people who were by no means old when I was a boy had seen General Washington, and when I was ten years old men who were as old then as I am now were fourteen years of age at the time of the Declaration of Independence. Slavery was in existence in the Southern states, and was to remain in existence until I was a grown man and a priest. Machinery was just coming into use, but nobody dreamed of the extent to which it would be employed later on. Electricity in all its uses was almost undreamed of. Men knew from the experiments of Benjamin Franklin that it might possibly be used, but the telegraph, telephone and electric light had still to come. Railroads were a new invention. The Catholic Church, both in England and in this country, was a small and very deprest body. I was eleven years old when Newman became a Catholic. Those two great movements which were to spread Catholicism so marvelously thruout the English-speaking world—I mean the exodus of the Irish people after the famine and the entrance of a large body of Anglicans into the Catholic Church—were still to come. In short, I may say that when I



CARDINAL GIBBONS

was a young man we were still living on the legacy of the eighteenth century.

The inventions of the age have been beneficial by opening up new lands and by making transit easy and rapid, thus recalling some of the conditions which conduced to the original spread of the religion of Jesus.

Being a genuine and world-wide religion, Catholicism could not but come into contact with the powers in which rests the social authority. The Catholic Church, by her own constitution, is deeply sympathetic with our national life and all that it stands for. She has thrived in the atmosphere of liberty, that equal justice which is dealt out to all. She is the oldest historical and *continuous* government on the earth, and it is no small index of the value of our institutions and their durability that they make provision for the life and the work of so vast and so aged a society. It would also seem to show that, thru a long course of centuries, Catholicism held as its own genuine political teachings only such as were finally compatible with the most perfect and universal citizenship known to history.

AT the present time, during these days of the gravest problems that have ever weighed upon our American Government, to achieve those ideals of justice and humanity which compelled our entrance into the war, guided, as we are, by the sublime teachings of Christianity, we have no other course open to us but that of obedience and devotion to our country. One may easily see the folly and grave disobedience of unjust and ill-tempered criticism of national policies. We must bend our efforts to point out to our fellow men that they in all probability see the present situation from only one angle, whereas the Government sees it from every viewpoint, and is therefore alone in the position to judge of the expediency of national affairs.

I say this because the Church is a bulwark of American democracy. It stands for law and order, for liberty, for social justice, for purity. It works for the loyal observance of the Constitution and obedience to the Government. It seeks to make better citizens, to destroy civic corruption, to spread the doctrines of right living and right thinking.

The time has come for all to think, to act, to work together. This means especially with reference to Capital and Labor. Reports come from time to time of dissatisfaction between employees and employers.

Inspired by sincere affection for the hardy sons of toil, and with an earnest desire for their welfare, I address to them a few words.

YOUR country needs you, now more than ever. If Capital be in the wrong, please remember that wartime laws are in operation which amply protect the workman from obvious injustice. I advise the worker to cultivate a spirit of industry and rely upon the sympathy of the President, whose heart is always with him. It would be a vast stride in the interests of peace and of the labor classes if the policy of arbitration were more fully availed of for the adjustment of disputes between employers and employees. Many blessings would result from the adoption of this method; for, while strikes, as the name implies, are aggressive and destructive (and at the present time might affect the success to our arms and struggle), arbitration is conciliatory and constructive. The result in the former case is determined by the weight of the *purse*, in the latter by the weight of the argument.

The Catholic Church has always been the staunch, unwavering friend of the working classes. Ever since the Reformation, the relations between capital and labor became more and more contrary to the principles of the Gospel, so that eventually labor unions were recognized as lawful by the Holy See. The Saviour of mankind never conferred a greater temporal blessing upon mankind than by ennobling and sanctifying manual labor, and by rescuing it from the stigma of degradation which had been branded upon it.

Do not let us forget that the Church has ever been the protector of free industries, and as she has changed the absolute monarchies of the old Roman Empire and indeed the later monarchies of the middle ages, as she changed the Roman Insula generally with its hordes of slaves into the medieval town, so now would she enfranchise the working classes.

Obedience is not an act of servility we pay to man, but an act of homage we pay to God.

Baltimore, Maryland

CHRISTMAS EVE IN FRANCE

BY JESSIE FAUSET

Oh little Christ, why do you sigh
As you look down tonight
On breathless France, on bleeding France,
And all her dreadful plight?
What bows your childish head so low?
What turns your cheek so white?

Oh little Christ, why do you moan,
What is it that you see
In mourning France, in martyred France,
And her great agony?
Does she recall your own dark day,
Your own Gethsemane?

Oh little Christ, why do you weep,
Why flow your tears so sore
For pleading France, for praying France,
A suppliant at God's door?
"God sweetened not my cup," you say,
"Shall He for France do more?"

Oh little Christ, what can this mean,
Why must this horror be
For fainting France, for faithful France,
And her sweet chivalry?
"I bled to free all men," you say,
"France bleeds to keep men free."

Oh little, lovely Christ—you smile!
What guerdon is in store
For gallant France, for glorious France,
And all her valiant corps?
"Behold I live, and France, like me,
Shall live for evermore."

WHAT RUSSIA WANTS

BY SAMUEL N. HARPER

Professor Harper's interpretation of the Russian revolution, begun in The Independent of December 15, is based on an unusually thoro knowledge of the situation and its background. He was sent to Russia in 1916 by the University of Chicago to carry on research work for the department of Russian language and institutions. Since his return to this country Professor Harper has been translator for the missions sent to Russia by the American Government—THE EDITOR

THE Russian Revolution was interpreted as promising a more effective prosecution of the war. This was the correct interpretation, emphasized in all the official statements issued by the leaders of the Revolution of March. The Tsar was overthrown so easily because the country was in danger, and he had been unable to unite the country for defense. It was thought that the "internal enemy"—German intrigue—had been defeated by the Revolution. "Now we must, now at last we can defeat the external enemy," was one of the slogans of the Revolution during the first period.

But the Revolution also represented the revision of everything—of all institutions, of all social values, and also of war aims. Only a few months before the Revolution the Russian Government had announced in the Duma the Allies' agreement that Russia take possession of Constantinople at the final settlement. At that time the attitude among most liberals, both in and outside Russia, was favorable to this acquisition of territory by Russia. One recognized Russia's need of an outlet. Also one felt that the Turks had at last forfeited any right to a place in Europe, ruling over Christians, and that this strategic position should be taken from them. Professor Milyoukov, the first Foreign Minister of Revolutionary Russia, was a strong champion of Russia's claim to Constantinople. The majority of his party, the largest and strongest liberal party of Russia, supported their leader on this point. As Foreign Minister in the new Provisional Government, Milyoukov emphasized this claim, and he announced that the new Russia would consider itself bound to its allies under the treaty obligations entered into by the Government of Nicholas II.

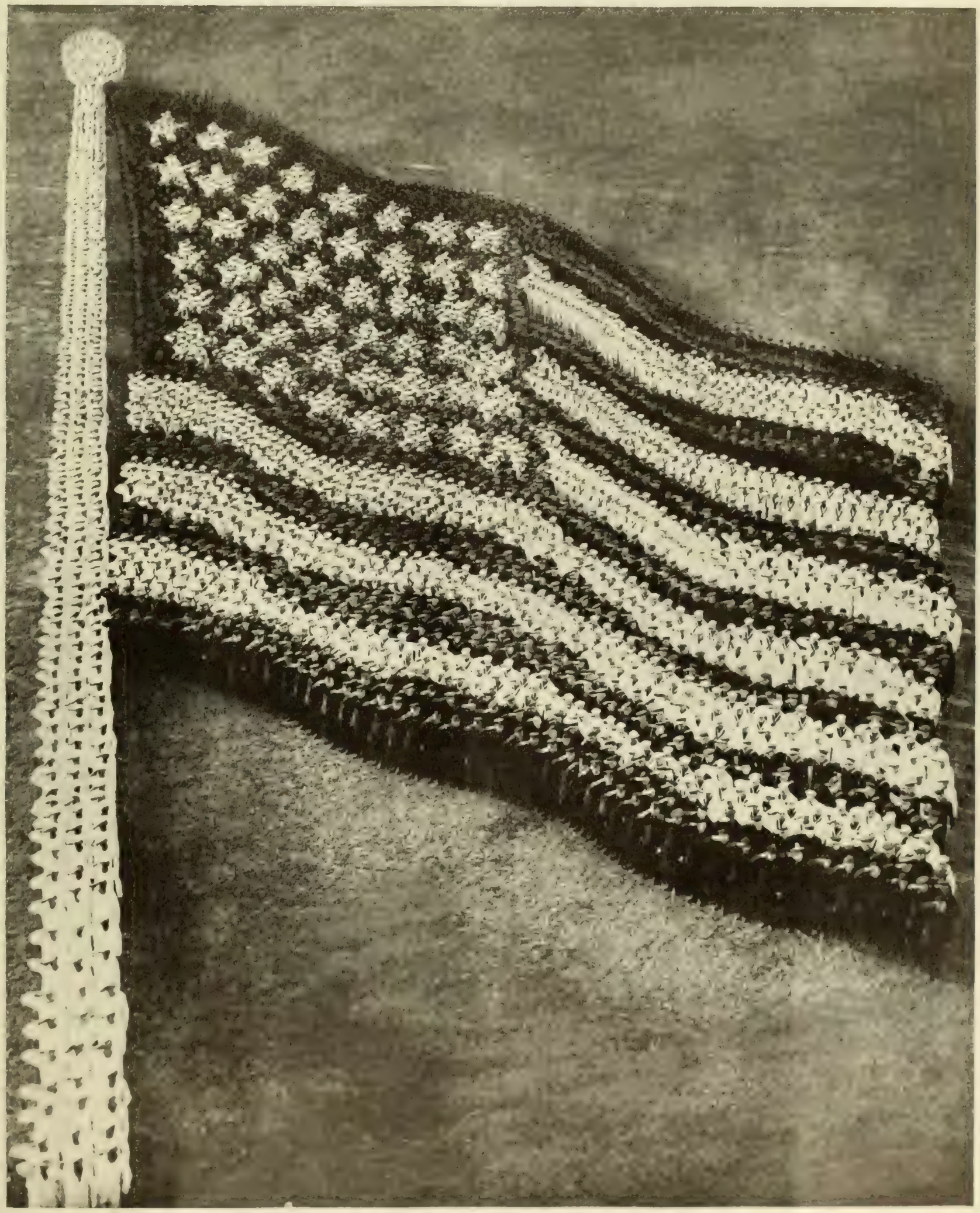
This public, official announcement of attitude toward existing obligations was necessary. But it naturally raised the question: What exactly are these obligations? The more radical Socialists demanded the publication of all treaties. The abolition of secret diplomacy has often been urged, and by many serious and responsible thinkers. Here was an attempt to put into actual practise a theory so frequently advocated. But could such a step be taken at that particular moment? Milyoukov did not believe that it could, and he refused to demand of the Allies that they throw their cards on the table. Milyoukov was the man who had exposed the German intrigue that was permeating the old Government and many fields of Russian life. He knew that this intrigue had not been completely eliminated. The demand that the cards be thrown on the table was an honest appeal in the case of many who supported it. It could not be complied with under existing circumstances. Milyoukov believed that the Germans would be able to take an unfair advantage of such a step.

In order to show that they were sincere the Socialists of Russia demanded that Russia relinquish all claim to Constantinople, and free the Allies of any promise they had made to the former Russian Government with regard to Constantinople. Milyoukov issued an official statement, which seemed to indicate that Russia had definitely given up her century-long aspiration to control this outlet. This announcement, tho somewhat vague and open to a broader interpretation, was a blow to many Russians, who understood it as a definite and final relinquishment. One writer compared the act to the refusal of a drink by a man dying from thirst. For these Russians had thought that it was clear to every one, especially to all Russians, that Russia required this outlet. But one must interpret the desire to give up all claim to Constantinople in terms of the Revolution. It indicated first of all a desire to terminate the war—victoriously of course—as early as possible, so that the conquests of the Revolution could be consolidated and its fruits enjoyed. In the second place it was a statement of the unselfish, non-imperialistic aims of the new, revolutionary Russia. Finally, perhaps the German intrigue, still at work in Russia, had a hand in this matter.

THE PEACE FORMULA

UNDER the pressure brought to bear by the Socialists, Milyoukov resigned. The Socialists continued to insist on a definite and public formulation of the war aims of the Allies, in order to eliminate any possibility of secret treaty obligations. After the resignation of Milyoukov a coalition government was formed including a group, tho a minority, of Socialists with the Socialist Kerensky transferred to the more important ministry of war. This second Provisional Government issued a statement, in which the Russian formula, "No annexations and no contributions," appeared for the first time in an official document. For weeks, in fact almost from the first days of the Revolution, this expression had been used and discussed in [*Continued on page 568*

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NEWS-PICTORIAL



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WHEN SAILORS STAND UP FOR THE STARS AND STRIPES

This flag, photographed from a naval biplane, is made by ten thousand recruits at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station



WHERE THE "IMO" AND "MONT BLANC" COLLIDED

This photograph, taken from the Halifax side, shows the immediate effects of the explosion which was felt for a radius of sixty miles and caused the death of about two thousand people. The "Mont Blanc" is buried under the debris in the foreground and the Belgian relief ship is lying on the opposite shore



ONE OF FOUR THOUSAND HOMES

This house fared better than most. It stands high on the hill and a group of women were there watching the burning boats when the explosion came





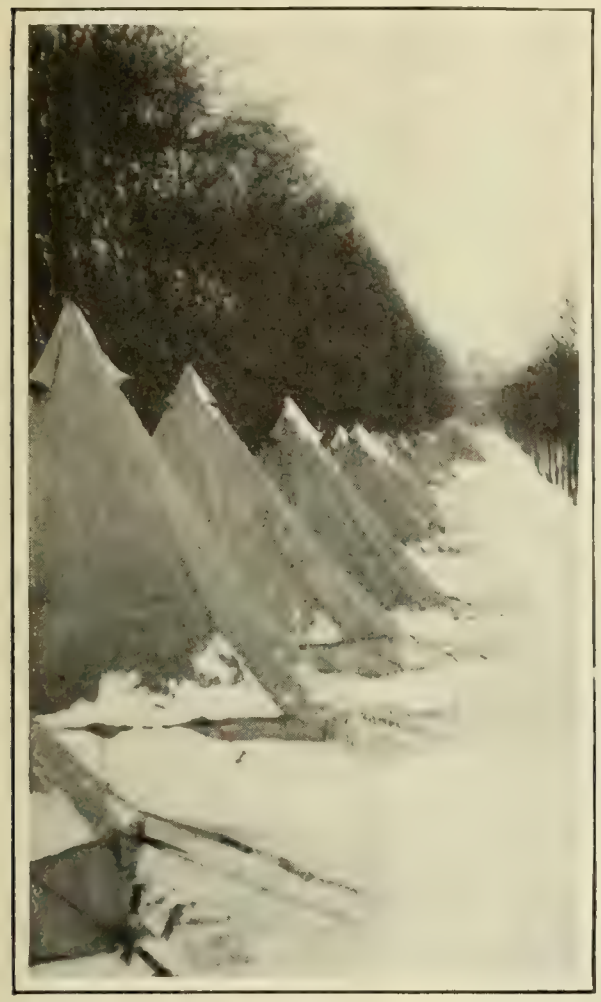
THE BREAD LINE OF HALIFAX REFUGEES

Twenty-five thousand people suddenly deprived of their homes had to be fed and cared for by the city authorities of Halifax. A relief depot was established in the Armory where those who could came for supplies. The children above are provisioning their families

IN HALIFAX

A blizzard increased the horrors of the Halifax disaster by hindering the work of rescuers, delaying relief trains and adding bitter cold and snow to the sufferings of the homeless. Six hundred army tents were hurriedly pitched on the city common to give what little shelter they could to the survivors

Photographs © International Film





PREMIER BORDEN WATCHING THE RESCUE WORK

Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, is at the extreme right of this photograph, which shows a group of the rescuers who are still recovering bodies from the Halifax ruins. Canadian soldiers and American "Jackies" aided by citizen volunteers have done most of the work of digging in the mass of wreckage for victims of the explosion. In one schoolhouse where there were five hundred and fifty children only seven escaped. One of the miracles was the rescue of a little child and a puppy, who were found, both uninjured, in a room, the walls of which had remained intact, altho the rest of the house had collapsed. They had been there two whole days without food. The child, snuggled up close to the dog, was near exhaustion from cold, hunger and fear



THE DEVASTATED DISTRICT OF RICHMOND

More utterly demolished than any section of Belgium or France, this two mile area was shattered by the explosion and then swept by fire. The people in their homes were either crushed under the debris or were burned to death, almost without a chance of escape

CREATIVE CHEMISTRY

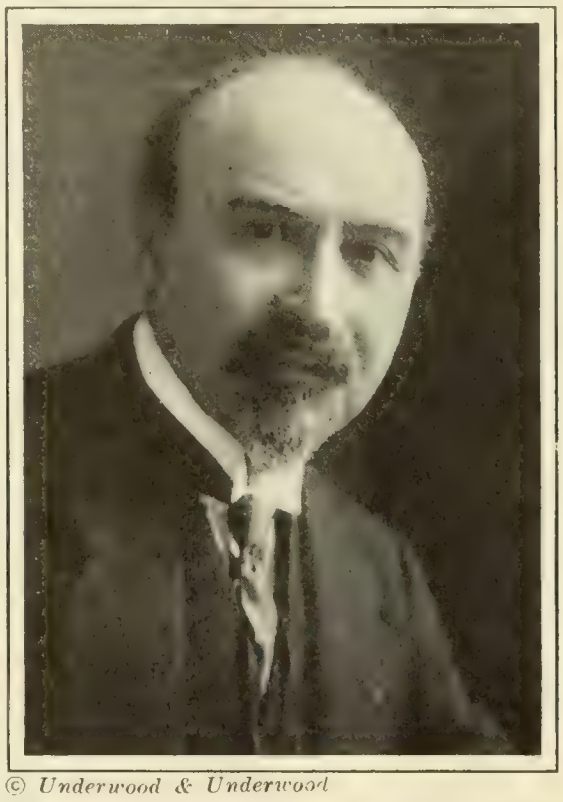
A Popular Explanation of Recent Progress in Chemical Industries

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

PLASTICS AND ELASTICS

IN my last article I told how Alfred Nobel cut his finger and daubing it over with collodion was led to the discovery of high explosive dynamite. I remarked that the first part of this process—the hurting and the healing of the finger—might happen to anybody but not everybody would be led to discovery thereby. That is true enough, but we must not think that the Swedish chemist was the only observant man in the world. About this same time a young man in Albany, named John Wesley Hyatt, got a sore finger and resorted to the same remedy and was led to as great a discovery. His father was a blacksmith and his education was confined to what he could get at the seminary of Eddytown, New York, before was sixteen. At that age he set out for the West to make his fortune. He made it, but after a long, hard struggle. His trade of typesetter gave him a living in Illinois, New York or wherever he wanted to go, but he was not content with his wages or his hours. However, he did not strike to reduce his hours or increase his wages. On the contrary, he increased his working time and used it to increase his income. He spent his nights and Sundays in making billiard balls, not at all the sort of thing you would expect of a young man of his Christian name. But working with billiard balls is more profitable than playing with them—tho that is not the sort of thing you would expect a man of my surname to say. Hyattt had seen in the papers an offer of a prize of $10,000 for the discovery of a satisfactory substitute for ivory in the making of billiard balls and he set out to get that prize. I don't know whether he ever got it or not, but I have in my hand a newly published circular announcing that Mr. Hyatt has now perfected a process for making billiard balls "better than ivory." Meantime he has turned out several hundred other inventions, many of them much more useful and profitable, but I imagine that he takes less satisfaction in any of them than he does in having solved the problem that he undertook fifty years ago.

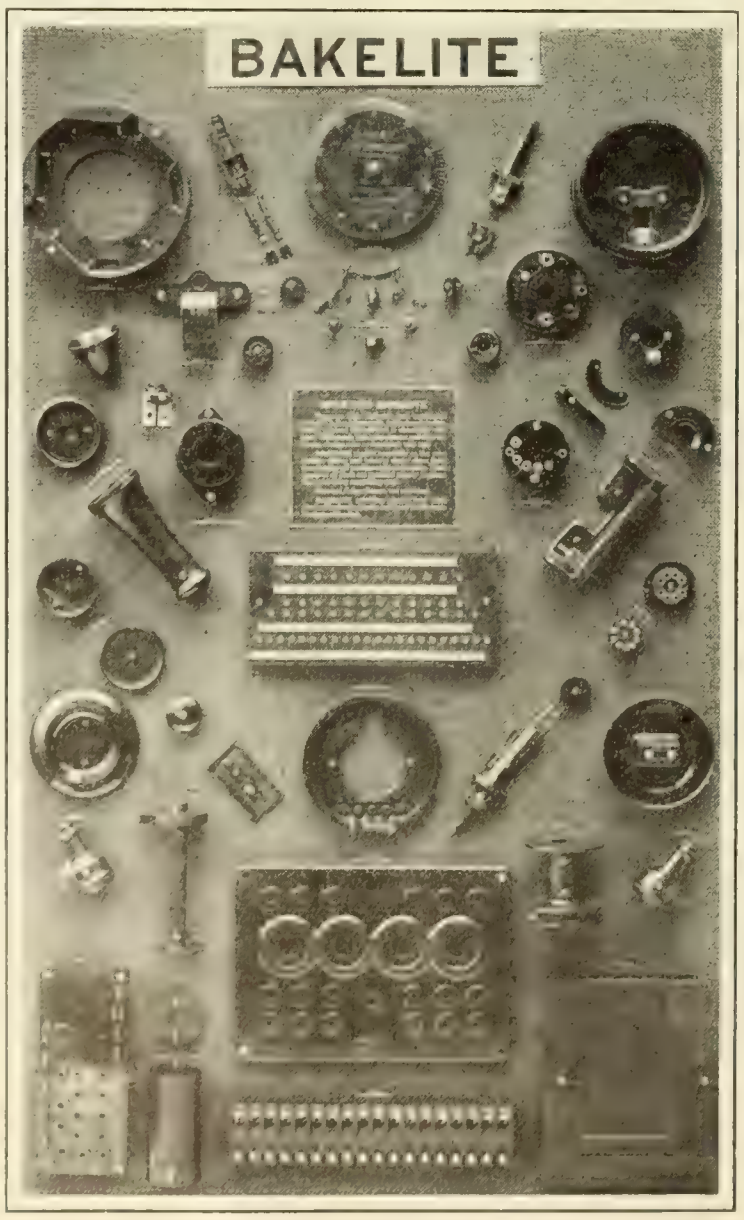
The reason for the prize was that the game on the billiard table was getting more popular and the game in the African jungle was getting scarcer, especially elephants having tusks more than 2 7/16 inches in diameter. The raising of elephants is not an industry that promises as quick returns as raising chickens or Belgian hares. To make a ball having exactly the weight, color and resiliency to which billiard players have become accustomed seemed an impossibility. Hyatt tried compressed wood, but while he did not succeed in making billiard balls he did build up a profitable busness in stamped checkers and dominoes.



© *Underwood & Underwood*

Mr. Backeland invented velox and bakelite

Setting type in the way they did it in the sixties was hard on the hands. And if the skin got worn thin or broken the dirty lead type were liable to infect the fingers. One day in 1863 Hyatt, finding his fingers were getting raw, went to the cupboard where was kept the "liquid cuticle" used by the printers. But when he got there he found it was bare, for the vial had tipped over—you know how easily they tip over—and the collodion had run out and solidified on the shelf. Possibly Hyatt was annoyed, but if so he did not waste time raging around the office to find out who tipped over that bottle. Instead he pulled off from the wood a bit of the dried film as big as the thumb nail and examined it with that " 'satiable curtiosity," as Kipling calls it, which is characteristic of the born inventor. He found it tough and elastic and it occurred to him that it might be worth $10,000. It turned out to be worth many times that.



Electrical fixtures and other objects made of bakelite

Collodion, as I have explained in previous articles, is a solution in ether and alcohol of guncotton (otherwise known as pyroxylin or nitro-cellulose), which is made by the action of nitric acid on cotton. Hyatt tried mixing the collodion with ivory powder, also using it to cover balls of the necessary weight and solidity, but they did not work very well and besides were explosive. A Colorado saloon keeper wrote in to complain that one of the billiard players had touched a ball with a lighted cigar, which set it off and every man in the room had drawn his gun.

The trouble with the dissolved guncotton was that it could not be molded. It did not swell and set; it merely dried up and shrank. When the solvent evaporated [*Continued on page 558*

Remarkable Remarks

GEORGE M. COHAN—New York is all right.

IRVIN S. COBB—I am an abandoned farmer.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—God always keeps his promises.

CARDINAL GIBBONS—The needle is mightier than the sword.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE—Of the submarine I have no longer any fear.

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN—Armies are not recruited from boarding houses.

PRESTON M. NOLAN—The big things of life are never done by a fussy man.

SECRETARY MCADOO—Uncle Sam is the best debtor on the face of God's earth.

LADY DUFF-GORDON—I have seen a diamond tiara worn with a badly cut gown.

AMBASSADOR JUSSERAND—Long live the generous United States, the friend to France.

DR. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON—Without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins.

WILLARD WATTLES—I never knew how small the world was till I put my arms around it.

BILLY SUNDAY—Charlie Chaplin, with his cane and mustache, is worth the $600,000 he gets.

ELIHU ROOT—So long as military autocracy continues, democracy is not safe from attack.

CHANCELLOR J. H. KIRKLAND—Young ladies have no longer any right to wear silks and satins.

ED. HOWE—The name of Ty Cobb does not appear in Who's Who in America. What do you know about that?

EX-AMBASSADOR GERARD—It is a fact that prosperous merchants in Berlin before the war had seven meals a day.

WINSTON CHURCHILL—We have become the most conservative of the nations of the western world, we once were the most radical.

EX-AMBASSADOR MORGENTHAU—There are less than one hundred men in America who are capable of thinking internationally.

GABRIELLE D'ANNUNZIO—Yesterday America was a great material mass blinded by wealth, today it is a spiritual glory, ardent and militant.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW—Do not suppose you are fighting to punish the Germans for being wicked. They are wicked, being human, but no wickeder than you.

JANETTE Y. NORTON—In stuffing a chicken it should not be filled to the bursting point as the dressing will swell and if it bursts it gives a most untidy appearance to the fowl.

DAVID BELASCO—The women who have come under my direction and listened well with their eyes have invariably been the ones who have climbed to the hight of their profession.

CHANCELLOR VON HERTLING—The German Government is not autocratic and the experiences of the last three years have not shown that the democratic system is preferable.

WILLIAM T. HORNADAY—Germany now resembles a rat in a pit—furious from countless defeats, insane with baffled hate and rage and wild with a fearful certainty of her finish.

AUSTIN HARRISON—If Alsace-Lorraine is ultimately handed over to France, we shall have to maintain conscription, and probably an army of at least 500,000 men permanently in France, ready for all emergencies.

EX-AMBASSADOR GERARD—The bodies of the men killed in the war, if laid head to heel, would reach from New York to San Francisco, from San Francisco back to New York, and back again as far as Kansas City.



Safeguarding the Public's Health

FOUR thousand workers are employed and three hundred and eighty-three yards maintained by the Pullman Company throughout the country, for the cleaning of the cars, and stocking them with fresh supplies.

At the end of every trip all seats and cushions are unlimbered, and every cranny is vacuum cleaned. Mattresses, blankets and pillows are hung in the open air and sunlight. All used linen is removed and fresh linen neatly stocked; water coolers are sterilized with steam; the washrooms are cleansed with disinfectant solution.

At frequent intervals carpets are removed and renovated and the monolithic floor thoroughly scrubbed; the walls and ceilings are washed with soap and water. The polished steel interior of a Pullman is easily kept clean, and cannot shelter germs. Thorough fumigation is given every car regularly.

The laundering of bed linen and blankets is done according to the most exacting standards; the smallest permanent stain or scorching causes them to be discarded. Mattresses, pillows, and all upholstery are frequently emptied and their contents renovated.

There is probably no other public place where health and cleanliness are more vigilantly guarded than in the Pullman car.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY
Chicago



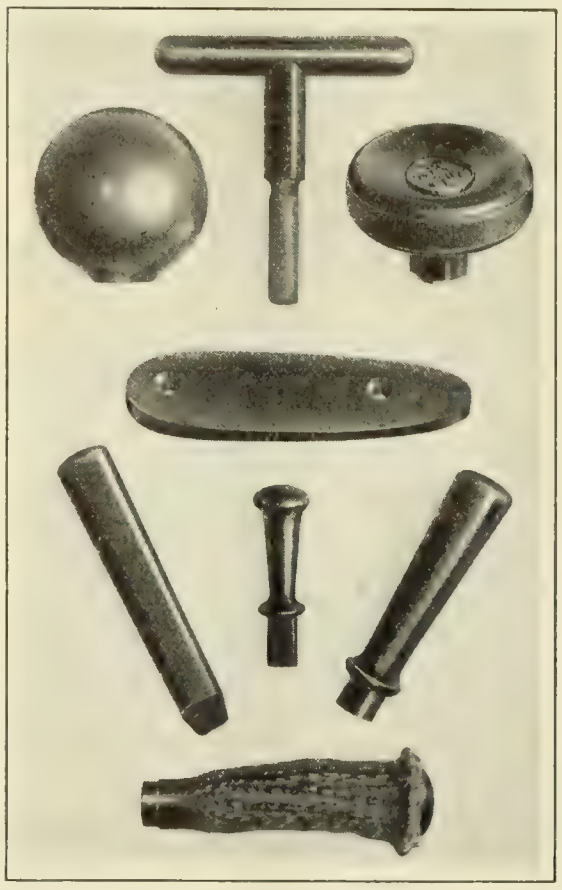
it left a wrinkled, shriveled, horny film, satisfactory to the surgeon but not to the man who wanted to make balls and hairpins and knife handles out of it. In England Alexander Parkes began working on the problem in 1855 and stuck to it for ten years before he, or rather his backers, gave up. He tried mixing in various things to stiffen up the pyroxylin. Of these camphor, which he tried in 1865, worked the best, but since he used castor oil to soften the mass articles made of "parkesine" did not hold up in all weathers.

Another Englishman, Daniel Spill, an associate of Parkes, took up the problem where he had dropt it and turned out a better product, "xylonite," tho still sticking to the idea that castor oil was necessary to get the two solids, the guncotton and the camphor, together.

But Hyatt, hearing that camphor could be used and not knowing enough about what others had done to follow their false trails, simply mixt his camphor and guncotton together without any solvent and put the mixture in a hot press. The two solids dissolved one another and when the press was opened there was a clear, solid, homogeneous block of—what he named—"celluloid." The problem was solved and in the simplest imaginable way. Tissue paper, that is, cellulose, is treated with nitric acid in the presence of sulfuric acid. The nitration is not carried so far as to produce the guncotton used in explosives but only far enough to make a soluble nitrocellulose or pyroxylin. This is pulped and mixt with half the quantity of camphor, prest into cakes and dried. If this mixture is put into steam-heated molds and subjected to hydraulic pressure it takes any desired form. The process remains essentially the same as was worked out by the Hyatt brothers in the factory they set up in Newark in 1872 and some of their original machines are still in use. But this protean plastic takes innumerable forms and almost as many names. Each factory has its own secrets and lays claim to peculiar merits. The fundamental product itself is not patented, so trade names are copyrighted to protect the product. I have already mentioned three, "parkesine," "xylonite" and "celluloid," and I may add, without exhausting the list of species belonging to this genus, "viscoloid," "lithoxyl," "fiberloid," "coraline," "eburite," "pulveroid," "ivorine," "pergamoid," "duroid," "ivortus," "crystalloid," "transparene," "litnoid," "petroid," "pasbosene," "cellonite" and "pyralin." The last, manufactured by the Dupont de Nemours Company, has become as well known as Hyatt's original "celluloid."

Celluloid can be given any color or colors by mixing in aniline dyes or metallic pigments. The color may be confined to the surface or to the interior or pervade the whole. If the nitrated tissue paper is bleached the celluloid is transparent or colorless. In that case it is necessary to add an antacid such as urea to prevent its getting yellow or opaque. To make it opaque and less inflammable oxides or chlorides of zinc, aluminum, magnesium, etc., are mixt in.

Without going into the question of their variations and relative merits we may consider the advantages of the pyroxylin plastics in general. Here we have a new substance, the product of the creative genius of man, and therefore adaptable to his needs. It is hard but light, tough but elastic, easily made and tolerably cheap. Heated to the boiling point of water it becomes soft and flexible. It can be turned, carved, ground, polished, bent, prest, stamped, molded or blown. To make a block of any desired size simply pile up the sheets and put them in a hot press. To



A few of the things made of condensite

get sheets of any desired thickness, simply shave them off the block. To make a tube of any desired size, shape or thickness squirt out the mixture thru a ring-shaped hole or roll the sheets around a hot bar. Cut the tube into sections and you have rings to be shaped and stamped into box bodies or napkin rings. Print words or pictures on a celluloid sheet, put a thin transparent sheet over it and weld them together, then you have something like the horn book of our ancestors, but better.

Nowadays such things as celluloid and pyralin can be sold under their own name, but in the early days the artificial plastics, like every new thing, had to resort to *camouflage*, a very humiliating expedient since in some cases they were better than the material they were forced to imitate. Tortoise shell, for instance, cracks, splits and twists but a "tortoise shell" comb of celluloid looks as well and lasts better. Horn articles are limited to size of the ceratinous appendages that can be borne on the animal's head, but an imitation of horn can be made of any thickness by wrapping celluloid sheets about a cone. Ivory, which also has a laminated structure, may be imitated by rolling together alternate white opaque and colorless translucent sheets. Some of the sheets are wrinkled in order to produce the knots and irregularities of the grain of natural ivory. Man's chief difficulty in all such work is to imitate the imperfections of nature. His whites are too white, his surfaces are too smooth, his shapes are too regular, his products are too pure.

The precious red coral of the Mediterranean can be perfectly imitated by taking a cast of a coral branch and filling in the mold with celluloid of the same color and hardness. The clear luster of amber, the dead black of ebony, the cloudiness of onyx, the opalescence of alabaster, the glow of carnelian—once confined to the selfish enjoyment of the rich—are now within the reach of every one, thanks to this chameleon material. Mosaics may be multiplied indefinitely by laying together sheets and sticks of celluloid, suitably cut and colorded to make up the picture, fusing the mass, and then shaving off thin layers from the end. That *chef d'œuvre* of the Venetian glass makers, the Battle of Isus, from the House of the Faun in Pompeii, can be reproduced as fast as the machine can shave them off the block. And the tesserae do not fall out like those you bought on the Rialto.

The process thus does for mosaics, ivory and coral what printing does for pictures. It is a mechanical multiplier and only by such means can we ever attain to a state of democratic luxury. The product, in cases where the imitation is accurate, is equally valuable except to those who delight in thinking that coral insects, Italian craftsmen and elephants have been laboring for years to put a trinket into their hands. The Lord may be trusted to deal with such selfish souls according to their deserts.

But it is very low praise for a synthetic product that it can pass itself off, more or less acceptably, as a natural product. If that is all we could do without it. It must be an improvement in some respects on anything to be found in nature or it does not represent a real advance. So celluloid and its congeners are not confined to the shapes of shell and coral and crystal, or to the grain of ivory and wood and horn, the colors of amber and amethyst and lapis lazuli, but can be given forms and textures and tints that were never known before 1869.

Let me see now, have I mentioned all the uses of celluloid? Oh, no, there are handles for canes, umbrellas, mirrors and brushes, knives, whistles, toys, blown animals, card cases, chains, charms, brooches, badges, bracelets, rings, book bindings, hairpins, campaign buttons, cuff and collar buttons, cuffs, collars and dickies, tags, cups, knobs, paper cutters, picture frames chessmen, pool balls, ping pong balls piano keys, dental plates, masks for disfigured faces, penholders, eyeglass frames, goggles, playing cards—and you can carry on the list as far as you like.

Celluloid has its disadvantages. You may mold, you may color the stuff as you will, the scent of the camphor will cling around [*Continued on page 562*

FINANCING THE WAR

(*Continued from page 548*)

asked to authorize something similar to the English issue. The legislation was contained in the last Liberty Loan Bill. The Secretary is authorized to issue War Savings Certificates, and it is provided that they shall not exceed an amount of $2,000,000,000; that they shall run for five years and that no person may hold over $1000. The rest is left to the discretion of the Secretary.

The plan which has been devised and which has met with the Secretary's approval is going to offer to the American people, I believe, the simplest form for savings that was ever presented to a people; and certainly none was ever presented with a stronger security, for it is the obligation of the United States that is being offered. The plan is to sell the obligation in the form of a large stamp which will be attached to a certificate. The value of the obligation is measured by the number of the stamps that are attached in the twenty places on the certificate, and there are places for twenty stamps of this series of 1918 War Savings stamps. The maturity of all of these will be five years from the first of January. The price at which it will be sold will vary, increasing each month. For the advance sale in December and for the month of January the price is $4.12, and it advances during the year a penny each month so that in next December it is $4.23. Now the average price at which these stamps are sold, if calculated at 4 per cent compound interest quarterly, will amount to $5 at the end of the period, and that is what will be given in redemption of the stamps on the first of January, 1923.

When the purchaser buys his first stamp, he is given this certificate, his name and address inscribed on it and the stamp attached to the first place on the certificate. He now has got the incentive to go on to fill this by putting twenty stamps on the remaining spaces, the value of which at maturity is $100. But whether he puts any more stamps on or not, all his rights are the same. That is to say for each stamp he holds at maturity he will receive $5. But if in the exigencies of life it is necessary for him to get his money before the date of maturity the Government offers to give it to him. He can get it at any post office in the United States on ten days' notice. The price at which the Government will redeem is printed on the certificate, a rising price each month, so that the small investor is put in the situation of owning a security that cannot go down.

Now that is going to raise, I think, $2,000,000,000. That is pretty important, but it does not look as important as it used to, because we are growing used to these billion dollar units. But I believe that is one of the least important of three things that it is going to do. More important than the $2,000,000,000 is the habit of thrift which this is going to instil into this spendthrift people. These stamps are going to be the easiest article to buy in the United States, and I cannot but believe this system will strongly tend to build up habits of thrift.

But that is not the most important thing. The most important thing is to win this war, and to do this we have got to get into the minds of the people that they must save; that the war is going to be financed out of the savings of the future; that it is going to be won in the workshops by the industries, and that they must be relieved from doing unnecessary things. This is the great lesson that I believe these War Savings Certificates will carry to the whole

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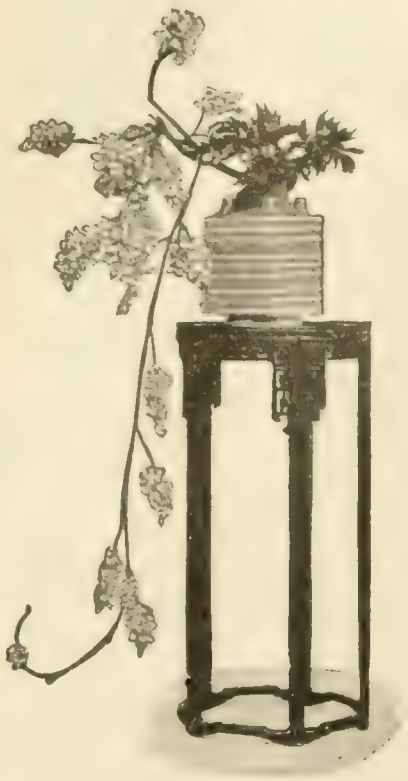


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people, and the measure in which that lesson is learned, the measure by which we release the workshops to the work of the war, will be the measure of our efficiency in fighting the war.

This is becoming almost a war of mechanics, a war of instruments, a war in which there must be vast expenditures to accomplish what sometimes seems like a very small result. On the western front in ten consecutive days there was shot $90,000,000 worth of shells—$9,000,000 a day for ten consecutive days. Now it is expenditures of that sort that will enable us to make an impression on that front, and to make an impression without the horrible loss of life that was incident to the first onslaught.

Many will lose their lives, and as we learn that we will be willing to make sacrifices, willing to furnish money and to release the workmen in the shops to do the work of the war. We want economy in something more than money, too. That is to say, we want to refrain from expending brains, and experience and vision on unnecessary things, and center our attention on the war, on the problems arising out of the war, on future reconstruction after the war. These are the greatest problems that ever were presented to a human mind, and they demand all the brains, all the experience, all the vision that any of us and all of us have got. We must center our attention on these problems, try to do something, try to help, but whatever we do let us not expend our abilities in criticism.

Washington is not perfect I hardly need to say, but Washington is doing its best. If we are making sacrifices to provide the Government with money, if we are making sacrifices to leave the workshop for the work of the Government, I think we are entitled to efficiency from the Government, but we have no right to criticize unless we know something about what we are criticizing.

Just as the soldiers have got to be controlled and disciplined, this whole country has got to be controlled and disciplined for this war. And if we come out of it disciplined in character, if we in some measure become a thrifty people, if we have a better understanding of our responsibilities, our responsibilities to society and the Government, we shall have learned a lesson that will pay in a large measure for the cost, whatever it is.

New York City

ART FOR ART'S SAKE

A good story is told of the late Carroll Beckwith when he was a young man lately returned from Paris schooling, and facing the task of making the reputation he presently achieved. He had taken his first studio in the Sherwood, then just completed. That building was erected by a man of wealth who had a liking for philanthropy and a taste for art, but also an irresistible temptation to make money. It was an attractive building, for the studios were well designed and remarkably cheap; and it was quickly filled with young artists—many of them now celebrated—among whom the genial proprietor made constant visits of fatherly acquaintance. As the end of the first year approached he began to say confidentially to this and that artist that he especially liked his work, and, quite "on the quiet," would give him $100 for an example of it. So Beckwith and others happily painted and delivered excellent paintings, which were promptly paid for; whereupon every man found his rent for the next year raised by exactly $100—and the cats came out of their bags.

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THE NEW BOOKS

New England Folks

BROMLEY NEIGHBORHOOD, by Alice Brown, is surely one of the best American novels of the year. First of all it is an interesting story about people whose personalities are presented with homely and convincing simplicity and truth. Moreover it has the strong local flavor that gives a book the background and atmosphere of reality. No reader of the book needs the information given in the first chapter, that Bromley is a country neighborhood in a part of New England that looks back upon pure English traditions. It is all plainly told in the blood and sinew of the story itself, in the characters and their ideals and behavior. And yet the characters are not mere New England types. They are individuals also. Thomas Neale, who grimly orders his family to bed every night with the phrase "a hard day tomorrow" typifies the harsh and forbidding qualities of New England, but he is a real farmer—not simply a type. Mary Neale, his wife, represents the best in New England character, but she is a real human being with faults and dignity and little personal ways of her own to which we become accustomed. As we read the book, too, we feel that the behavior of these characters is inevitable, since they are what they are. We understand why Ellen marries the wrong lad and then refuses to live with him and why she learns too late which lad she loves. We understand why Miss Brown does not leave her lovers in each other's arms in the last chapter and why she gives them, instead of a fictional felicity, the thing life always gives, a vista of struggle and discipline in the quest of beauty and truth.

Bromley Neighborhood, by Alice Brown. The Macmillan Company.

Under Fire

OF all the great mass of war literature—poems, diaries, essays, letters and novels—one wonders how many will be read fifty years from now by a generation for whom, unlike us, each slight detail of the war has not a poignant personal interest. *Under Fire, the Story of a Squad*, by Henri Barbusse, will make, one may venture to prophesy, even better reading fifty years hence than it does now. On its spacious canvas the picture of war—war stripped of its romance and fiery exaltation, war with its mud and filth and cold and vermin, its unspeakably dreary monotony and its endless misery of rain—is too cruelly unsparing to be read with mere enjoyment. We are almost too near the horror for a cool appreciation of the art. The book is written from the viewpoint of the poilu—the stoical, dirt-caked, heroic, common soldier. It has the vast scope of a novel by Victor Hugo, including in its panorama the whole complex and varied organism of the armies, and the wide ruined stretches of the battlefields of France. Yet the experiences of each member of the squad are told with intimate and touching detail. Every phrase of that agonized and magnificent existence becomes familiar to us—their discomforts, their pitiful planning, only too often disappointed, for dry shelter and decent food during their next "rest"; their quarrels and grumbling, their simple and yet shrewd philosophy of the war, their wounds and death.

Barbusse has the essentially French ability of creating atmosphere. The action moves in vivid patches and flashes of color against a gray background of mud and drizzling rain:

> The day matures. A little more light has trickled thru the mists that enclose the earth. But the sky has remained overcast, and now it dissolves in rain. With a slowness which itself disheartens, the wind brings back its great wet void upon us. . . . The water penetrates to the deep joy with which dinner endowed us, and puts it out. Space itself shrinks; and the sky, which is a field of melancholy, comes closely down upon the earth, which is a field of death.

As Barbusse was writing a chapter of his book from his notes, Marque, one of his comrades of the squad, came up to him and asked him if he were going to put in the "big words we use." Barbusse assured him that everything would be written just as it occurred.

> "Do you want my opinion?" said the poilu. "Altho I know nothing about books, it's brave to do that, because it isn't usually done and it'll be spicy if you dare do it—but you'll find it hard when it comes to it—you're too polite."

Barque was right; the "big words" do give a Rabelaisian "spice" to the conversations; and surely the book is not the sort of thing that is "usually done."

This group of men for whom Barbusse is so to speak the spokesman feel no bitterness against the German privates, whom they consider the blameless and helpless tools of their officers. But they despise the slackers in "that doubly damned hell they call the rear," and they hate above all else those preachers, politicians, capitalists who foster the spirit of war whether thru well-meaning blindness or for their own selfish ends.

> "And they are legion . . . not only the warrior caste . . . not only the mighty by birth . . . not only these, but whole multitudes who minister consciously or unconsciously to their fearful privilege." It is in Equality, "word of sublimity," that the hope of the wounded world lies. Equality will put an end to the monstrous injustice of war.
>
> "When all men have made themselves equal, we shall be forced to unite. And then there'll no longer be appalling things done in the face of heaven by thirty million men who don't want to do them."

Under Fire, the Story of a Squad, by Henri Barbusse. E. P. Dutton. $1.50.

For France

OUT of a splendid enthusiasm for the spirit moving the French people, this book, consisting of a compilation of contributions made by American authors and publicists, is well worth the time spent in the reading. While there is much repetition of sentiment in it, and while some of the writers are so emotional and temperamentally strung that they are unable to give vision to their words, there are, nevertheless, in this very full anthology of America's love for France, a number of notable and significant contributions. Such, for example, is Mr. Owen Wister's address in French. There is humor also in the book—humor coupled with a certain deep understanding of the differences between America and France, as in George Ade's tribute to Lafayette. Spiritual fervor is in some of the poetry, most particularly in a sonnet written by Charles Rann Kennedy. But from the standpoint of literary permanence the volume is sorely lacking.

For France, edited by Charles Hanson Towne. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50.



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CREATIVE CHEMISTRY

(*Continued from page 558*)

it still, tho is not usually objectionable except where the celluloid is trying to pass itself off for something else, in which case it deserves no sympathy. It is attacked and dissolved by hot acids and alkalies. It softens up when heated, which is handy in shaping it tho not so desirable afterward. But the worst of its failings is its combustibility. It is not explosive, but it takes fire from a flame and burns furiously with clouds of black smoke.

But celluloid is only one of many plastic substances that have been introduced to the present generation. A new and important group of them is now being opened up, the so-called "condensation products." If you will take down any old volume of chemical research you will find occasionally words to this effect: "The reaction resulted in nothing but an insoluble resin which was not further investigated." Such a passage would be marked with a tear if chemists were given to crying over their failures. For it is the epitaph of a buried hope. It likely meant the loss of months of labor. The reason the chemist did not do anything further with the gummy stuff that stuck up his test tube was because he did not know what to do with it. It could not be dissolved, it could not be crystallized, it could not be distilled, therefore it could not be purified, analyzed and identified.

What had happened was in most cases this. The molecule of the compound that the chemist was trying to make had combined with others of its kind to form a molecule too big to be managed by such means. Financiers call the process a "merger." Chemists call it "polymerization." The resin was a molecular trust, indissoluble, uncontrollable and contaminating everything it touched.

But chemists—like governments—have learned wisdom in recent years. They have not yet discovered in all cases how to undo the process of polymerization, or, if you prefer the financial phrase, how to unscramble the eggs. But they have found that these molecular mergers are very useful things in their way. For instance there is a liquid known as isoprene (C_5H_8). This on heating or standing turns into a gum, that is nothing less than rubber, which is some multiple of C_5H_8.

For another instance there is formaldehyde, an acrid smelling gas, used as a disinfectant. This has the simplest possible formula for a carbohydrate, CH_2O. But in the leaf of a plant this molecule multiplies itself by six and turns into a sweet solid glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$), or with the loss of water into starch ($(C_6H_{10}O_5)$ or cellulose ($(C_6H_{10}O_5)$.

But formaldehyde is so insatiate that it not only combines with itself but seizes upon other substances, particularly those having an acquisitive nature like its own. Such a substance is carbolic acid (phenol) which, as we all know, is used as a disinfectant like formaldehyde because it, too, has the power of attacking decomposable organic matter. Now Prof. Adolf von Baeyer discovered in 1872 that when phenol and formaldehyde were brought into contact they seized upon one another and formed a combine of unusual tenacity, that is a resin. But as I have said, chemists in those days were shy of resins. Kleeberg in 1891 tried to make something out of it and W. H. Story in 1895 went so far as to name the product "resinite" but nothing came of it until 1909 when L. H. Baekeland undertook a serious and systematic study of this reaction in New York. Baekeland was a Belgian chemist, born at Ghent in 1863 and professor of Bruges. While a student at Ghent he took up photography as a hobby and began to work on the problem of doing away with the dark-room by producing a printing paper that could be developed under ordinary light. When he came over to America in 1889 he brought his idea with him and four years later turned out "Velox," with which doubtless the reader is familiar. Velox was never patented because, as Dr. Baekeland explained in his speech of acceptance of the Perkin medal from the chemists of America, lawsuits are too expensive. Manufacturers seem to be coming generally to the opinion that a synthetic name copyrighted as a trademark affords better protection than a patent.

Later Dr. Baekeland turned his attention to the phenol condensation products, working gradually up from test tubes to ton vats according to his motto: "Make your mistakes on a small scale and your profits on a large scale." He found that when equal weights of phenol and formaldehyde were mixt and warmed in the presence of an alkaline catalytic agent the solution separated into two layers, the upper aqueous and the lower a resinous precipitate. This resin was soft, viscous and soluble in alcohol or acetone. But if it was heated under pressure it changed into another and a new kind of resin that was hard, inelastic, unplastic, infusible and insoluble. The chemical name of this product is "polymerized oxybenzyl methylene glycol anhydride," but nobody calls it that, not even chemists. It is called "Bakelite" after its inventor.

The two stages in its preparation are convenient in many ways. For instance, porous wood may be soaked in the soft resin and then by heat and pressure it is changed to the bakelite form and the wood comes out with a hard finish that may be given the brilliant polish of Japanese lacquer. Paper, cardboard, cloth, wood pulp, sawdust, asbestos and the like may be impregnated with the resin, producing tough and hard material suitable for various purposes. Brass work painted with it and then baked at 300° F. acquire a lacquered surface that is unaffected by soap. Forced in powder or sheet form into molds under a pressure of 1200 to 2000 pounds to the square inch it takes the most delicate impressions. Billiard balls of bakelite are claimed to be better than ivory because, having no grain, they do not swell unequally with heat and humidity and so lose their sphericity. Pipestems and beads of bakelite have the clear brilliancy of amber and greater strength. Fountain pens made of it are transparent so you can see how much ink you have left.

Celluloid is more plastic and elastic than bakelite. It is therefore more easily worked in sheets and small objects. Celluloid can be made perfectly transparent and colorless while bakelite is confined to the range between a clear amber and an opaque brown or black. On the other hand bakelite has the advantage in being tasteless, odorless, inert, insoluble and non-inflammable. This last quality and its high electrical resistance give bakelite its chief field of usefulness. Electricity was discovered by the Greeks who found that amber (*electron*) when rubbed would pick up straws. This means simply that amber, like all such resinous substances, natural or artificial, is a non-conductor or dielectric and does not carry off and scatter the electricity collected on the surface by the

friction. Bakelite is used in its liquid form for impregnating coils to keep the wires from shortcircuiting and in its solid form for commutators, magnetos, switch blocks, distributors and all sorts of electrical apparatus for automobiles, telephones, wireless telegraphy, electric lighting, etc.

Bakelite, however, is only one of an indefinite number of such condensation products. As Baeyer said long ago: "It seems that all the aldehydes will, under suitable circumstances, unite with the aromatic hydrocarbons to form resins." So instead of phenol, other coal tar products such as cresol, naphthol or benzene itself may be used. The carbon links (—CH_2—, methylene) necessary to hook these carbon rings together may be obtained from other substances than the aldehydes, for instance from the amines, or ammonia, derivatives. Three chemists, L. V. Redman, A. J. Weith and F. P. Broek, working in 1910 on the Industrial Fellowships of the late Robert Kennedy Duncan at the University of Kansas, developed a process using formin instead of formaldehyde. Formin—or, if you insist upon its full name, hexamethylene-tetramine—is a sugar-like substance with a fish-like smell. This mixt with crystallized carbolic acid and slightly warmed melts to a golden liquid that sets on pouring into molds. It is still plastic and can be bent into any desired shape, but on further heating it becomes hard without the need of pressure. Ammonia is given off in this process instead of water which is the byproduct in case formaldehyde. The product is similar to bakelite, exactly how similar is a question that the courts will have to decide. The inventors threatened to call it Phenyl-endeka-saligeno-saligenin, but, rightly fearing that this would interfere with its salability, they have named it "redmanol."

A phenolic condensation product closely related to bakelite and redmanol is condensite, the invention of Jonas Walter Aylesworth. Aylesworth was trained in what he referred to as "the greatest university of the world, the Edison laboratory." He entered this university at the age of nineteen at a salary of $3 a week, but Edison soon found that he had in his new boy an assistant who could stand being shut up in the laboratory working day and night as long as he could. After nine years of close association with Edison he set up a little laboratory in his own back yard to work out new plastics. He found that by acting on naphthaline—the moth-ball stuff—with chlorine he got a series of useful products called "halowaxes." The lower chlorinated products are oils, which may be used for impregnating paper or soft wood, making it non-inflammable and impregnable to water. If four atoms of chlorine enter the naphthalene molecule the product is a hard wax that rings like a metal.

Condensite is anhydrous and infusible, and like rivals finds its chief employment in the insulation parts of electrical apparatus. The records of the Edison phonograph are made of it. So are the buttons of our blue-jackets. The Government has recently ordered 40,000 goggles in condensite frames to protect the eyes of our gunners from the glare and acid fumes.

The new synthetics are playing an important part in the war. According to an ancient military pun the endurance of an army depends upon the strength of their soles. The new compound rubber soles are being tried out on some of our soldiers and the Germans attribute their success in making a little leather go a long way in the army to the use of a new synthetic tanning material known as "neradol." There

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are various forms of this. Some are phenolic condensation products of formaldehyde like those we have been considering, but some use coal tar compounds having no phenol groups such as naphthalene sulfonic acid. These are now being made in England under such names as "paradol," "cresyntan" and "syntan." They have the advantage of the natural tannins such as bark in that they are of known strength and can be varied to suit.

This very grasping compound, formaldehyde, will attack almost anything, even molecules many times its size. Gelatinous and albuminous substances of all sorts are solidified by it. Glue, skimmed milk, blood, eggs, yeast, brewer's slops, may by this magic agent be rescued from waste and reappear in our buttons, hairpins, roofing, phonographs, shoes or shoe-polish. The French have made great use of casein hardened by formaldehyde into what is known as "galalith" (i. e., milk-stone). This is harder than celluloid and non-inflammable, but has the disadvantages of being more brittle and of absorbing moisture. A mixture of casein and celluloid has something of the merits of both.

The Japanese, as we should expect, are using the juice of the soy bean, familiar as a condiment to all who patronize chop-sueys or use Worcestershire sauce. The soy glucine coagulated by formalin gives a plastic said to be better and cheaper than celluloid. Its inventor, S. Sato, of Sendai University, has named it, according to American precedent, "Salolite," and has organized a million dollar Satolite Company at Mukojima.

There seems to be no limit to these compounds and every week the journals report new processes and patents. But we must not allow the new ones to crowd out the remembrance of the oldest and most famous of the synthetic plastics, hard rubber. This is American-made in a double sense, for when Columbus discovered Santo Domingo he found the natives playing with balls made from the gum of the caoutchouc tree. The soldiers of Pizarro, when they conquered Inca-Land, adopted the Peruvian custom of smearing caoutchouc over their coats to keep out the rain. Europe took it up but the stuff was too sticky and smelled too bad in hot weather to become fashionable in fastidious circles. In 1825 Mackintosh made his name immortal by putting a layer of rubber between two cloths. But it was left to a Yankee inventor, Charles Goodyear, of Connecticut, to discover the solution to the problem. He had worked for ten years on it, spending all his own money and all he could borrow from his friends, when one day in 1839 he happened to drop on the hot stove of the kitchen that he used as a laboratory a mixture of caoutchouc and sulfur. To his surprize he saw the two substances fuse together into something new. Instead of the soft, tacky gum and the yellow, brittle brimstone he had the tough, stable, elastic solid that has done so much since to make our footing and wheeling safe, swift and noiseless. It was, you might say, a lucky accident, but such luck is most apt to come to those who like Goodyear have worked ten years for it.

Goodyear found that he could vary this "vulcanized rubber" at will. By adding a little more sulfur he got a hard substance which, however, could be softened by heat so as to be molded into any form wanted. Out of this "hard rubber" "vulcamite or ebonite" were made combs, hairpins, penholders and the like and it has not yet been superseded for some purposes by any of its recent rivals.

Since I am here chiefly concerned with

"Creative Chemistry," that is, with the art of making substances not found in nature, I have not spoken of shellac, asphaltum, rosin, ozocerite and the innumerable gums, resins and waxes, animal, mineral and vegetable, that are used either by themselves or in combination with the synthetics. What particular "dope" or "mud" is used to coat a canvas or form a telephone receiver is often hard to find out. The manufacturer finds secrecy safer than the patent office and the chemist of a rival establishment is apt to be baffled in his attempt to analyze and imitate. But we of the outside world are not concerned with this, tho we are interested in the manifold applications of these new materials.

QUESTIONS AND READING REFERENCES

What is the meaning of the *xylo, ite, lith, oid* and *pyr* used in these various trade names? If you invented a substance of this kind what would you call it?

Think of some new use for the artificial plastics.

Read about the life and struggles of Goodyear, the inventor of vulcanized rubber.

Examine various resinous objects such as buttons, combs, hairpins, fountain pens, phonograph records, toys, transparent cards and photographic films to see if you can find out what they are made of. See if they can be cut, scratched, polished, bent or broken. Test electrical properties by rubbing with woolen cloth to see if they will pick up paper. See if you can detect the odor of rubber or of camphor (indicating celluloid). Put thin pieces into boiling water or on warm stove and see if they can be bent. See if small fragments can be set on fire. Try the effect of warming with dilute acids or alkalies in a test tube.

The speeches made when Hyatt was awarded the Perkin medal by the American Chemical Society for the discovery of celluloid may be found in the *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry* for 1914, p. 225. In 1916 Baekeland received the same medal, and the proceedings are reported in the same *Journal*, v. 35, p. 285.

A comprehensive technical paper with bibliography on "Synthetic Resins" by L. V. Redman appeared in the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Journal*, January, 1914. The controversy over patent rights may be followed in the same *Journal*, v. 8 (1915), p. 1171, and v. 9 (1916), p. 207.

For casein see Tague's article in Rogers' "Industrial Chemistry" (Van Nostrand). See also Worden's "Nitrocellulose Industry" and "Technology of the Cellulose Esters" (Van Nostrand); Hodgson's "Celluloid" and Cross and Bevan's "Cellulose."

For references to recent research and new patent specifications on artificial plastics, resins, rubber, leather, wood, etc., see the current numbers of *Chemical Abstracts* (Easton, Pa.) and such journals as the *India Rubber Journal, Paper, Textile World, Leather World* and *Journal of American Leather Chemical Association.*

The General Bakelite Company, New York, the Redmanol Products Company, Chicago, the Condensite Company, Bloomfield, N. J., the Arlington Company, New York (handling pyralin), the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, give out advertising literature regarding their respective products.

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Editor—Did you ever read Proof?
Compet.—No, who wrote it?—*Widow.*

WE'S AG'IN' 'EM

Engineer—What have you against college engagements.

Law—It's a monopoly, in restraint of trade, and prevents open competition.—*Chaparral.*

Charles Lamb was once asked to say grace at a dinner. He was surprized, and asked:

"Is there no minister present?"

He was told there was not. "Then," he continued, "let us thank God."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

TOO MUCH CAMOUFLAGE

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E. B. MORRIS, President
W. N. ELY, Vice-President
A. A. JACKSON, Vice-President
G. H. STUART, 3RD Treasurer
S. W. MORRIS, Secretary

The

Mechanics Trust Company

of New Jersey.

BAYONNE, N. J.

Commenced Business March 1, 1886.

STATE, CITY AND COURT DEPOSITARY.

Only Trust Company in New Jersey Clearing Through New York Clearing House.

Accommodations based on balances and responsibility.

Accounts maintained in principal cities.

OFFICERS:

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Frederic C. Earl, Vice-President
C. B. Zabriskie, Vice-President
Wm. R. Wilde, Treasurer
Walter J. Daly, Ass't Treas. and Ass't Sec'y
Max Moraller, Secretary
Chas. S. Noé, Chairman Board of Directors

CHARTERED 1853

United States Trust Company of New York

45-47 WALL STREET

CAPITAL, $2,000,000 **SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $14,534,092.74**

THE COMPANY ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, DEPOSITARY OF COURT MONEYS, and in other recognized trust capacities.

It allows interest at current rates on deposits, and holds, manages and invests money, securities and other property, real or personal, for individuals, estates and corporations.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, President
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY, Vice-President — WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary
WILLIAMSON PELL, Assistant Secretary — CHARLES A. EDWARDS, 2d Assistant Secretary

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JOHN A. STEWART, Chairman of Board

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JAMES STILLMAN	EDWARD W. SHELDON	WILLIAM STEWART TOD	CHAS. T. HOFFMAN
JOHN J. PHELPS	CHAUNCEY KEEP	OGDEN MILLS	WILLIAM SLOANE
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD		CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.	

BURNING UP OUR RESOURCES

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT INSURANCE SERVICE

MONEY is not the requisite of our winning the war. We must win this fight with things: the products of the fields, forests, mines, streams, factories and shops. Money now is simply the lubricant, the drop of oil on the bearings of the great machine. Our money is indestructible, but the things absolutely necessary to making war are not. The enemy understands that. Thru his secret agents among us he is destroying them by fire as rapidly as he can. We have not realized it, but the truth is that Germany has been fighting us right here for more than eighteen months. Her weapons have been the bomb and the torch.

We are also fighting several other enemies. We do not always recognize them, for they are of our own breeding and stick close to us. The name of one is Waste; that of the other Carelessness. The latter has been at work as an incendiary for many years and has grown to rare proficiency. Unpreventable fires consume their thousands, but preventable fires eat up millions.

For several years past, fearing, doubtless believing, that we eventually would be compelled to defend ourselves against the Teutonic menace, the leading fire underwriters of the United States as represented in an associated capacity thru their National Board, began putting their data into shape for use at a moment's notice. When the declaration of war was made all that the National Board of Fire Underwriters had, its records, its employees and its machinery, were promptly offered to the Government, and as promptly accepted. That great organization is as truly on the fighting line as are our men now in the French trenches.

The information which it possesses about our industries is invaluable in this crisis. It immediately became a part of the military capital of the nation

The furnishing of data respecting the physical conditions of thousands of manufacturing and storage plants was just a beginning. It became necessary to perfect an organization to prevent those plants from being burned. We cannot fight without them. Trained inspectors were needed to point out application of the proper remedies. The National Board now has 3500 men thruout the country doing this work daily, combing thousands of plants for defects. The Board's scientific staff known as the Underwriters' Laboratories, located at Chicago, is inspecting for the Government roll roofing, fire hose, insulated wire and other fire-preventing accessories. In another direction it is doing equally as valuable work. Its presses have turned out tons of educational literature, tersely written for the guidance of the managers of every sort of factory.

Here are some of the questions the fire underwriters are asking: Will our troops in France have rifles, hand grenades, masks, helmets, clothing, shoes and ammunition? Will they be backed by artillery and adequate ammunition? Will they be aided by thousands of aeroplanes? Will the roads behind the battle lines be populous with our motor trucks loaded with abundant supplies? Will we produce the transports for troops oversea and cargo vessels in ever-increasing number?

We cannot win the war with less. Then our present industrial plants must be preserved against fire and new ones must be established. Our grain and cotton storage and loading houses must be protected. Our mines, docks and shipyards must be made safe against fire. Every building and every product must be guarded against both the alien enemy and the native Carelessness.

During the eleven full calendar months of this year which have already elapsed, property valued at $241,000,000 has been destroyed by fire in the United States and Canada. Investigation has shown that an average of eighty per cent of our fire waste is preventable. In this case nearly $193,000,000 worth of things to fight with—not money—has been permitted to be annihilated. Fire annihilates material useful to man. Keep that in mind. It would not matter so much if we were burning up bales of dollar bills worth $200,000,000 or $300,000,000 a year, but when the stuff thus removed consists of factories, machinery, finished products, food, cotton, coal and all the other materials which we must use if we are to win the war, why the thing becomes tragic.

PREVENTION IS THE WORD

WHAT we must do is to prevent the destruction of property by fire. We must eliminate every discoverable cause of fire, not only in industrial plants but everywhere, for mighty consequences have followed contemptibly small causes. One-half of Chicago was destroyed in 1871, scores of people lost their lives and thousands were impoverished and rendered homeless, when a cow in a lowly quarter of the city kicked over a lighted kerosene lamp. And I may say, in passing, that an even one hundred fire insurance companies were bankrupted by that conflagration.

Prevention is the word.

How? To the householder, I say: See to it that all flues are in good repair; zinc under all stoves; metal ventilated collars around stove pipes; furnaces kept clean and in good repair; chimneys free of soot; use of only closed lanterns or other lights in attics and cellars; ashes deposited in metal cans only; no curtains near gas jets; matches in metal boxes only and out of the reach of children; all electric wires properly insulated; order and cleanliness—particularly as regards accumulations of discarded furniture, clothes, etc., in attics, and sweepings and trash in cellars and around the house.

The cellars of retail stores are great fire-breeders. They generally contain a chaotic mass of broken packing cases, empty barrels, straw and excelsior, paper boxes and the odds and ends of every unsightly thing that is banished from the main floor. All that is needed to start a fire is a careless specimen of Young America and his cigaret. Clean it all out.

AS to industrial plants. It is a long story and I lack room in which to put it. But let us look briefly at a few of the essentials. They will fall under a dozen or more main heads. There is Cleanliness: Is there any refuse or sweepings lying about under benches, behind steam-pipes or radiators, and are those places clear of combustible materials? What is the condition of clothes lockers? Is there any oily waste outside of waste-cans and are the latter in good repair? There are a score of questions to be answered under this heading.

How about Heating? Is all woodwork or other combustible material too close to smoke-stacks, furnaces, stoves or boilers? Has anything been put to dry on steam-pipes or boiler? Is the fuel supply safely stored? Can gas or electrically heated irons be set on combustible materials?

In what condition is the Dry Room, if there is one; are its contents a safe distance from steam pipes; are the screens and air ducts in good order?

Then there is the factor of Lubrication: Are any of the bearings dirty or improperly oiled? How about the storage of oils, gasoline or other inflammable mixtures?

Are safety matches used exclusively? Is smoking forbidden? What is the condition of the illuminating apparatus? There are a number of hazards to be guarded against when the lighting is done electrically.

I am not going into this part of my subject in detail because it is all detail and voluminous, and I cannot squeeze it in here. But I am going to ask every manufacturer to coöperate with the work of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 76 William street, New York, and to begin doing so by requesting that organization to send him its pamphlets and blanks. The management of the Board, as already indicated, is virtually in the Government service, using all its means to protect our material resources against fire and will respond to every call for its assistance and advice. In the meantime, such requests as it makes on its own account for improvements, for the removal of hazards, and for the addition of fire-prevention and fire-fighting appliances should be promptly acted upon.

"THE YEAR OF JUBILEE IS COME"

By SUSAN HAYES WARD

SOME years ago I heard a man of note and judgment declare in a public meeting that he knew of no organization, except the Jesuit Society, so efficiently conducted and so wisely adapted to its purpose as are the Missionary Boards of the Congregational Church.

It was a little more than fifty years ago that women who had been organized in various large cities to help the Sanitary and Christian Commissions disbanded and naturally looked about for some other work to do.

Dr. N. G. Clark, a secretary of the American Board, believed that missionary work for women and children in heathen lands should be intrusted to women, and he interested two influential Boston women, Mrs. Albert Bowker and Mrs. Homer Bartlett, who were ready and eager to devote time and money to this work. He showed them letters from missionaries abroad who were urging him to have unmarried women sent out as missionaries, and assured them that there were devoted women waiting to be sent.

After months of planning a conference of forty women was held on January 2, 1868, in a chapel of the Old South Church of Boston, and a missionary society formed, incorporated, later, under the name of the Woman's Board of Missions. Mrs. Bowker was made president and Mrs. Bartlett treasurer. Vice-presidents and secretaries made ten officers in all, and, later, twelve managers were added and more vice-presidents. Two of the first ten are still living. Their ideal was to have an auxiliary society in each church, and twenty auxiliaries would be required for a branch. The Woman's Board includes in its field New England, and the states of the Eastern coast as far as Florida, going as far West as Ohio, which is included in the Board of the Interior, formed later with headquarters in Chicago.

The Woman's Board had twenty-four branches but has just organized its twenty-fifth in Tampa, Florida, as a jubilee addition, and it includes in its organization a great variety of contributory societies, Sunday schools, mission bands, cradle rolls—and many others.

To avoid the necessity of going in debt the board adopted the plan of sending no missionaries till they had money sufficient for their pledged work for the following year. Their first year's receipts were about $5000, and their first pledge to the American Board was the support of seven missionaries and eleven Bible women. Their first missionary is still living and working in her girls' school in Inanda, South Africa. In the pageant just given in the jubilee days of the board, one of the most touching scenes was the representation of Mrs. Andraws, tenderly scanning the work of her little black charges. The seven missionaries have increased, numbering now 128, and schools, colleges, hospitals have been established in many lands.

But in fifty years, if schools prosper, school houses decay or schools outgrow their cramped quarters, so five years ago the board suggested to its constituency that they raise $250,000 to be spent upon land and buildings, to be used as it came in; and it apportioned the work to the various branches. This was to be its golden gift. It also suggested a gift of life—new auxiliaries, enlarged membership and more missionaries.

The responses to this appeal have been marvelous—asking for $250,000

"The Leading FIRE INSURANCE Co. of America"

INCORPORATED IN 1819



CHARTER PERPETUAL

WM. B. CLARK, PRESIDENT

Cash Capital, $5,000,000

RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES,	13,547,121.90
NET SURPLUS,	8,146,446.99
ASSETS,	26,693,568.89
SURPLUS FOR POLICY-HOLDERS,	13,146,446.99

Losses Paid in 98 Years Over

$157,000,000

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

GUARANTEED *incomes*

$66,000,000 securing the guarantee. An annuity provides the largest assured income obtainable with safety. Write to-day for booklet "What Are Annuities."

The NATIONAL *Life Insurance Company*

MONTPELIER VERMONT

No Time Like the Present

TO make permanent provision for dependents, securing to them a monthly income for life.

In order to acquire the protection which life insurance affords, it must be taken when you can secure it. When you become uninsurable you will feel the need of it—but it will be too late.

Berkshire Life Insurance Co. Pittsfield, Mass.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Limited

Sixty-nine years in the United States

Total Losses Paid in the United States Exceeds $154,000,000

Payments made by this Company in the larger conflagrations in the United States:

Chicago, 1871 - - -	$3,239,491
Boston, 1872 - - -	1,427,290
Baltimore, 1904 - - -	1,051,543
San Francisco, 1906 - -	4,522,905
	$10,241,229

New York Office: 80 William Street

Henry W. Eaton, Manager
George W. Hoyt, Deputy Manager
Hugh R. Loudon, Associate Deputy Manager
J. B. Kremer, Ass't Dep. Manager
T. A. Weed, Agency Superintendent

1850 **THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY** 1917

In the City of New York **Issues Guaranteed Contracts**

JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., President
FINANCE COMMITTEE
CLARENCE H. KELSEY *Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.*
WILLIAM H. PORTER *Banker*
EDWARD TOWNSEND *Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank*

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.



Founded A. D. 1710.

207th YEAR

Sun Insurance Office

OF LONDON

The Oldest Insurance Company in the World

Chief Office in U. S., No. 54 Pine St., N. Y.

The 207th Year of the Company's Active Business Existence

Abstract of Statement of Condition of United States Branch December 31, 1915

Assets, - - - - $5,001,639
Surplus over Liabilities, 1,806,897

Trustees of the Funds of the Company in the United States

Herbert L. Griggs, Esq. **Samuel T. Hubbard, Esq.**
James Brown, Esq.

Insurance Service of The Independent

A constantly increasing number of readers are securing valuable information through the Insurance Service Department conducted by W. E. Underwood, Director.

they received $255,417.90. At the first session of their anniversary meeting they asked for an offering of $350 for work in Ceylon; they received $580. They had asked for 500 senior societies; the response was 598. For 250 new contributing junior societies they were answered with 597. The meetings were crowded and at the evening meeting in Tremont Temple, where the Rev. Edward C. Moore, D.D., president of the American Board, presided, there was not an empty seat, every gallery was packed, and Mrs. Franklin Warner, Mrs. Karmarkar, the native doctor from Bombay, four missionaries from Turkey who, despite the horrors they had witnessed, only urged love and forgiveness of enemies, and John R. Mott, LL.D., held their overwhelming audience spellbound.

The only apparent failure in the whole jubilee was in the number of new missionaries secured. The board had asked for fifty, but only twenty-two were pledged.

The Woman's Board had just received an appeal from missionaries in the Philippines begging them to begin work there, and an appeal was made to that big audience for the $5000 necessary to begin the work. As the heaped baskets were carried up to the platform one would think that twice the sum had been given, and the spirit of consecration seemed so to fill the place that had Dr. Moore called then for volunteer missionaries the missing twenty-eight might have been supplied.

Boston, Massachusetts

WHAT RUSSIA WANTS

(*Continued from page 552*)

the various revolutionary committees and councils. The Russian formula really read: "Peace without annexations and contributions, with the rights of peoples to determine their own destinies." This was the kind of peace for which the new Russia promised to continue to fight. It was a formula of peace terms, as war aims. And the Allies were urged to call a conference, at which a common statement of war aims would be proclaimed. At the same time the Russian Socialists agreed to participate in a conference of Socialists of all countries, even enemy countries, also to discuss peace terms as war aims. The formula given above was the Russian suggestion, as a basis for discussion at both conferences.

It is difficult to summarize in a few words the history of this Russian formula. When I arrived in Petrograd several weeks after the first official announcement of the formula, I went first to my friends among Russian liberals, to ask what the authors of the formula really had in mind. I was told that they were always very vague themselves in their answers, and deliberately so, whenever they were called upon to define. It seemed that they would or could not state definitely just what they would consider an annexation, and what in their opinion would be a "self-determination."

Again, I was told, the authors of the formula would not commit themselves to a clear definition of "contributions," purposely confusing the two ideas of punitive indemnity and indemnity as reparation for damage done. When I discussed the formula with Socialists who supported it, I found that this criticism was in some measure correct. They were unable always to specify, but at the time they were honest in their advocacy of the formula. When small groups of us tried to read specific content into the formula outlining what we thought the more radical elements in Russia would accept, we found ourselves

becoming hopelessly involved, and often wondered if it could be done.

I discussed the formula with Milyoukov and read his speeches and articles on the subject. He condemned the formula as dangerous and perhaps even dishonest. "Made in Germany" was his first comment to me. He was correct in this statement. "No annexations and no indemnities" does have a German origin. And the "self-determination of peoples" has been a slogan used by German intrigue to make trouble in another country—they never recognized it as applying to themselves or their own allies. Both sections of the formula with the use of the word "indemnity" instead of "contribution," can therefore be traced to Germany. But it was in Russia that the two parts were brought together, the second clause qualifying the first. I suggested to Milyoukov that the formula had clearly secured a strong hold on the broader masses, tho it might not be very clearly understood by them, so that it would have to be used, and properly interpreted. We started in to interpret it for Russia, and Milyoukov insisted on bringing under it the securing of Constantinople, as necessary to the security of Russia. This line of thought brought us to the English formula, "reparation and security."

My discussion of the formula with Russia's foremost authority on international affairs again showed me how difficult it would be to attempt the specific statement, in concrete terms, of the readjustment that must be accepted, in order to secure a democratic and permanent peace. But the formula had penetrated deeply in Russia, and today it still holds sway, representing for many an honest appeal to the Allies to "purify their motives." It has been urged, and first in Russia, that such a move would serve as a strong weapon against the enemy, for it would in turn deprive the German Government of a weapon which it is constantly using.

The German Government interprets the failure to make such a statement as clear indication that the Allies are really wishing, and fighting, to crush Germany. By convincing its people of this fact, the German Government is able to maintain its absolute control, and also demand, and get, one more sacrifice from the people for the "cause of self-defense." Separate statements, now from one, now from another of the Allies, have not met the situation. The failure to make a common statement, in rather specific terms, has been used by the German masters at intrigue, both in and outside Germany. This has been clear to those who have worried over this problem, and especially to those who were trying to follow the course of events in Russia. The fact that these same intriguers would perhaps be able to take even greater advantage of such a frank statement of war aims did not solve the problem, and was not the answer that satisfied one.

I have referred to the Russian formula as a kind of appeal to the Allies to "purify their motives." Again this view of the formula is in line with the real spirit of the revolution. A Kerensky, for example, who was a strong champion of the formula, did not believe that the Allies had disgracefully selfish war aims. But as a revolutionist and Socialist he wished to get to the root of the matter in a frank and fundamental way. The extremists, the Bolsheviki, used this formula as one of the main planks of their platform. They proclaimed openly that all of the Allies, America included, had selfish aims. The Bolsheviki made capital of the fact that the Allies would not discuss war aims in a common conference, and even refused to allow their Socialists to go to

1917

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures against Marine and Inland Transportation risk and will issue policies making loss payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the Company has insured property to the value of $29,903,820,962.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of - - $301,565,931.44
Paid losses during that period - $149,414,735.48
Issued certificates of profits to dealers - - - - - - - $94,086,050.00
Of which there have been redeemed $86,410,870.00
Leaving outstanding at present time $7,675,180.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to - - - - - - - - - - $23,871,310.65
On December 31, 1916, the assets of the Company amounted to - - - - - - - - - - - - $17,458,990.74

The profits of the Company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Chairman of the Board,
CORNELIUS ELDERT, President,
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, Vice-President,
CHARLES E. FAY, 2d Vice-President.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

Scottish Union & National Insurance Company
Of Edinburgh

Established 1824

Sir WALTER SCOTT, First Governor and President
Headquarters for North America, Hartford, Connecticut

JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager

STATEMENT

United States Branch, December 31, 1916

Total Assets . .	$6,966,173
Total Liabilities .	3,165,213
Reinsurance Reserve	2,657,291
Surplus over all Liabilities . . .	3,800,959

J. G. HILLIARD, Resident Agent
55 John Street New York City

Build Your Own Business



under our direct general agency contract.

Our Policies provide for:

DOUBLE INDEMNITY, DISABILITY BENEFITS, REDUCING PREMIUMS.

See the new low rates.

John F. Roche, Vice-President
The Manhattan Life Insurance Company
66 Broadway, New York
Organized 1850

A New Life Insurance Policy

affording unexcelled insurance service; a combination of low cost, high values, and a new and original total disability feature, providing in the event of total and permanent disablement from any cause:

1. **Waiver of future premiums.**
2. **A monthly income to policyholders throughout life.**
3. **Payment to beneficiary of full sum at death of insured.**

Full information may be obtained from

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Independence Square Philadelphia

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation

LIMITED

OF LONDON, ENG.

Samuel Appleton, United States Manager
Boston, Mass.

Cash Assets in the United States,
December 31st, 1916.....$11,524,704.68
Surplus to Policy Holders..... 2,415,621.95

This Company issues all forms of Liability Insurance Policies.

Its well recognized practice of making prompt settlements of claims against its Policy Holders has commended itself to the judgment of its Policy Holders.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE.

The attention of owners of automobiles is called to the policies of this Corporation insuring against liability for personal injuries, and also against damage caused to the Assured's car or to the property of others as the result of collision.

For Rates and Particulars, apply to

DWIGHT & HILLES

Resident Managers for New York State

56 Maiden Lane New York, N. Y.

FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK

Philadelphia, November 20, 1917.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$50,705,391.44
Liability under letters of credit and acceptances	356,497.69
Due from banks	15,902,095.99
Cash and reserve	6,614,379.44
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,849,303.29
	$76,427,667.85

LIABILITIES

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	3,250,000.00
Undivided profits	766,150.00
Letters of credit and acceptances	356,497.69
Rediscounts Federal Reserve Bank	2,238,960.00
Deposits	68,816,060.16
	$76,427,667.85

J. WM. HARDT, Cashier.

Stockholm to discuss aims as representatives of parties.

Such statements and arguments bore a disturbing resemblance to what one heard from German intriguers, and from the German rulers. The Russian extremists seemed therefore to be playing the German game. But even if they were doing so, and consciously, yet they were also responding to a deep-rooted, tho vague feeling, of the tired Russian people—that one ought not to go on until one was quite sure what one was fighting for, so that one would know when one had accomplished the end in view.

It has seemed to some of us that this formula, interpreted as a demand for a common statement of war aims tho an honest idea, for many, had been used so dishonestly that it would have to be abandoned. But the President's statement that the formula is still an honest one, despite the dishonest use that has been made of it, has suggested the present discussion of the formula. For the formula has again come to the foreground, and this time with the backing of America. Perhaps now it may be possible to do what before was impossible—formulate a common statement of war aims for all the Allies, thus reading a specific content into the Russian formula.

The Bolsheviki have promised to work only for a general, democratic peace. They have arranged a truce for a week. They wish to negotiate an armistice. They promise definitely that they will not accept an armistice on the Russian front, which will allow the transfer of German troops to the western front. Trotsky and Lenine may be intellectually dishonest, fanatics, but they would not be dishonest to the point of breaking such a definite promise. But now Trotsky issues an official ultimatum, a kind of warning. The Allied Governments are given a week in which to define their attitude toward a general armistice and a general peace. If the Allies decide that they cannot enter into such negotiations, then, says Trotsky, "they must declare clearly and definitely before all mankind the aims for which the peoples of Europe may be called to shed their blood during the fourth year of the war."

The President in his recent message has defined our war aims, and in most concrete terms. Perhaps now it will be possible to make a common statement, not because of the "warning" of the Bolsheviki, but because we now find it possible to do so. Such a statement will disarm the Bolsheviki. Tho they do not represent the sane majority of Russians and may soon be overthrown, the Bolsheviki answer to an instinctive desire to know what must be done before the war can be safely brought to a close. Such a statement would meet with the approval of large groups of strong patriots in all countries. It would also disarm the intriguers at work in all the Allied countries. Finally, such a statement would, as so many have worded it, serve as an effective "political offensive" against the German rulers.

Chicago

TWO TOMMIES

Two British soldiers went into a restaurant at Salonica and asked for Turkey with Greece. The waiter said:

"I'm sorry, gentlemen, but I can't Servia," whereupon the Tommies cried: "Fetch the Bosphorous!"

When that gentleman arrived and heard the complaint, the manager said:

"Well, gentlemen, I don't want to Russia, but you cannot Rumania."

And so the poor Tommies had to go away Hungary.—*Scottish-American.*

DIVIDENDS

THE AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND ON PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK AND OF EXTRA DIVIDEND ON PREFERRED STOCK.

The Board of Directors of The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company has declared a dividend of eight per cent. (8%) upon its Preferred Stock, payable in four quarterly instalments of two per cent. (2%) each, and a dividend of seven per cent. (7%) upon its Common Stock, payable in four quarterly instalments of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) each, the first of said instalments, in the case of each class of stock, to be payable on December 31, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 21, 1917; the second on March 30, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 22, 1918; the third on June 29, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 21, 1918; and the fourth on September 30, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 20, 1918.

The Board of Directors of said Company has also declared an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) upon its Preferred Stock, payable on December 31, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 21, 1917.

Checks will be mailed.

GEORGE M. JUDD, Secretary.
Dated, New York, December 11, 1917.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1827

PIERREPONT and CLINTON STREETS

ENTRANCES: Pierrepont St. and 300 Fulton St.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum

will be credited to depositors January 1, 1918 (payable on and after January 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP.
43 Exchange Place, New York.
MANAGERS

THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Monday, December 31, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Saturday, December 22, 1917. T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY
2 Rector Street

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) PER CENT. and a SPECIAL dividend of FOUR (4%) PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable December 31st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 15th, 1917. The stock transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

WILLIAM H. BARNARD, Treasurer.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY
Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street
Phila., December 5th, 1917.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 17th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

United Fruit Company

DIVIDEND No. 74

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1917.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS
Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 22, 1917.

The Board of Directors of The Baldwin Locomotive Works has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent (three dollars and a half per share) on the preferred capital stock, payable January 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 8, 1917.

WILLIAM de KRAFFT, Secretary.

IN A RED CROSS CANTEEN

(*Continued from page 550*)

It's only on Thursday nights that we have the concert. There are the beds, see! One hundred of them, given by the American Red Cross."

"It's quiet here," Madame Courcol went on, "and they get a splendid night's rest and breakfast. Those who cannot take an early train may remain until it is time for them to go. We do all we can for them."

While she was speaking one of the station employees pushed his way thru the press at the entrance and went into the little room of the refugees. He called a train departure and looked inquiringly from group to group. There was no response and he called again. Then, from one of the dim, far corners, a half dozen of the refugees rose wearily to their feet, took up their misshapen bundles and, without a word, followed him out.

One of them was a bent old woman in a rusty bonnet. Her load was a thick black valise, bulging between its rope wrappings, and dragging her down till it almost touched the floor. A sergent-de-ville, on duty by the entranceway, saw her as she came thru the door and made his way to her.

"Permit me, Madame," and he touched his cap with a smile.

The little old woman looked up and stopped as she felt a strange hand close upon the grip of her valise. Whether she thought he was trying, for some unexplained reason, to take it away from her or whether she felt quite capable of managing it herself was not evident, but she refused to let go until, with a laugh, the sergeant swung it out of her hand.

"Go ahead, Madame," he said, "I'll follow—go ahead, please."

So off they tramped, and after them the other refugees in the little party, and all without one look toward the long room where a comedian was now grimacing and singing an impertinent Paris song while three hundred hilarious soldiers rocked with laughter.

AS SHE IS WROTE

Some queer sentences turned out by the pupils of the Methodist Girls' School at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. One can usually distinguish the subject and tell what the child tried to say at least.

When the form of a verb is changed it is called congregation.

The prime meridian is called the eternal date line.

Gibraltar is the keynote in the Mediterranean.

The finest wheat that wer cropped grows in Russia.

The masculine of spinster is bore.

He had nothing on except a sword and he was unarmed.

A wife is the upset (opposite) of the husband.

The place was taken by storm and thunder.

Benjamin Franklin looked very funny with his clothes behind and a loaf of bread in his mouth.

The cat was thin and pale.

Gibraltar is known as the keyhole of England.

St. Helena is a place where Napoleon has been diminished.

The Barbarian states are Morocco, Algiers, Tripoli and Turnips.

Queen Victoria reigned sixty years. She was the longest sovereign that ever ruled in England.

A frog is a bug with four legs. It stands up in front and sits down behind.—*In World Outlook for November.*



TO the Sunny Southland, where cold weather vanishes and a balmy climate adds to the gayety and pleasure of winter resorts at Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Miami, Palm Beach, Key West, Tampa and St. Petersburg.

Clyde-Mallory steamers offer an ideal route to southern resorts in Florida, the Carolinas or Texas and attractive circle tours are arranged at moderate rates.

12 Day Tour — $65.40—New York to Key West, the "American Gibraltar", thence by the famous "Over-Sea Railway" to Miami, returning through Florida East Coast resorts to Jacksonville, and Clyde Line steamer to New York, with delightful stop-over in historic Charleston, N. C., en route.

5 Day Tour—$51.05—New York to Jacksonville, and return, going via Clyde Line and returning all rail with optional routes including liberal stop-over privileges at leading Southern resorts.

Other tours to Cuba, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, etc. Write for literature and full information.

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New York: 489 Fifth Ave., at 42nd St.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Thirty-Year Five Per Cent Collateral Trust Gold Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on December 1, 1917, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York at the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1918, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

ORGANIZED A. D. 1720

The London Assurance

(FIRE)

CHARLES L. CASE
MANAGER

84 William Street - - - New York

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

LESSONS IN AMERICA'S PART IN THE WORLD'S FOOD PROBLEM, PREPARED BY THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION FOR THE INDEPENDENT

AMERICA'S FOOD PROBLEM

"OUR problem," says the Home Card of the Food Administration, now hanging in twelve million American kitchens, "is to feed our allies by sending them as much food as we can of the most concentrated nutritive value in the least shipping space. These foods are wheat, beef, pork, dairy products, and sugar. Our solution of this problem is to eat less of these, and more of other foods of which we have an abundance, and to waste less of all foods."

To quote Mr. Hoover, "We hold it in our power, and our power alone, to keep the wolf from the door of the world. This is a problem greater than war. It is a problem of humanity."

The United States holds the key to this problem. We have always been the greatest granary, food store, and butcher shop in the world, and our resources have by no means reached the limit of our development. Food, regular, good and sufficient for our mighty fighting armies—our own and our allies—for the working men and women behind the trench lines, for the old people, women and children, must be supplied if the war is to be won, and we can supply it.

WHY CONSERVATION IS NECESSARY

Millions of men in Europe have been withdrawn from farm and field to fight, and many thousands have been sent into factories to equip the fighters with munitions of war. This means that less food is produced in the countries of our allies. Moreover, the hard work of war activities has meant an increased demand upon food supply. The decreased food production and increased food demand have made a yawning chasm in Europe which only America can bridge.

Now from the forecasted harvests of this country and Europe, and from our combined stocks of animals, we learn that we shall have to use the available supply with the utmost care and wisdom in order to have enough for all.

WHEAT IS NEEDED FIRST

France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium need for their normal use nearly six million bushels of wheat more than they can produce. The Central Powers control the grain available in Russia, Bulgaria and Rumania, so that our allies cannot draw upon these supplies. Australia and India are practically cut off because of the long journey, the shortage in shipping and submarine danger. The South American crop was a failure, and the new harvest cannot reach Europe until next spring.

In short, the Allies need 577,000,000 bushels of wheat and we have a surplus of 208,000,000 bushels. Out of this surplus a certain amount must be kept for friendly neutrals. Therefore, if we continue to consume as much wheat as usual, there will be a deficit in round figures of 400,000,000 bushels.

HOW CAN AMERICA HELP?

Some of us have not understood why we must send wheat instead of corn, since corn is plentiful and of high food value. Why not keep our wheat, and let our allies have corn? There are several good reasons:

(1) Cornmeal cannot be shipped long distances without spoiling in transit.

(2) Corn cannot be shipped in the grain because few mills in Europe except in Italy are equipt to grind it.

(3) Cornmeal can best be used in home-baked breads, as corn bread is not suitable for bakery distribution. In France very little home baking is done, and most of the houses are not equipt for baking. In America, on the other hand, home baking is the rule.

Remember that our allies are already using as large a proportion of other cereals with wheat as is practicable with bakery bread. Their wheat is adulterated fourteen per cent in the milling. Before it can be made into bread, a further admixture of twenty per cent of other cereals is required—as high as fifty per cent allowed. Thus, the minimum adulteration is thirty-four per cent. The Food Administration is asking Americans to do much less than the Allies are already doing. It is asking them to use twenty per cent of other cereals in place of that much wheat, and to send to Europe the wheat thus released. This will only partly make up their shortage, but it will help.

OTHER FOODS NEEDED

Meat is another food especially needed that we must export in larger quantity. The people who are fighting and making war supplies need more meat than they would in peace times. But the reproduction of cattle, sheep and hogs has lessened by 33,000,000 in Europe and they have been compelled to "eat into the herd" to an alarming extent. Also an extra demand for wool and leather clothing for soldiers has meant a decrease of animals.

From the 1st of July, 1915, to the 30th of June, 1916, we exported more than 1,500,000,000 pounds of animal products and fats. We are selling faster than we can produce them. Of course this condition calls for increased production, but it also means that for the present conservation is of the gravest importance: to save out of what we have. Fats are fuel which fighters must have. We must send lard, bacon and other fats to our allies. To do this we shall have to reduce our own consumption. In many cases we use much more of these commodities than we need and waste them shockingly.

Another necessary food staple that our allies must have is sugar. They formerly got it from Russia, Germany Austria and Java. Now they are dependent upon us and the sources which supply us.

One other aspect of food conservation as a war measure should be mentioned. Wars are paid for out of the people's pocket. If we wish to avoid financial troubles we ought to carry on this war to a great extent paying "as we go." If we reduce the waste and unwise use of food by only six cents a day for each person in our population we shall have saved more than two billion dollars a year.

EVERY AMERICAN MUST HELP

Each one of us wants to help, but sometimes we feel stunned by these huge sums and amounts. A million dollars, a million bushels! We gasp, "But how can I do anything? I am only one, and I have no millions to give or save." Then is the time to recall the old rime about the "little drops of water, little grains of sand." These vast amounts are composed of dollars, quarters, dimes, nickels, pennies; they are composed of shovelfuls, basketfuls, cupfuls, teaspoonfuls. Just remember that if each individual saves one pound of wheat flour a week and six cents' worth of meat, fats and sugar a day, it will mean enough to win thru.

AUTOCRACY VERSUS SELF-GOVERNMENT

We are in this war and must do our share in winning it. One of our chief tasks is to supply food for our allies and their armies. We must decide how this is to be done. As time goes on it will get no easier to ship food and supply ourselves. We can meet the situation by force or by voluntary effort. The one way is autocracy; the other is self-government—democracy. It is the ideal, hope and aim of the Food Administration that our saving and our organization for saving shall be voluntary and democratic. Democracy is the faith for which our men are dying in France today. Every man, woman and child left here at home must stand back of every soldier "over there" and help in the daily service of conservation.

"AND A PULL ALL TOGETHER"

Every single person in this democracy has the opportunity of the centuries to take part in the greatest adventure for democracy ever known. Democracy is worth it. Your right to your own life, to liberty, and to the pursuit of happiness is worth your service, your cooperation, your devotion.

The Independent

Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Founded 1880

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

THE COUNTRYSIDE
MAGAZINE AND SUBURBAN LIFE

Founded 1904

Incorporated with The Independent August 4, 1917

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HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

The Independent Lesson Plans

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. COMPOSITION.

The Story of the Week.

1. Challenge any member of your class to debate with you on universal military training.
2. Write a paper presenting the arguments for National Prohibition, emphasizing its importance as one phase of wartime efficiency.
3. You have been asked to give a patriotic talk at a public mass meeting. Tell what is now being done to aid and protect the people of the United States, both at home and abroad.
4. Write a poster appeal for the Food Administration on the conservation of sugar.
5. A company of soldiers from your neighborhood are about to leave for camp. Give a talk in which you show how good conduct, and ability, may lead to high rank.
6. You hear some one express doubts about the results of the war. Show him, from Colonel House's report, that there is every reason to believe in ultimate victory for the United States and its allies.
7. Write an essay on the psychological effect of the German air raids on London.
8. You have a cousin in Canada. Write the letter your cousin might have written about Canadian conscription.
9. Write a short composition in which you compare the British methods in the attack on Jerusalem with the knightly deeds of the crusaders.
10. Write a paragraph in which you try to account for the difference in the British and German ways of waging war.
11. Read the account of Lloyd George's speech. Give, in direct discourse, all that he is here reported to have said.
12. Write a single short item about the recent German raid at sea.
13. Read the advertisement, "America Divided," on the last page. Write a letter to your congressman asking for equable postal rates. Give your reasons in full. If the article has convinced you, send the letter to your congressman.

Editorial Articles.

1. Write a graduation oration on the restoration of the Jews to Palestine.

The First Americans Who Have Fallen in France.

1. Using the French soldier's letter as a starting point, write a thoughtful, patriotic essay on the American soldier and the work he is likely to perform in the war.

Fair Play—and Foul. By Park Benjamin.

1. Make a carefully prepared brief of this article.
2. In a single paragraph tell what chivalry sailors have always been accustomed to show. In a succeeding paragraph show how Germany has violated her solemn agreement, and has acted contrary to the established usages of civilization.
3. Show how specific instance has been used to advantage in the article.
4. Imagine that you are, in some future time, to be a member of the American commission to present terms to Germany that she must accept. Draw up an indictment in which you list Germany's offenses against the laws of nations and of humanity.
5. Write a paragraph of contrast on the German, and the American, treatment of prisoners.

Old King Coal. By Donald Wilhelm.

1. Make a summary of the serious thought of the article.
2. Tell in what ways the author's style has aided in presenting the thought clearly, interestingly, and emphatically.

The Case Against Smokes. By George J. Fisher, M. D.

1. Summarize the reasons presented here for avoiding the use of tobacco.

SECTION II. LITERATURE.

Vale 1917. By John Kendrick Bangs.

1. Show in what ways the poem has (a) pleasing arrangement, (b) careful choice of words, (c) figurative language, (d) climax, (e) noble thought, (f) poetic beauty.

SECTION III. WORD STUDY.

1. Give the derivation and the meaning of every one of the following words prominent in the news of the week: diplomatic, Zeppelins, *status quo ante*, trawlers, tapestry, redemption, unique, scrupulously, coördinated, stupendous.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. American Political Parties—"The National Party."

1. The author evidently believes that the new National Party is the offspring of the Progressive Party. What are the grounds for this belief?
2. "For better or for worse the American people seem to be wedded to the two great party system." What proofs does history offer that this is true? Is the system better or worse than the continental European system?
3. "Third parties have their part to play as educational institutions," etc. Mention some third party in our earlier history that illustrates the truth of this statement.
4. Explain the last sentence in the editorial.

II. National Organization for War—"The Conduct of the War," "Uncle Sam's Big Job," "Conditions in the Camps."

1. "The inevitable has happened." To what conditions does this sentence refer? Why does the author assume that these conditions are inevitable? What remedies does he suggest?
2. How do the conditions at the beginning of this war compare with the conditions at the beginning of the Spanish-American War? the beginning of the Civil War?
3. "With this," says Mr. Vanderlip, "we have begun to have very unusual experiments with political economy." What are some of these experiments?
4. What remedies does Mr. Vanderlip suggest for conditions which exist in (a) our coal and steel production, (b) our railroad system, (c) our ocean borne transportation?
5. Why is he so enthusiastic about the Federal Reserve Banking System?

III. The Training of Our Army—"The Lack of Guns," "As to Universal Training."

1. Why does Secretary Baker refuse to look forward to universal military training? Do you agree or disagree with his point of view?
2. What evidences have you that the training of our army is being carried forward efficiently? Are there any evidences of inefficiency?

IV. The Political Background of the War—"Another German Ballon D'Essai," "Lloyd George's Speech," "Colonel House's Report," "Inter-allied Council," "An Illusive Peace Plan," "Tirpitz the Terrible."

1. How far do the announced German peace terms approach the political aims of the Allies? What territorial desires of the Allies are still left unfulfilled?
2. What, according to the editorial, is the test which we must apply to all German proposals for peace? Applying this test, have the present proposals any interest to us?
3. Why is Lloyd George convinced that "there is no halfway house between victory and defeat"? What is your opinion?
4. What has been the result of the Inter-allied Conference in Paris? Does the Conference seem to have brought us nearer to peace or to have carried us farther away?
5. Compare Lloyd George's statements with those of von Tirpitz. Upon what things do the two men agree? wherein do they differ?

V. Naval Warfare—"Fair Play—and Foul," "German Raids at Sea."

1. What is the point which the author intends to make in this article? What sentence brings out this point most clearly?
2. Look up the history of one or more of the naval battles referred to by Mr. Benjamin. Write out the story of these battles in a dramatic way.
3. What was the purpose of the Hague Convention referred to in this article? How far have the rules adopted by this Convention affected the conduct of this war?
4. "The submarines of Germany are running amuck," etc. What are the facts which justify this statement?

VI. Coal Supply and the War—"Old King Coal."

1. Write two paragraphs, one describing Dr. Garfield's personality and his method of work; the other, his problems as Coal Administrator.
2. Do you agree with the order in which Dr. Garfield arranges the various claims upon our coal supply?
3. In what ways can you and your family help in solving the problem which the coal shortage presents?



Press Illustrating

THE HEARTHSTONE OF THE JEWS

Now that Jerusalem is restored, the Tabernacle, under Turkish rule the Mosque of Omar, becomes again the shrine of Jewish religion .

The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

HARPER'S WEEKLY

ZION AND THE ZIONISTS

THE capture of Jerusalem by the British forces has almost eclipsed the more important military operations in Europe. This is not unnatural, for besides the unique historical and religious interest attaching to the City of David its occupation is one of the landmarks of the war, for it means—if the Allies win—the establishment of a new nation on the face of the earth. If longing, faith and prayers have any potency such must be the outcome, for no exiled people have remained so long and devotedly attached to the land of their forefathers as have the Jews to Palestine. Now the restoration of the Chosen People to their Chosen Land seems imminent, for the prophecies have been substantiated by the promise of the most powerful alliance of nations that the world has ever known. On November 3 last the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Arthur J. Balfour, wrote to Baron Rothschild, vice-president of the British Zionist Federation, as follows:

His Majesty's Government views with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use its best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rites of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

This pledge marks the culmination of the Zionist movement which, launched by the pamphlet of a Viennese Jew, Theodor Herzl, in 1895, has since enlisted the support of a large proportion of the Jews of all countries. The most diverse elements of the race, differing from one another in language, native land, religious faith, financial interests and political ideals, have been brought together under the banner of Zionism. Among its zealous advocates may be found conservatives and radicals, orthodox and atheists, materialists and idealists, cosmopolitans and exclusives, the backward-looking and the forward-looking, the self-sacrificing and the self-seeking, the fanatics and the practical, the prosperous and the persecuted; those whose Judaism is founded upon the idea of race but who have little use for its religion; those who question the existence of a Jewish race but are devoted to the faith, and those who are indifferent to both racial and religious claims but are willing to stake their all upon a social ideal, a Messianic Kingdom materialized; all these discordant elements have somehow become enthused with a single aim and whatever else they may be they are nationalists. The various motives have resulted in a unified movement.

One foresees that Palestine will be a lively place when they all get together there and start to settling their differences. Some are evidently looking for a restoration of the old theocratic régime as nearly as possible like the idealized picture presented in the Old Testament. Some are determined at once to establish a socialistic state that would make any utopias from Plato to Wells seem like a bourgeois dream. Yet even these extremes are not irreconcilable, for the Mosaic law may give grounds for very radical legislation on questions of labor, land and property. It is interesting also to note that while some Christian communities—such as Germany and Massachusetts—are still denying to women the rights of citizenship, the Jewish colonies in Palestine started on an equal suffrage basis without any opposition.

The Zionists are determined to have a separate language as well as a separate nationality. Yiddish, which is the tongue of most of the Jews in Russia and America and in which much good literature has appeared, is essentially a German dialect tho printed with Hebrew characters. Otherwise the Jews speak the language of their native lands and to many of them Hebrew has been merely a Sabbath language of which they knew little more than the Catholic knows of Latin. But now that Hebrew is to be the language of restored Israel, it has to be revised and modernized. Its vocabulary, originally more limited than Greek and Latin, has to be expanded to meet the demands of life and science in the twentieth century. In making it a spoken language, comprehensible equally to the Sephasdim and Askenazim branches of the race, the vext question of accent and pronunciation have to be settled. Expert linguists and philologians, of whom the Jews have no lack, are eagerly engaged on this task, hardly less difficult than the creation of a new language like Esperanto or Volapuk.

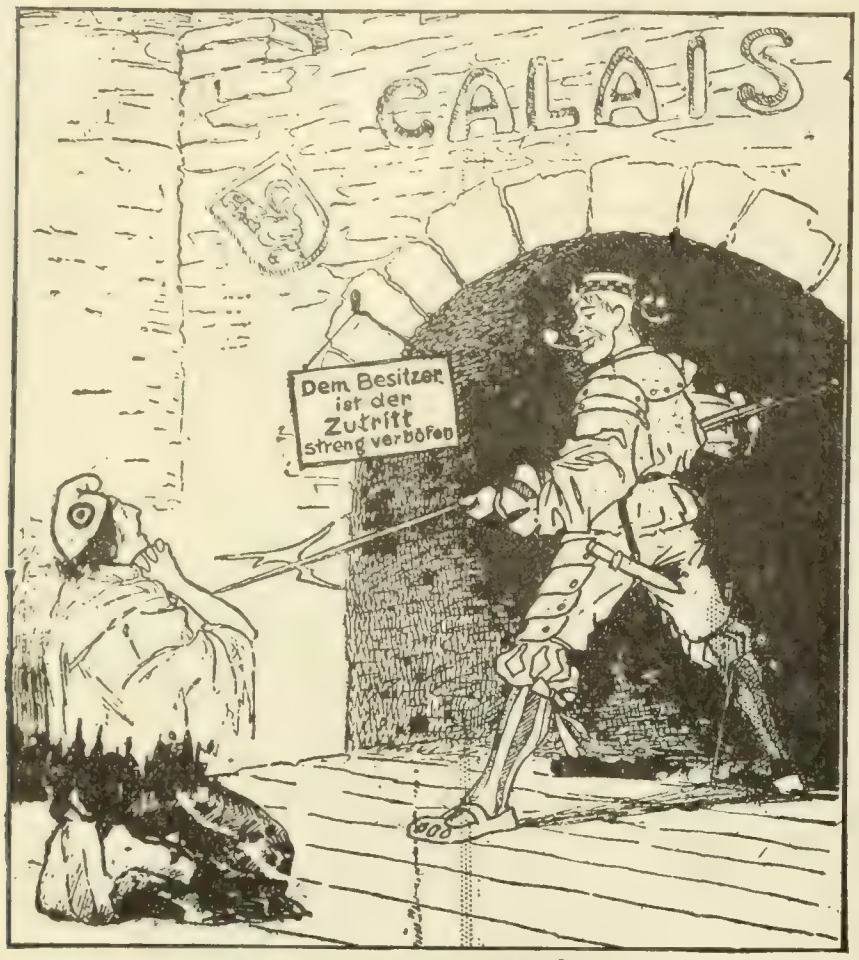
Except for its unique historical, religious and sentimental associations Palestine would hardly have been picked out as the most promising place for a colony. It lacks coal and oil, and the demands of modern industry cannot be met by wind and water. No doubt the productivity of the arable portions of Palestine can be greatly increased by scientific agriculture—in fact this has been demonstrated—but the richest source of income will be the tourist industry. Palestine is a Holy Land for three religions, Jewish, Christian and Mohammedan, and drought will never drive away pilgrims. The guardianship of the holy places with equality of access by devotees of the three religions and their warring sects will be a hard thing to handle. It has caused many riots and wars from the Crusades to the Crimean.

But the British, under whose protection the new state will probably be placed, have had great experience and success in dealing with racial and religious conflicts. Some sort of international supervision will doubtless be exercized at first. An American governor is suggested—Mr. Brandeis, Mr. Straus or Mr. Morgenthau, also Mr. Roosevelt, altho this is one of the few races to which, so far as we have heard, he has no blood relationship.

The Magna Charta of the Zionist state which we have quoted above stipulates that it shall not act to the detriment of the other races in Palestine or the Jews in other countries. Palestine is now twice as densely populated as the United States. It contains some 700,000 inhabitants, of

CARTOON COMMENT

WHAT GERMANY IS SAYING



FRANCE PLEADS IN VAIN

"Ulk," Berlin, pictures England keeping France out of Calais



ENGLAND'S FUTURE

"An American revenue officer takes charge," says "Simplicissimus"



TIME WAITS FOR NO MAN

A German jibe at the Allies' war policy. "We can't keep up!" cries John Bull to the British soldier.—"Simplicissimus," Munich



POOR IVAN

"Kladderadatsch," Berlin, makes the Russian peasant say, "They are all step-fathers and they want me only for cannon fodder"

whom the Jewish colonists before the war numbered only about 15,000. But the native inhabitants could not be any worse governed than they have been under Turkish rule and they will certainly be more prosperous. The personal devotion, business ability and financial resources that have been manifested in the Zionist movement will be next applied to Palestine and will undoubtedly restore it to more than its ancient prosperity. The land has too long laid waste and if anybody is willing to undertake the job of making it again a center of civilization they ought to have a chance. Nobody seems anxious to do it except the Jews and nobody could do it better. Whoever has a right to the land, the Turks have not.

But while we are sure that the establishment of a Jewish state would be a good thing for Palestine we are skeptical about its advantages to the Jews, either those who go there or those who stay where they are. One of the primary motives of Zionism was to provide a City of Refuge for the persecuted Hebrews. But the revolution in Russia will relieve them largely from oppression if, as we are often told, the Russian is not naturally cruel and intolerant but was incited to pogroms by pressure from above. Rumania and Poland, it is to be hoped, will be kept under sufficient control to prevent their former ill treatment of the Jews. In other lands racial antipathy and religious animosity have lost their venom. The Jews suffer from petty prejudice but not from massacres, and instead of being confined to pales and ghettos they are merely excluded from certain clubs and hotels. This is not less reprehensible on the part of the dominant race and hardly less offensive to the victims, but at least it does not prevent them from preserving their religious rites and racial purity to any degree they desire. But it is hard to see how the Jewish "problem," such as it is, will be alleviated by giving them a racial residence. Whenever Jews argue that they are an unassimilable race, eternally alien to the lands they live in, they are playing into the hands of their enemies. Whenever the Zionist says they ought to go to Jerusalem the Anti-Semite says "Amen."

But the Jews are not going to Palestine, anyhow, not any large proportion of them. Even if Palestine has a boom like California or Australia it would not perceptibly reduce the Hebrew population elsewhere. It would not even provide for their natural increase. When the United States was established there were some 3,000,000 Jews in Europe. Now there are some 9,000,000 there as well as 2,000,000 in North America. If half this number should go to Palestine it would have a greater population than in the days of Solomon.

A complete segregation of the Jews, if possible, would be a great loss to the rest of the world. In every country the Jews contribute more than their share to the literature, music, art, science, political progress and commercial development. In each of these spheres they serve as a medium of communication. They are born internationalists, tho that has not prevented them from being patriots, too, as the present war proves. The Jews have constituted the cement of the modern world and such cement will be more than ever needed in the future to repair the present breakage.

So we rejoice over the news of Jerusalem delivered. We are glad that the Jews who want to be by themselves will have a place to go to, and we are pleased that the place is too small to hold them all and we hope they will have increasingly less reason for desiring to leave their present homes.

ANOTHER GERMAN BALLON D'ESSAI

A statement of possible German peace terms has materialized out of the air in Washington. It differs in some respects from its predecessor ghost that appeared last August. It goes without saying that it does not state terms which are acceptable *en bloc* to the Allies. No first proposal of peace terms was ever acceptable on sight, or ever expected to be. Peace making is like bargain and sale—the seller's asking price and the buyer's offer are merely points of departure.

This fact does not relieve us from the obligation of scrutinizing this group of proposals carefully. But one question is vitally important to be answered before we begin our scrutiny: To what test shall we submit any peace terms to determine their acceptability? With what rod shall we measure them?

The answer is simple; it must never be lost sight of. It is contained in the answer to the question: What are we fighting for?

We are fighting to defeat the militaristic, autocratic, and imperialistic ideas that possess the German nation. We must exorcise them from the German mind or we must render the German body powerless to force them upon its neighbors thruout the world.

The German nation has proceeded upon the assumption that what it needs and what it wants, that it should have. It has declared the righteousness of its purpose to seek those ends by ruthless force. It has asserted, not that might makes right, but that the German will makes right; and that the rest of the world shall be made by German might to acknowledge that right.

It is that belief and that purpose which the Allies are fighting to confute. Until their confutation is a fact, no peace would be a good peace. When their confutation is achieved, the question of terms of peace will be an easy one.

So as each successive trial balloon rises into sight from beyond the German trenches, we have our test ready to apply. Would the acceptance of such terms of peace mean that the German idea of military imposition upon the world of the German will had been defeated? Would it mean that the German will to conquest and to aggression had been rendered powerless for the future? When these questions can be answered in the affirmative, the rest is mere detail.

We do not believe that the present mysterious proposals permit an affirmative answer to these questions.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR

THE inevitable has happened. The executive departments of the Government concerned in the prosecution of the war are under fire in Congress. Charges of inefficiency, of bungling, of indecision, of dilatoriness, are made and, after investigation, found to be supported by evidence. It seems clear that we have not done as well as we should.

No nation that ever went to war did as well as it should —not even Germany, which was thoroly prepared for war because it intended to have war. We ourselves have always won the wars we fought rather in spite of our mistakes than because of our freedom from them. It is apparently inevitable that the machinery of a time of peace should crack under the strain of war.

It is well for us that we are realizing quickly some of our failures and our negligences. If we but have the courage and the honesty to bare them ruthlessly to the light, and the wisdom to take the drastic measures necessary to correct them, we need have no regrets.

Frankness is the first demand of the moment. The attitude of Secretary of War Baker before the Senate Committee indicates that it will be forthcoming. He met the critical inquiries as to the activities of his department with perfect and engaging candor. The heads of other departments, bureaus and commissions would do well to follow his lead.

The second demand is for decisive and radical action wherever investigation shows it to be necessary. No half measures will meet the requirements of the case. The red tape that binds and hampers the processes of the War Department must be ruthlessly slashed. Caution must be sacrificed to action.

A Department of Munitions, with a Secretary in the

Cabinet, should be created by Congress. It should be headed and manned by civilians, of high business ability. Munition making is no proper part of a soldier's job. The Great War will be largely won by weight of metal. England discovered this fact and took the necessary steps to supply that weight. We cannot do better than follow her example.

There is something uncanny about the experience of the Government's attempt to build ships. One chairman of the General Shipping Board and three general managers of the Emergency Shipbuilding Corporation have come and gone. We are building ships, but whether we are building them as fast as we can we hope the Senate Committee will find out. For no one else seems to know. It should make every effort to discover also where the evil spirit lurks that disturbs the progress of the shipbuilding program. Perhaps we need a Cabinet officer entrusted with this vital task. No greater problem confronts us; for by lack of ships the war can be lost.

This is the Senate's moment. Thru its committees it is performing an indispensable service in bringing the truth to light.

Then the President's time will come. For on him, and him alone, devolves the ultimate responsibility for the actual conduct of the war. He must select the men who shall carry on the war in its every phase, and initiate the policies and the plans by which it shall be prosecuted. His moral responsibility is the greater since we the people cannot call him to account as can the British or the French their chosen leaders. The British Premier, who corresponds as closely as may be in executive function to the President of the United States, is automatically removed from office whenever public opinion as exprest in the House of Commons disapproves his course of action. The President, on the other hand, is elected for a fixt term of office and can be removed during that time only by impeachment or the hand of God. This very immunity ought to make him more ready to listen to criticism, more amenable to the public will, more sensitive for the honor of his administration.

THE NATIONAL PARTY

A new party enters the field—the National Party. This most interesting attempt to unite the liberal and radical noncomformists of the country seems to be the offspring of the remnant which clung to the rigging after the good ship "Progressive" sank beneath the waves and the "intellectuals" who abandoned the Socialist Party after it adopted its unadulterated program of pacifism and pro-Germanism.

The National Party's program is easily the best now before the American people. It is radical, but probably not too radical for the great reconstructive days ahead. It runs the whole gamut of political and social reform, endorsing, as might be expected, woman suffrage, labor legislation, national prohibition, industrial democracy, agrarian improvements, proportional representation, the initiative, referendum, and recall, the single tax, and a world organized for democracy and enforced peace.

We scarcely look for any revolutionary achievements by this new party. For better or for worse the American people seem to be wedded to the two great party system. Indeed, we recall no public measure of the first importance that has ever been put thru in the United States by a minority party or even one of the great parties alone. Our political history, we surmise, will show that until the bulk of the American people—that is, the voters of both great parties—are ready for a change, no vital measure like the income tax, a revision of the tariff, or a federal reserve banking system, can be put on the statute books.

Third parties have their part to play as educational institutions and political gadflies, but as instruments to execute the popular will, the American people will apparently have none of them. When the country goes dry, it will not be because a majority of the people vote the Prohibition ticket; and when Socialism is ushered in, it will scarcely be by the Socialist Party. Therefore, when the admirable program of the National Party is enacted into law—as in time it surely will be—we rather expect to see the Elephant still trumpeting and the Donkey still braying that they did it.

NAVAL DISCIPLINE

LAST summer a brief paragraph in the newspapers announced that one of our superdreadnaughts had run aground somewhere on the Atlantic coast, and had got off safely. We are now told that a court-martial has sentenced the captain (name given) to twenty numbers reduction in his grade—half of which penalty the reviewing authority recommends be remitted.

The "Articles for the Government of the Navy" provide that such punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge may be inflicted upon any person in the Navy who, thru inattention or negligence, suffers any vessel of the Navy to be stranded or run upon a rock or shoal or hazarded." The charge is a very grave one, and usually upon conviction carries exemplary punishment. The present penalty on its face seems wholly incommensurate with a finding of guilty. In fact it is difficult to see why it is at best other than a merely nominal and colorable infliction, if indeed it is any penalty at all. The announcement of the sentence includes no statement that the defendant has even been relieved of his command.

"Reduction in numbers" means that a certain number of juniors whose names immediately follow that of the delinquent upon the Navy Register are advanced over his head. So long as promotion in the Navy depended on mere seniority, the individuals always maintaining their relative positions and going up thru the grades like elevator buckets, this might involve considerable pecuniary loss owing to enforced stay in the lower paid grade and even prove disastrous to a career; especially to captains, who might find the advanced juniors still absorbing the vacancies in the Admiral's grade at the time when they themselves were retired from active service because of having reached the statutory age limit. But in August, 1916, the seniority system gave place to selection, and promotion in the command grades became dependent upon the choice of a Board of Admirals, subject to Presidential approval. As this may fall upon any one in a given grade, quite regardless of his seniority position therein, reduction in numbers is no longer serious as affecting necessarily either promotion or pay, and in any other aspect is nugatory. It may be disagreeable to find oneself preceded by one's juniors in official gatherings, in which some or all might happen to be present, but would that possible annoyance be an appropriate retribution, for example, for nearly ripping the bottom out of a fifteen million dollar dreadnaught?

Besides, what kind of a penalty is it which is identically the same in effect as what might happen to the same person without any dereliction on his part at all? What difference is there between putting ten men above the captain of the "Texas" solely because of his present misfortune, and putting ten men above the captain of the "Texas" solely because a constellation of Admirals has selected them for promotion?

As the efficiency of the Navy is far more dependent upon men than upon material, and upon its Admirals and Captains most of all, and efficiency rests primarily on the maintenance of discipline, it would be interesting to know what palliative circumstances the court-martial found which justified its present sentence. As there is to be an investigation of the Navy by a Congressional Committee, the whole matter may be commended to the careful attention of that body.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

December 14—Germans gain ground near Ypres. Italians repulse attacks at Col Beretta.

December 15—Germans and Austrians capture Col Caprille. British advance beyond Jerusalem.

December 16—Bolsheviki make truce with Germany. French repulse German attack in Champagne.

December 17—German destroyers raid British convoy, sinking eleven vessels. British aid Italians to repel Germans.

December 18—Germans make fruitless attack upon line where Americans were first posted. Germans make air raid upon London.

December 19—Germans and Austrians capture Mount Asolone. General Sarrail recalled from Macedonia.

December 20—French repulse great German attack in Lorraine. German "Christmas peace" offer published.

On the West Front The anticipated "grand drive" of the Germans on the western battle front has not yet occurred, tho the Teutonic forces there, strengthened by large levies from the now quiescent Russian front, are said to number 154 divisions, or only one less than last July, when the pressure against the French lines was at its maximum. Artillery duels and minor attacks and counter-attacks have been of daily occurrence during the week, with no important results. On December 14 the Germans gained a little near Polygon Wood, and the British improved their position east of Bullecourt. The next day indecisive patrol engagements occurred on the Cambrai and Ypres fronts. The German Crown Prince was baffled in a series of assaults upon the French lines in Champagne, and there was a marked increase of German artillery fire near Langemark, in Belgium. On December 17 active artillery fighting was reported from the region of the Rhone-Rhine Canal, where the American troops first engaged in the war; tho whether they are still there is not disclosed. German patrols were easily repulsed by the British near Passchendaele, and German attacks were foiled by the French in the Argonne, on December 19. The heaviest attack of the week was made by the Germans in Lorraine and Upper Alsace on December 20, but it was at all points repulsed with great losses.

The Italian Conflict The Teutonic forces arrayed against the Italian lines are reported to be 750,000 strong. Little progress is being made in the invasion, however, and indications multiply of a deadlock for the rest of the winter. After four days of hard fighting the Germans on December 14 captured Col Caprille. The next day the Italians took the offensive against the Austrians in the Piave Delta, with armed motor-boats and aeroplanes, destroyed an enemy bridge, captured several enemy positions and took many prisoners. German attacks in the region of Col Caprille were repulsed with heavy losses. Monte Solarolo was the scene of the next operations, and there on December 17 and 18 the Austrians and Hungarians made some gains and took 1000 Italian prisoners; and on the latter date they took by storm the Italian positions on Monte Asolone, with 2000 prisoners. Teutonic forces also crost the lower reaches of the Piave, but were promptly driven back with much loss. While the possession of Monte Asolone was of much advantage to the invaders, the Italians held them in check, and on December 20 resumed the aggressive against them.

More Aerial Raids About a score of German aeroplanes raided England on the night of December 18. Five of them succeeded in reaching London and dropping bombs upon that city, killing ten persons and wounding seventy, but doing little other damage. Outside of London five persons were hurt. One of the raiders was hit by British gunfire and was lost in the sea off the coast of Kent, two of its three men being captured alive by a British trawler. Another is believed also to have been destroyed at sea. No British aircraft were lost. At almost the same time British naval aeroplanes successfully bombarded the Engel aerodrome and arsenal behind the German lines in Flanders.

German Raids at Sea While their illegal and inhuman submarine warfare is failing to achieve its boasted purpose, the Germans have again resorted to a more honorable form of activity at sea. News came on December 17 that a squadron of German destroyers or cruisers, or perhaps both, had succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the British guard ships and had got out into the open North Sea. There it attacked a fleet of British and neutral merchantmen and their naval convoy, bound from a Scottish port to Norway. Firing was begun at a distance of 3500 yards, with deadly accuracy, and within half an hour the Germans had won a complete victory, apparently without loss to themselves. One of the two British destroyers was sunk and the other badly damaged, tho she succeeded in returning to port. Four armed British trawlers, used as mine sweepers and U-boat guards, were also sunk; these being all that were with the fleet. One British merchantman and five neutral merchantmen suffered the same fate, the six having a total tonnage of about 8000 tons. Apparently this British disaster was the result of some blunder, since the destroyers and trawlers were intended to protect the merchantmen against nothing more than submarines and mines, and the escort of cruisers, which had been as-



Press Illustrating

SENT OUT TO SEARCH FOR THE WOUNDED

This Red Cross expedition suggests the gallant tales of war adventure that we used to read about before August, 1914



Mathewson & Winn, Atlanta

GERMAN PRISONERS IN THE U. S. A.

A couple of interned sailors learning the great American game at the German prison camp in Georgia

signed to the task of protecting them against just such raids as this, was not at hand when needed. An official investigation of this circumstance is now in progress. The German destroyers got back to home ports in safety.

The same day it was announced that on December 12 German destroyers had made a raid clear across the North Sea and had sunk two neutral merchantmen and a trawler just off the English coast, near the mouth of the Tyne. It was also reported that German raiders were believed to be in the China seas, near Singapore, and the Philippine Government issued a warning to that effect to shipowners.

Jerusalem Unscathed

Detailed reports of the capture of Jerusalem suggest a noteworthy contrast between British and German methods of waging war. The rule and practise of the Germans, in Belgium and France, have been to do as much damage as possible, even to the places and buildings which were most precious to the world for their artistic beauty, their historic interest or their sacred character. It was thus that the incomparable Cathedral of Rheims, the unique Cloth Hall at Ypres and other quite irreplaceable structures were purposely destroyed. When the British were before the walls of Jerusalem, on the other hand, it was ordered that there should be no bombardment of the city, nor any firing upon any part of it with artillery lest some precious building should be damaged or some sacred spot be desecrated. The Turks took advantage of this and used artillery freely, placing many of their guns outside the walls, confident that the British would not reply in kind since they could not do so without endangering the city. The same policy was pursued on each side at Bethlehem. The outcome was that the British, tho at the risk of greater loss of life than would have been involved in artillery assault, depended solely upon rifle fire and bayonet charges, and thus captured both Jerusalem and Bethlehem without damage to the holy places. It is to be recorded to the honor of the Turks that they did not themselves follow the example of their German allies in destroying whatever they could not defend, but scrupulously refrained from harming the places which they were compelled to surrender.

They are reported, however, to have maltreated some Christian priests, and to have looted the Church of the Holy Sepulcher of its treasure and jewels. The latter act was, however, apparently committed by Germans, or at German orders, since the loot is said to have been taken to Berlin.

Colonel House's Report

Col. E. M. House, the confidential diplomatic agent of the President and head of the American delegation to the recent Inter-Allied Conference at Paris, returned to this country on December 15 and made a personal report to the President on his mission. He exprest himself to this effect: That the word "peace" was not uttered, either officially or unofficially, in all his conferences during twenty-eight days in Europe, but all discussion was directed toward the intensification of war efforts; that there was complete agreement among the delegates to the conference as to plans, both military and economic, when the sessions of that body were concluded. A plan for financing, fighting and rationing the war and the fighters was agreed upon; that the morale of the French and British people never has been better during the war, even the French pacifists, of which there are a few, admitting that the spirit of the nation is more militant than ever before; and that Russia still is a complete enigma to both European and American statesmen.

Inter-Allied Council

One tangible and lasting result of the recent Inter-Allied Conference was the organization in London on December 15 of an Inter-Allied Council, consisting of representatives of America, Great Britain, France and Italy, with the other Allied nations privileged to share in its deliberations so far as their own special requirements are concerned. Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, was chosen president of the Council. One of the British members is General Smuts, the former Boer leader in South Africa and now one of the foremost champions of British imperialism. The meetings of the Council will be held alternately in London and Paris. The Council has made this formal statement concerning itself and its work:

> This is the first permanent inter-Ally body in which the United States is represented. It results from the efforts initiated by Secretary McAdoo and has for its primary object consideration of the needs of the Allied governments for purchases in the United States. Purchases in neutral countries will also receive the council's consideration. A coördinated study of needs will be made, and when conclusions are reached the corresponding financial needs will be considered. The council's recommendations will then go to the Secretary of the United States Treasury and the Allied governments concerned.
>
> The council will indicate the priorities desired by the respective governments, but final decision as to priorities between these and the demands of the United States for the latter's own purposes will be made in Washington.

Russian Anarchy

The anarchical condition of affairs in Russia continues, and if possible grows worse. The Bolsheviki cabal which is now in power seems to be pressing peace negotiations with feverish and reckless haste, as if intent upon concluding some sort of treaty before it is itself driven out, as there is much likelihood of its being. The military truce went into effect on December 16, and is to prevail until January 14. During that time there is to be no transference of troops or regrouping of forces on either side, "excepting those begun before the agreement was signed"—a provision which practically leaves the Germans free to shift forces as they please. During the truce, in hours of daylight, there may be free intercourse between the respective armies, not more than twenty-five persons on each side participating together. During the truce, negotiations for peace are to be conducted.

The German and Austro-Hungarian Foreign Ministers promptly hastened, on December 18, to Brest-Litovsk, there to meet and confer with Leon Trotsky, the Bolsheviki Foreign Minister, on terms of peace. Mr. Trotsky invited the governments of the Allied Powers to participate in the negotiations, but his invitation seems to have been ignored. At the same time Philip Scheidemann, the German Socialist leader, went to Stockholm, to engage in conference with Vorlofsky, or Orloffsky, the newly appointed "plenipotentiary" of the Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' government. It was un-

officially but plausibly reported on December 20 that the Germans had rejected the Russian peace proposals, and that the Bolsheviki delegates had in consequence been recalled from Brest-Litovsk to Petrograd.

Meantime, according to admissions by the Bolsheviki themselves, the elections for the Constituent Assembly appear to have gone against that faction and in favor of the Social Revolutionists, by a decisive majority. Whether the Assembly will be permitted freely to assemble and deliberate is uncertain. The Bolsheviki threat not to permit it to do so unless it favors the Bolsheviki régime has not been withdrawn. On the contrary, efforts seem to have been made to establish something like a reign of terror. Some members of the Constituent Assembly have been arrested, and on December 16 Leon Trotsky, speaking for the Bolsheviki government, said to some of his opponents:

> You are perturbed by the mild terror we are applying to our enemies. But know that within a month this terror will take the terrible form of the French revolutionary terror—not the fortress but the guillotine.

Civil war continues. The Cossacks of the Don region are in open revolt against the Bolsheviki, Siberia is organizing for independence, the former Prime Minister, Kerensky, was reported on December 18 to be approaching Petrograd with an army. The governing body of the Ukraine defied the Bolsheviki and persisted in supporting the Cossack General Kaledines, the "mad monk" Iliodore organized an army in Samara and defeated both Bolsheviki and Cossacks, the Grand Duke Nicholas is said to have organized a formidable monarchist movement in the Caucasus, and general chaos and dismemberment of the empire seemed to be impending.

The judicious announcement was made on December 19 that work on locomotives ordered for Russia in this country had been stopped, and that many of those already built but not yet shipped would probably be retained for use here.

An Illusive Peace Plan

Encouraged by the treachery of the Russian Bolsheviki to the Allies, the German Government is reputed to have formulated "Christmas peace proposals." These comprize: A plebiscite (under German control) to determine the future of Alsace-Lorraine; Germany to be remunerated for the loss of her colonies (which were never profitable to her but a source of constant loss), and to use that indemnity (at her own pleasure) for the rehabilitation of the lands which she has ravaged; Poland, Lithuania, Courland and other provinces to be taken from Russia and made "autonomous" under Teutonic suzerainty; the Turkish Empire (including Palestine) to be restored intact; Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro to be restored, and Serbia to have egress to the sea; a peace conference to deal with questions of disarmament, freedom of the seas, etc. This plan for a "German peace" was put forth on December 20. On the same day Mr. Lloyd George in the British House of Commons declared that complete restoration of all lands overrun by the Teutons, and "full compensation for the losses caused," were fundamental bases for peace, so far as Great Britain was concerned.

Lloyd George's Speech

The British Prime Minister made another "fighting speech" on December 14, to the Benchers of Gray's Inn, in which he took strong ground against any peace thru compromise. "I warn the nation," he said, perhaps, as some surmised, referring to Lord Lansdowne, "to watch the man who thinks there is a halfway house between victory and defeat. There is no such house." Such men, he continued, thought that the war might be ended now, by some sort of peace—the setting up of a league of nations with a system of arbitration and disarmament, and with all nations binding themselves by treaty to abide thereby. That, he said, would be the right policy after victory, but before victory it would be a farce. "Who would sign such a treaty? Among others, I presume, the people who have so far successfully broken the last. Who would enforce the new treaty? I presume, the nations that have so far not quite succeeded in enforcing the last." He added that he would regard the making of peace now as a betrayal of the great trust which had been confided to him and to his colleagues. Referring directly to Lord Lansdowne and his recent letter, he said that he was persuaded that that gentleman did not mean the letter in the sense in which it was generally interpreted, and was willing to believe that all the time he was in accord with the policy of the Government; but he regretted that Lord Lansdowne did not make his intent more clear. Mr. George's speech has been much commented upon and discussed, pro and contra; the weight of opinion being in its favor.

Tirpitz the Terrible

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, the author of the U-boat warfare and the foremost advocate of "frightfulness," recognizes that the German campaigns thus far have fallen far short of success. "Up to the present in this war," he told the Hamburg branch of the Fatherland Party, "Great Britain has won rather than lost. Peace based on the *status quo ante*, or on renuncia-



Central News

THE PRUSSIAN WAY WITH PRISONERS

An American who spent the first three years of the war in Germany and Belgium got this photograph of a squad of British prisoners forced to dig trenches for Germany

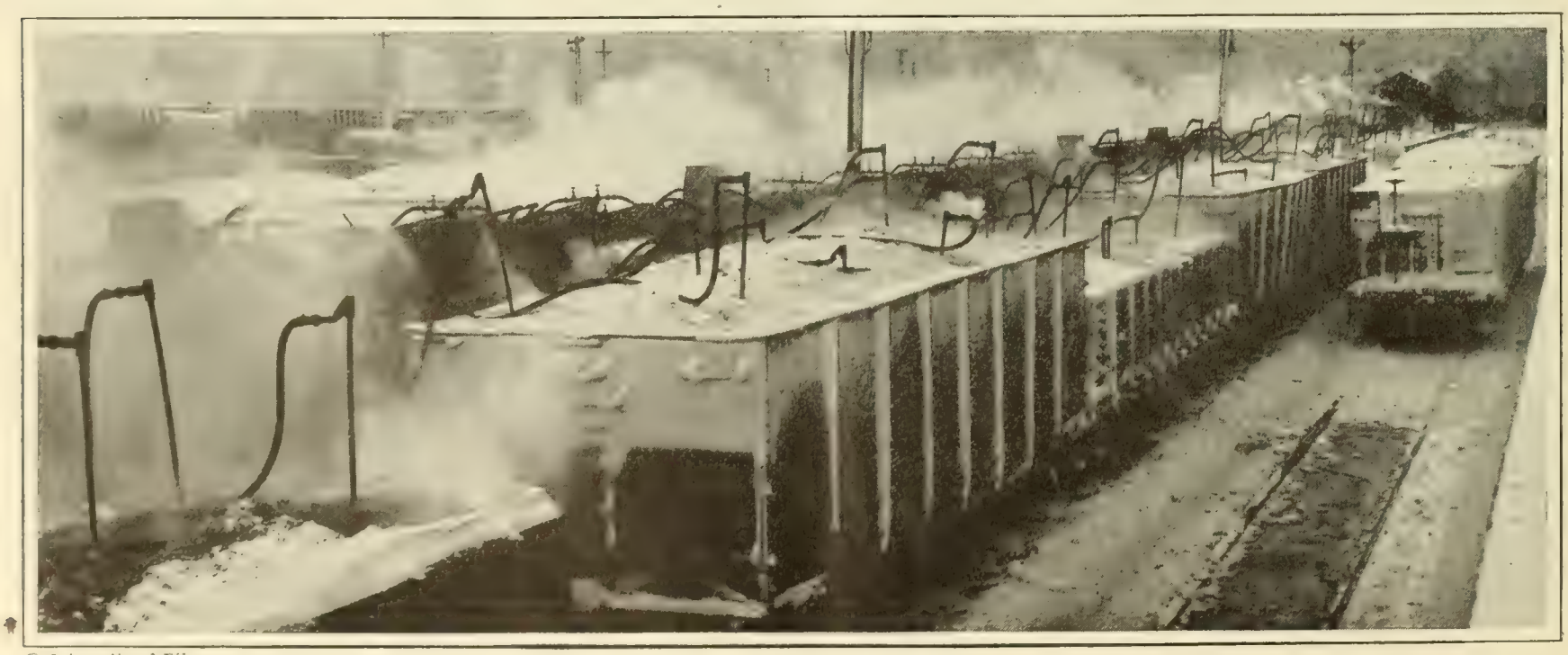
tion, therefore, is out of the question for Germany." He demanded, therefore, an inexorable prosecution of the war, and exprest confidence in ultimate German success thru the destruction of shipping with U-boats. Meantime the Kaiser has just issued a decree creating a new German Imperial Navy Department to have exclusive charge of the U-boat service, which has hitherto been under the Dockyards Department of the Navy.

Disasters in Germany Something like an epidemic of disasters, in the form of explosions and fires in munitions factories, seems to be prevailing in Germany. Two, widely separated, were reported on December 16. One was near Kiel, and involved the destruction of an extensive factory devoted to the making of bombs for use on Zeppelins and aeroplanes. The factory was demolished and many workmen were killed. The other was at the great Zeppelin works at Friedrichshaven, on the Lake of Constance, where a great explosion cost many lives. It will be recalled that on November 22 one of the largest military and industrial chemical works in Germany, at Griesheim, near Frankfort, was destroyed by the effects of an explosion. No explanation of these disasters has been offered, and there is nothing to show that they were not purely accidental.

Canada for Conscription A vivid reflection of the energy and valor of Canadian troops on the fighting line was perceptible in the general parliamentary elections which were held on December 17 thruout the Dominion, in which the existing Union Government of Sir Robert Borden won by a substantial majority over the opposition led by the veteran Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The paramount issue in the campaign was, at least nominally, that of conscription. Sir Robert Borden was fully committed to the execution of the selective draft law which is now on the statute books, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier was opposed to it until it should be submitted to a referendum of the nation, pledging himself, of course, to abide by the result of the referendum, whatever it might be. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion, however, that—perhaps involuntarily—the division was made chiefly on the old racial lines. Ontario, Manitoba, and all the western provinces save Alberta; which was almost evenly divided, went overwhelmingly in favor of the Government; while the great French province of Quebec went as strongly for the Opposition. This latter result had been anticipated, but there had been some uncertainty as to the outcome of the polling in Ontario and the west, largely because of the untried factor of some 500,000 women who were permitted to vote because of their relationship to men who are or have been in active service. Apparently these women voted pretty solidly for the Government and its war policy. The votes of the 300,000 soldiers at the front are yet to be reported, but it is confidently assumed that they will almost unanimously be in favor of the Government. The whole result, therefore, is interpreted as a confirmation and vindication of the Government's course, and as a notice to the world that Canada is in the war for a fight to a finish.

Next Year's Harvests The outlook for next year's harvests is not at present as good as might be wished. The Government had urged a campaign for a billion bushels of wheat, to secure which 47,337,000 acres of winter wheat should be planted. Adverse conditions of weather and shortage of labor caused only 42,170,000 acres to be planted. That is the largest acreage on record, but the condition of the crop is now so unpromising that a yield of only 540,000,000 bushels is forecast, leaving 460,000,000 bushels to come from spring wheat if the billion mark is to be reached. In the last ten years the average yield has been 14.4 bushels to the acre, but next year not more than 12.8 bushels are looked for. This year the crop of winter wheat was only 418,000,000 bushels, and in 1916 it was 481,000,000, while in the five years preceding the latter it averaged 543,000,000. Next year's estimate therefore falls slightly below that five years' average, tho it considerably exceeds the figures of the last two years. In 1914, with the largest acreage known, 42,012,000, the crop was 684,000,000 bushels.

Nation-Wide Prohibition A long step toward nation-wide prohibition of the liquor traffic was taken on December 17 and 18, when on the former date the House of Representatives by a vote of 282 to 128, and on the latter the Senate by a vote of 47 to 8, adopted for submission to the states for ratification a proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution forbidding the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation or exportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. A similar instrument had been adopted by the Senate alone in August last, with provisions that it must be ratified by the states within six years, and should go into effect immediately upon ratification. The House on December 17 amended it so as to extend the time for ratification to seven years, and to give one year's grace thereafter for liquor manufacturers and dealers to adjust their affairs before it became effective. The Senate on December 18 accepted it with these changes. Senator Borah, of Idaho, gave warning that it was, in his opinion, unconstitutional; holding that Congress had no right to prescribe a time limit within which ratification by the states must be effected. The action of Congress was immediately reported officially to the various state governments, and it is expected that some Legislatures will ratify the amendment during next year's sessions, Affirmative action by thirty-six states will be necessary. Twenty-seven states have already adopted state-wide prohibition, and if all these should adopt the Federal amendment, as many assume they will, only nine more states would have to be secured



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A HURRY CALL FOR COAL

To relieve the immediate need of coal a day and night force was set to work thawing out and unloading the frozen carloads at the big coal depot of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. This photograph shows the steaming process by which the coal was thawed



WILL TRUCK TRAINS SUPPLANT THE RAILROADS?

The Council of National Defense, coöperating with the Michigan State Preparedness Board, started this motor-truck train on December 14 from Detroit to the Atlantic seaboard. Thirty-two trucks were sent, each of three-ton capacity, driven by army chauffeurs. If officials decide that the test trip was successful trucks may be used on a big scale to relieve the freight congestion on the railroads

for ratification. Doubt is felt by some, however, concerning the approval of the Federal amendment by all the prohibition states, since a number of these are in the South and are wedded strongly to the principle of State Rights, which a national prohibition law or amendment would, it is urged, violate. While, therefore, they favor prohibition as a state act, they are disinclined to have it imposed upon the states by the nation.

Investigations in Recess Congress on December 18 took a recess until January 3, after ordering investigations into practically every department of war activity of the administration, which are to be conducted during the recess. These investigations comprize the food and fuel administrations, the sanitary conditions of the training camps, the equipment of the army with rifles, machine guns, cannon and other supplies, the operations of the Shipping Board, the work of the Navy Department, railroad transportation, publicity, and other details. All these investigations are entirely free from the suspicion of partizanship, and are meant to be constructive and helpful to the Government rather than destructive and embarrassing. Altho the President had intimated that after the recess he would present his plans for solving the railroad problem, and it had been suggested that Congress should await that presentation, the Senate ordered an investigation of the recent recommendation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the effect that the Government should take over the operation of the roads, unless Congress wishes to permit their practical unification and to grant them financial assistance. A resolution was also introduced into the Senate asking the Committee on Public Information to inform the Senate of the salaries or other allowances paid to its head, George Creel, and his staff.

The Lack of Guns Mention was made last week of the investigation into the lack of rifles, pistols, machine guns and cannon for our army, both in the training camps and at the front, and to General Crozier's testimony that there had been much delay. Medill McCormick, a Representative from Illinois, who had just returned from France, testified before the Senate Committee that in lending cannon to our expeditionary forces the French Army was depriving itself of equipment which it urgently needed for its own use, and that unless this country speeded up its production of ordnance and ammunition, France would be put in peril of losing the war. General Crozier, being recalled, charged much of the delay to "red tape," for which, he said, Congress itself was largely responsible. Manufacturers, too, took time to get ready. Leading private manufacturers of arms, on the other hand, testified that they had anticipated the Government's needs and had got ready in advance to furnish supplies with all possible expedition, and then had to wait while the Army Ordnance Bureau refused or failed to act. "It was," said one, "utterly impossible to make the Ordnance Department realize the possibilities of war, and we simply folded our tents and went home." They agreed, however, that the War Department's decision to change the types of rifles and machine guns was wise, even tho it caused some delay, since it assured to our army a far better equipment than it otherwise could have had. The new machine gun they declared to be "absolutely the best ever invented."

Meantime, the Senate indefinitely postponed action on the President's reappointment of General Crozier as Chief of Ordnance, and the Secretary of War appointed Brigadier-General Charles Wheeler to be Acting Chief in his place.

As to Universal War Training Some surprize was felt and openly manifested at the intimation by the Secretary of War in his annual report that he was not in favor, at least at this time, of universal military training. He said that the War Department did not seek legislation on the subject, "chiefly for the reason that the formation of a permanent military policy will inevitably be affected by the arrangement consequent upon the termination of the present war"; and he exprest a hope that the future had in store some "relief from the burden of armament and the destruction and waste of war." It was naturally assumed that these utterances of Mr. Baker's had the approval of the President, and it was reported upon what appeared to be competent authority that the President deprecated the adoption of universal training at this time because he believed that the United States could enter upon peace negotiations at the end of the war more effectively and with a freer hand if it had not committed itself to such a policy. Thus he is said to hold that this country could not consistently or with convincing force advocate a policy of general disarmament if it had committed itself to a system of universal military training. Some earnest dissent from these views was exprest in Congress, but it was felt that the Secretary's report and the President's alleged sentiments had made it improbable that any important legislation on the subject would be enacted at this session.

Conditions in the Camps Some disquiet has been caused by reports of unfavorable sanitary conditions in the training camps, and of lack of clothing and other equipments for the soldiers. It was announced on December 14 that in the week preceding 171 of the 300,000 National Guardsmen in camp had died of pneumonia. At the same time among twice that number of men in the National Army only forty-seven died of that disease. The contrast was said to be due chiefly to the fact that the Guardsmen were living in tents and the Army in substantial wooden barracks. It was said that in addition to living in tents the Guardsmen were suffering lack of fuel and insufficient clothing. The Government practically admitted that it had not suitable quarters for all the men who had been conscripted or who had enlisted, for it closed some of its recruiting stations, and at others told men who had enlisted to go back home and wait until they were called, which would be when there was room for them. General Sharpe, the Quartermaster General of the Army, however, declares that adequate supplies of clothing for all men in the service are now available, and that proper transportation facilities will assure a meeting of all wants. There have, he says, already been distributed to the troops about 6,000,000 blankets, more than 2,000,000 overcoats, more than 8,000,000 pairs of shoes, more than 12,000,000 winter un-

dershirts, and other articles in proportion.

Immediately upon the heels of this assurance, however, came a report from Major General W. C. Gorgas, the Surgeon General of the army, concerning his personal inspection and observation of four of the great training camps. He said that he found soldiers wearing summer clothing in winter weather and without overcoats, and in consequence suffering and dying from pneumonia. Tents were overcrowded in such a way as to induce the spread of disease. Facilities for segregation of those suffering from communicable diseases were lacking. Hospital facilities were poor or incomplete. There were brought into camps already crowded thousands of men who should have been segregated under inspection until their sanitary condition was ascertained. Another report made to the Council of National Defense was that four-fifths of the shoes provided for the army were too short for the men to wear with comfort. The prompt sequel to these reports was the recalling of Major General George W. Goethals to active service and the appointment of him to be Acting Quartermaster General in place of General Sharpe.

The Sugar Famine

The Senate committee which is investigating the sugar famine had before it, as its chief witnesses, Claus A. Spreckels, president of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, and Earl D. Babst, president of the American Sugar Refining Company—keen competitors and rivals in trade. Mr. Spreckels declared that the sugar shortage in the eastern states was due to the fixed import price prescribed by the Food Administrator, Mr. Hoover, which led to the shipping of large quantities from Cuba thru New York to Canada, where refiners were permitted to pay higher prices. He also threw much blame upon Mr. Babst, and upon George M. Rolph, general manager of the California-Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company, who, tho agents of the Food Administration were, he said, unduly active in securing supplies of raw sugar for the American Sugar Refining Company. Mr. Babst vigorously denied these charges and made counter charges against Mr. Spreckels; and Mr. Hoover in interviews as earnestly denied the imputations which had been made against his administration, and asked to be called by the investigating committee as a witness so that he might publicly vindicate himself, a request which the committee did not grant. Mr. Hoover declared that the animus of Mr. Spreckels' attack upon him had been the fact that the action of the Food Administration had reduced the profits of his sugar refining establishments.

Shipping Board Tribulations

The decision of the Senate to investigate the operations of the Federal Shipping Board was concurrent with another controversy in that Board and consequent resignation of the General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. This officer, Rear Admiral Harris, had a sharp disagreement with Mr. Hurley, the chairman of the Shipping Board, over the expenditure of the appropriation of $12,000,000 for the housing of employees at the shipbuilding yards; the former gentleman wishing to proceed at once, with all possible expedition, and the latter insisting upon waiting to consult the housing committee of the Council of National Defense. Charles Piez was appointed General Manager in place of Rear Admiral Harris, as the fourth to fill that place in as many months.

The Federal Shipping Board was authorized on September 7, 1916, and was appointed on December 22, 1916. It organized at the end of January, and in April it organized the Emergency Fleet Corporation and appointed General Goethals, the builder of the Panama Canal, its General Manager. After a prolonged deadlock between the chairman, Mr. Denman, and General Goethals the former was practically removed by the President and the latter resigned under pressure. Rear Admiral Capps was appointed general manager and Mr. Hurley became chairman. On November 15 Rear Admiral Capps resigned and was succeeded by Rear Admiral Harris, who a month later also resigned.

Such has been the record of the Board, whose work was said to be the most urgently imperative of all before the country.

The Ill-Fated "F" Boats

Another tragic disaster to the unfortunate "F" class of American submarine boats was reported by the Navy Department as having occurred on the afternoon of December 17 "in a fog in home water." The "F-1" was rammed and sunk by the "F-3," nineteen men being lost with her.

The "F-3" was practically uninjured and returned to port with five survivors from the lost vessel. Both vessels were cruising on the surface when the disaster occurred. It is thought that the sunken boat can be raised and repaired.



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THE LADIES' AID

Here are four of the pioneers in wartime work for women. Postwomen have passed the novelty stage already, but Eleanor Regan (at the left) was one of the first to serve. Mrs. Julia Laughlin, a station master of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, holds the first executive position ever given a woman in the operating department of a railroad. She checks baggage, handles mail, announces trains and runs the telegraph office. New York has the first woman subway porter, but she doesn't find it so different from the cleaning she has done in office buildings. At the extreme right is one of the women street car conductors, already employed in many of the larger cities

UNCLE SAM'S BIG JOB

BY F. A. VANDERLIP

Mr. Vanderlip's article in The Independent last week discussed the problem of financing the war as "Your Job and Mine" and gave straightforward, sound advice to the average man on his part in paying for the war. Mr. Vanderlip showed convincingly the fallacy of "business as usual" when it employs labor to produce unnecessary things in competition with the Government's demand for labor and emphasized the need of economy, not so much of money, as of labor and of goods. As chairman of the National War Savings Committee, Mr. Vanderlip explained the issue of War Savings Stamps, which will raise $2,000,000,000 and teach "this spendthrift people the habit of thrift."—THE EDITOR

THE figures of the last census, the figures for 1914, put the value of all manufactured products in the United States for everything that came out of the factories at $24,003,000,000, and here we have nineteen billion and some odd hundred millions appropriated, most of which is to buy these things that have got to be made. We are going to undertake to spend in one year nineteen billion dollars, whereas the expenditures of the Treasury, since its first organization with Hamilton down thru the War of 1812, the Civil War and the Spanish War, for expenditures of every sort that has gone out thru the Treasury foots only $26,300,000,000. That measures something of the size of this great problem.

Now as I have said, appropriations are not going to aid. The appropriations came very readily, but the outbreak of the war found us in a complete state of unpreparedness. I do not think that we need to have any qualification at all. It was as incomplete as could be conceivable. Whatever there was needed was to be done. Nothing was ready, and men charged with the duty of doing these things each in his own field felt the enormous responsibility that was on his shoulders, made plans to effectively do the particular thing that he had in hand and asked for appropriations. Congress granted these appropriations almost without question.

NO one, I suppose, had any idea at all but what the credit of the United States was unlimited, that we could raise any amount of money that might be necessary, and when the amount ran into such figures we rather lost all sense of what it meant. With this we have begun to have very unusual experiments with political economy. We first found that it was not appropriations that we were short of, or Treasury credits that we were short of; it was steel, it was coal, it was some of the great raw materials. A demand was being made greater than could be filled. The result of that, under the old method of price fixing, of supply and demand, would have led us into an impossible situation. We might have gotten any sort of prices, and so the Government, I think, very wisely, adopted the course of price fixing in some of the great staples.

Probably some mistakes have been made. Obviously a mistake was made as to coal, and instead of stimulating productions to the highest possible point, a thing that there was a great necessity for doing, the price that was fixed has resulted in a considerable decrease in production. Steps are being taken now that this is recognized to rectify it. The price fixing of steel, novel as it was, tremendous as the responsibility was, has on the whole resulted, I believe, well.

The next thing that became obvious was that there was going to be a great congestion in transportation, and almost overnight as important a thing was done with the railroads as was done in England. Not as complete, for in England the management was not taken out of the hands of the people who were managing the railroads, but it was all centered in the control of the Government, and overnight the Government found itself in complete control of the whole railway net. Here the railroads showed great patriotism in subjecting themselves to the will of a board made up of railroad executives. Now it has been of vital necessity to see what has happened from this dual system of management which we have upon our railroads. The dual theory of control has at once broken down in a crisis, and that theory of control which prevents combination, which prevents pooling, has been brushed aside. No matter what the law is, the law of necessity is greater, and it was obvious at once that the pooling of railroads, the pooling of the equipment of railroads, was one of the ways of getting efficiency.

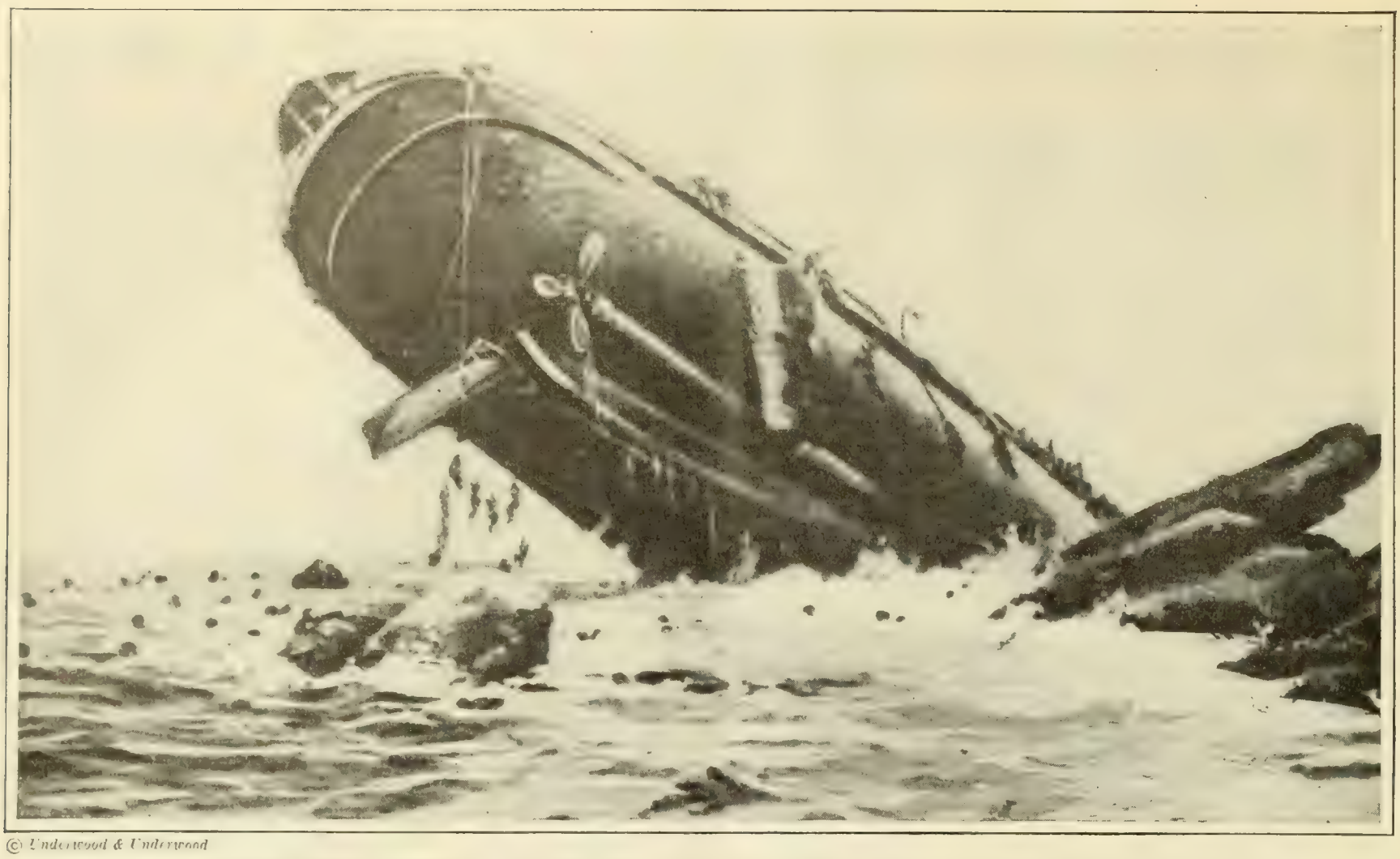
The tendency as I have observed it in Washington is toward further steps in that direction. There will be greater congestion. The task that is to be put up to the railroads is greater than they can meet. Every means possible will have to be devised to make them more efficient, to make them equal to handling this vast tonnage that is being offered, that is not well distributed that is packed in certain localities because of the tremendous orders that have been given for Government work. The roads have got to be handled if they are to give their full efficiency from a practical centralized management.

THE next trouble that developed was with the ocean borne transportation. It was of course evident with the destruction that was going on and the increased demand for service that was coming, that the neck of the bottle of our whole operations would be the shipping. Some one said that we should first build our ships, and organize our Shipping Commission afterward. That was not feasible, but we have had a good deal of bad luck with organizing the Shipping Commission. I think that one man on that Commission has cost the country $300,000,000, but that does not measure it. He has cost the country three months of time, and that is a good deal more than can be measured in money.

The task that the Shipping Commission has is one of the greatest that was ever put up to any men. It is no simple thing to undertake to build in a year 6,000,000,000 tons, particularly when every shipyard is full, when men are fully employed, when we are without experience in a large way in this sort of construction.

A curve showing available shipping as compared with the probable demands indicates very clearly that that situation is not going to improve for some months. It will probably grow more critical until at least the spring months of next year. There is today 1,000,000 tons of French shipping awaiting shipment. Now there is the important thing of all things. We can train soldiers, we can build aeroplanes, we can carry on all these acts of preparation, but their effectiveness is measured by the number of men fully equipped that can be put upon European soil and maintained there, and that is governed wholly by the amount of shipping. So that I believe the most important thing that the Government has in hand is the construction of ships—the construction of ships faster than they can be sunk, or the discovery of some means to prevent their being sunk so rapidly.

NOW the raising of money for all these things to the great total of $19,000,000,000 is not going to be an impossible task. When we had our first Liberty Loan proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and were told that it would be $2,000,000,000 it was a shock to every experienced banker. No one had really counted on the war starting out on quite such a scale as that. We did not see how it was going to be done. We had to invest money, and it seemed almost impossible that there could be such a sum made available at one time for this one investment. And there came a revelation of our financial strength. Not only was the $2,000,000,000 subscribed for over fifty per cent, but the amazing thing of it is that it was absorbed, went into the strong boxes of investors. It lingered only very briefly in the portfolios of the banks as collateral for loans. But $2,000,000,000, big as it is, did not measure very much by what was needed for this fiscal year, and so the next loan came and again the same success. The number of people who have subscribed has been another amazing feature. At the time the first Liberty Loan was offered, we [Continued on page 603



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A torpedoed British transport. The crew and soldiers are sliding down the life-ropes and in the water

FAIR PLAY—AND FOUL

BY PARK BENJAMIN

THE Articles of War provide that "if any person in the navy strips off the clothes of or pillages or in any manner maltreats any person taken on board a prize, he shall suffer such punishment as a court-martial may adjudge"; and conforming thereto the Naval Regulations require of every commander that he shall cause "all under his command to observe the rules of humane warfare and the principles of international law."

These rules crystallize a practise of all civilized navies for probably three centuries, if not longer. They rest upon a certain marine chivalry—a brotherhood among sailors, who, being always battling with wind and water, in time developed a sort of free masonry which caused them mutually to extend helping hands when battles between themselves were decided, and never more readily than when the struggle was bitter and long. When one reads Sir Walter Raleigh's story of the magnificent fight of the little "Revenge" against a whole Spanish squadron, and pictures Sir Richard Grenville, bravest of the brave, brought wounded and dying on the deck of the enemy flagship, one always likes best that part of the story which tells how "the Spanish admiral used Sir Richard with all humanity and left nothing unattempted that tended to his recovery, highly commending his valor and worthiness, and greatly bewailing the danger wherein he was"; albeit those were the days when the British mariner, prisoner to Spain, had little hope of a deliverance, save with the aid of the Holy Inquisition at its next *auto da fé*. There was another and cogent reason why the fighting sailor preferred to treat his captives with humanity—rough in kind as it often may have been—and that was because he had no desire to imitate his mortal foe, the pirate. Victory and not plunder was his aim. He fought the enemies of his country, but exterminated the enemies of the human race. As long as the first fought fair, he honored them as cordially as he despised the second. He would board valiantly and kill opponents with pike and cutlass, but when the resistance ended, no one walked the plank or was slaughtered in cold blood. He would not serve other honest seamen in that way, and if his affair was with pirates, there were generally none left alive to be dealt with in any way.

NAVAL history is full of instances of the sailorman's chivalric humanity. When the captured "Chesapeake" was taken to Halifax, her Captain Lawrence ("Don't give up the ship") was buried with military honors from those against whom he had fought. A British officer who was one of his pall-bearers later commanded the "Boxer" in her fight with our "Enterprise." Mortally hurt, he sent his sword to the dying American captain, who passed away with it in his hands. And then all the people of Portland, Maine, reverently received both bodies and buried them with equal honors, side by side. And there was Perry, after the Battle of Lake Erie, visiting the commander of the British squadron and offering sympathy and every available comfort; and at the subsequent funeral of the officers killed in action on both sides, their messmates, British and American, walked two and two, while the drums and fifes of both squadrons, victor and vanquished, played the "Dead March" and the minute guns of all the ships sounded the requiem.

In others of these happenings the very humor of them best shows the humanity. Captain Hull of our "Constitution" and Captain Dacres of H. M. S. "Guerrière" were friends before the war of 1812. One day in bantering one another over the merits of their respective ships, Dacres bet Hull a hat that if the two vessels ever should meet the British frigate would prove the stronger. Strangely enough they did afterward meet in battle. Dacres came alongside the "Constitution" to deliver his sword. There he found Hull at the side ladder grasping his hand and helping him on board.

"Give me your hand, Dacres," said Hull. "I know you're hurt. No, I don't want a sword from one who knows how to use it as well as you do. But Dacres"—by this time both had reached the quarterdeck—"Dacres, I'll just trouble you for that hat!"

And the surgeons of the "Constitution" went on board the shot-riddled hull of the "Guerrière" and helped the wounded, until the water rose high within her, and then the boats of the victor took off every one before she sank.

Half a century later Lieut. Commander James Jouett, U. S. N., commanding the gunboat "Metacomet" at Mobile, was ordered by Admiral Farragut to go get the Confederate gunboat "Selma," which was making herself generally obnoxious. The ships were

pretty evenly matched and the fight was rather lively, but in the end the "Metacomet" got the better of it and the captain of the "Selma" came to give up his sword. The captain's name was Murphy, and in former days he had been an excellent officer of the United States Navy and known to everybody in it and especially to his most intimate friend Jouett as "Pat."

Jouett, who always had a fine taste for good living, had managed before the action to obtain from Pensacola some unusually toothsome supplies juicy steaks and canvasbacks, sundry fluids of generous character, and so on. When the "Selma's" flag came down he sent some orders to his steward and awaited the arrival of his enemy. "Pat" came over the gangway with great and mournful dignity.

"Sir," he began, "I have come with feelings of deep regret to offer my—"

"Oh, get out, Pat," broke in Jouett, gathering him under his arm. "I don't want your sword. Come and get something to eat."

And with that he dragged the astonished Murphy into his cabin, where an enticing table had been spread. "Pat" looked at it gravely—and hungrily.

"Jim," said he slowly, "if I had known you had that yere grub, I would sho' have surrendered long ago."

Most of us can remember, and Spain has not forgotten, the uniformly kind treatment accorded by the navy to its captives of the Spanish War. Admiral Cervera's tendered sword was refused, the crew of the "Iowa" when he came on board cheered him, and the wardrooms of the fleet stripped themselves to provide clothing. The Spanish officers were quartered at the Naval Academy under merely nominal restraint, and Annapolis made social lions of them. Nothing like rigor characterized the treatment of the enlisted men in their northern places of detention. As for individual episodes perhaps simple humanity reached its limit when the crew of one of our blockading ships on the Cuban coast having discovered that a lighthouse keeper, whose supplies had been cut off, could not get proper food for his sick baby, regularly sent him every morning a can of condensed milk.

The only attempt in modern times to set aside the sea rule of humanity was by the Committee of Public Safety during the French Revolution which issued a decree prohibiting the captains of war vessels from giving quarter. Evidence that it was ever obeyed is lacking. The enemy ignored it. And when the "Vengeur" after her heroic fight with the "Brunswick" and the "Ramillies" in succession, lay a dismasted and helpless wreck rolling heavily in the sea, but still serving her guns, the British ships which drew near to administer the *coup de grace* sent their boats instead of round shot and rescued four hundred of her people before she took her final plunge.

Nothing is more strictly enjoined upon all civilized navies than that captives must be treated with humanity, that their personal property must be preserved and protected, that they must be given properly cooked food and the use of whatever of their effects may be necessary for their health—and this is just as binding upon the captors as is the requirement that the prisoners be efficiently guarded and deprived of all means of escape and revolt.

The German Empire gave its solemn adhesion to the International Convention signed at the Hague on October 18, 1907, wherein taking into consideration the eventuality of war and animated "by a desire to further the interests of humanity and the growing demands of civilization" it agreed that "the lives of individuals and private property . . . are to be respected." How this has been observed on land the world knows and knowing has supped full of horrors. Ancient nations whose ambassadors had been insulted, or resenting special acts of cruelty or bad faith or dealing with barbarians, massacred their prisoners or sold them into slavery. But they left the poisoning of wells to the highly-cultured German of today. Cæsar's swift galleys boarded the Breton ships and killed every one on them, for the Veneti had been treacherous and had laid hands on the sacred persons of Roman ambassadors. But the pagan Cæsar, "constitutionally lenient," as Froude says, left to the Christian ruler who usurps his title the bloodlust which indiscriminately slaughters the helpless wounded at sea.

WE are now face to face with ample proof that the rule of humanity has no existence in the Teuton mind. The submarines of Germany are running amuck —recklessly destroying friend as well as foe. They have not only sunk inoffensive passenger carriers, but they have shelled the non-combatants seeking safety in the boats. They have wilfully and deliberately sunk vessels of mercy conveying food and supplies to the despoiled Belgians. And their crowning infamy is the repeated destruction of hospital ships even when their own wounded were on board; persisting, says the International Red Cross Committee of Geneva in its vigorous protest to the German Government, "in a resolution which is in contradiction to its humanitarian conventions which it has pledged itself solemnly to respect."

It has been well said that this note from the greatest humanitarian society in the world is a protest without precedent against an unprecedented crime.

Now, it being manifest that Germany has put herself out of the sea brotherhood and its immemorial rule of humanity, what are we going to do about it? The demand for general reprisals—or rather retaliations—has been urgent in Great Britain since the Zeppelin attacks began, and Mr. Lloyd George is reported to have said that repayment will be made with compound interest. Whatever may be the case on land, the question on the sea is more of prevention than of punishment. Destroyers, depth bombs, sentinel airships and all the destructive apparatus now in use, not merely in large measure annihilate submarines but prevent them. Can we apply another preventive? Our enemies abroad charge us with undue sentimentality—with failing to bring murderers and lynchers to justice, with condoning abuses and shortcomings which other nations sternly suppress, with exhibiting a mawkish and morbid sympathy for the outcast and degenerate, and generally with belonging to what Nietzsche calls the "botched and bungled" who substitute a weak and vacuous idealism for the healthy exercize and cultivation of the "will to power." And it is further charged that we are over likely to exhibit our sentimentality to the pariah nation now arraigned at the world's bar—to its encouragement and comfort. Are we?

Contrast the following:

(1) Not long ago a German submarine took off the crew of a merchant vessel and then sank her. The apparently rescued sailors were gathered on the submarine's deck. The submarine closed her hatches and submerged, drowning every soul.

(2) Since then a United States destroyer damaged a German U-boat so that she came to the surface. The rest is quoted from an official account made public by the Navy Department:

> The submarine's hatch flew open and the Germans scrambled out, coatless and shoeless, ready to swim for it. They lined up with hands in the air, shouting "Kamarad!"
>
> The destroyer moved close up and heaved a line, which the Germans made fast. This was no sooner done than it became apparent some of the crew had opened the sea-cocks, for the submarine began to sink. The Germans leaped into the water. Some American bluejackets jumped into the sea to rescue the injured. As the last German was lifted aboard the hawser parted and the U-boat disappeared.
>
> Hot coffee and dry clothing were given the Germans, who were otherwise made comfortable for the run to the base. One of their number, a machinist, died on the way of shock and exposure. He was buried with full military honors from the deck of the destroyer, the American commander officiating at the funeral service.

Are "full military honors"—such as we pay to men who have fought and died gloriously for their country and the very same which we wish we could give to our own sons lost in the destroyer torpedoed five hundred miles from land the other day—are these rightfully accorded to savages who kill women, children and the wounded? If so, on what theory? Do we mark our detestation not only of the ghastly brutalities, which have sickened every honest man who goes down to the great deep in ships, but of the treachery which scuttled the surrendered vessel and which since time immemorial has justified the sharpest retribution, by coddling the perpetrators with creature comforts? Is that preventive of future atrocities or just the reverse?

The writer asked of a distinguished Italian officer of long experience with German militarists what effect on them such proceedings might be expected to have. His answer was, "They laugh at you."

New York City



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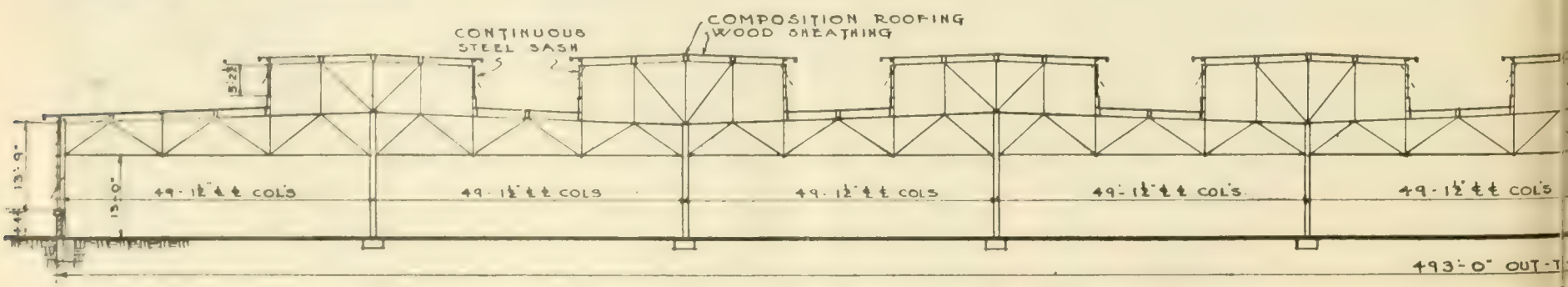
WE take the entire responsibility for th satisfactory delivery of complete factory buildings, guaranteeing our delivery schedul under a bonus and penalty contract.

The structural materials for Austin Standar Factory-Buildings are under contract, in transit and in stock ready for shipment and rapi erection.

Designs and details are ready for direct application t your problem, or for such revision as may be necessary Basic costs are known. All the preliminary work is don and the Austin organization is ready.

The Austin Company—A National Organization

Cleveland	16210 Euclid Avenue	Eddy 450
Detroit	Penobscot Building	Cherry 389
Indianapolis	Merchants' Bank Building	Main 642
New York	217 Broadway	Barclay 888
Pittsburgh	House Building	Court 119
Philadelphia	Bulletin Building	Spruce 1291; Race 401
Washington	Bellvue Hotel	Main 255



This section shows how Austin Standard No. 3 Building can be extended laterally to any required width. By adding an extra monitor where the buildings join, Aus Standard No. 3 can be built in any dimensions that are multiples of 20 feet in length and 50 feet in width.



In 55 calendar days, the entire building, 600 feet by 900 feet, 540,000 square feet, was ready for occupancy.

Factory-Buildings

30 Working-Days

WITHIN 30 working-days from the *date-of-order* we delivered complete 120,000 uare feet of Austin Standard No. 3 Building. ypical interiors of this building are shown ove, cross-sections in detail below.

The schedule on this work called for the delivery of 0,000 square feet in 90 working-days. We turned over e building, 900 feet by 600 feet, in 55 *calendar* days, ducing our schedule by more than one-half.

Our proven ability to deliver factory floor-space cov- ing any reasonable area, and to deliver on time or ahead time, is being used by the United States Government, e General Electric Company, Nordyke & Marmon and any other leading organizations.

In special work as well as Standard, Owners have found a certain sureness of results in retaining us to handle, from start to finish, industrial building problems of any size or kind.

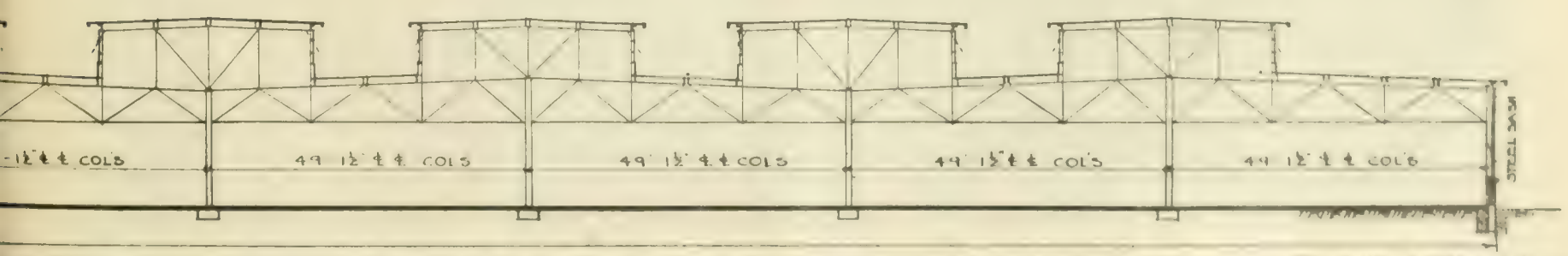
We do the engineering work, either in our office, or we lend you our engineers to act as a part of your staff, to develop your own ideas in your own plant.

Unit responsibility, as developed and applied to the production of industrial buildings, means much to the manufacturer who needs a good building, at a fair cost, delivered in quick time.

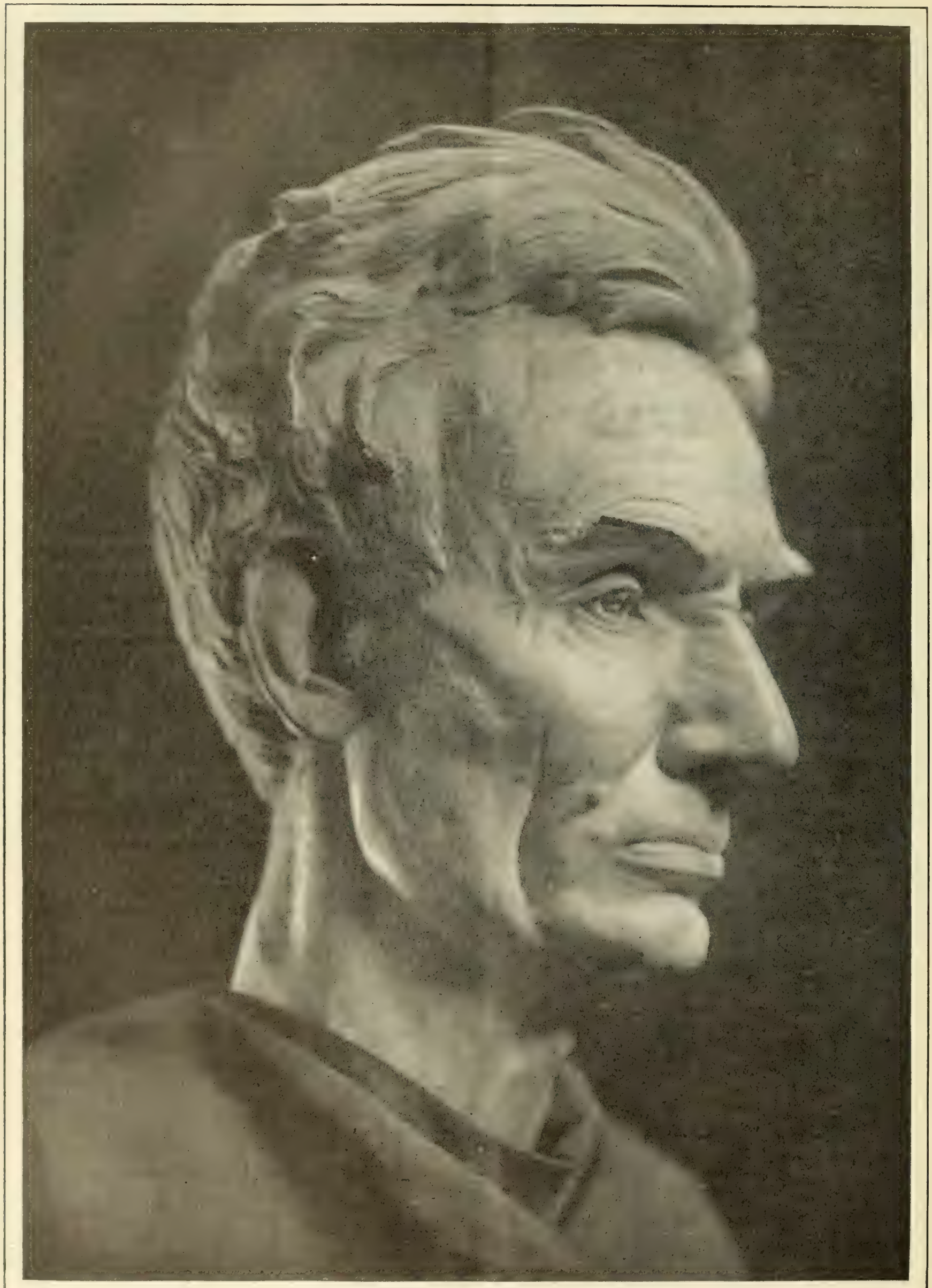
Write, phone or wire the office nearest the proposed work

The Austin Company

INDUSTRIAL BUILDERS



e building shown above, nine Austin Standard No. 3 Buildings, 600 feet long, were placed side by side as shown in this section. The entire building, 540,000 uare feet of well-lighted, clear-working factory floor space, was delivered in 55 calendar days. This cross section shows five Austin Standard No. 3 Buildings.



Photograph by Van der Weyde, New York

THE BARNARD LINCOLN

THE ELECTION OF LINCOLN

A POPULAR REFERENDUM ON THE BARNARD STATUE AND FIVE OTHERS

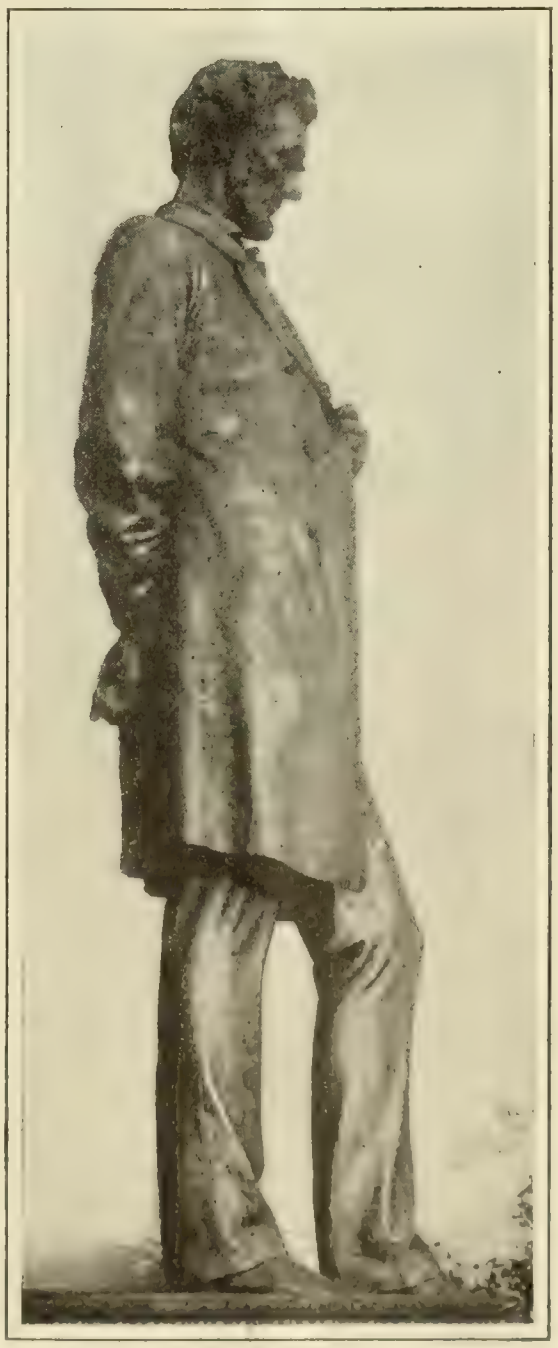
LINCOLN is a live issue. We have called for a referendum of our readers on many questions of vital importance but they have never displayed a greater interest or more decided opinions than in response to the request we made in our issue of November 3 for an expression of opinion on the relative merits of the Lincoln statues. The generous proposal of Charles P. Taft to send a replica of the new bronze statue by George Grey Barnard to be set up in Parliament Square, London, started a violent controversy between those who like and those who dislike—say rather those who worship and those who abominate—this sculptor. This was to be expected, for we have all remarked, with Hawthorne, "how invariably every sculptor uses his chisel and mallet to smash and deface the marble work of every other." But that the controversy has spread so far beyond artistic circles is surprizing and also encouraging, for we can only have a national art by having popular appreciation, and a monument to a national hero erected in a public place, whether Cincinnati or London, must submit to public censorship. G. K. Chesterton in discussing the question of the acceptance of the Barnard statue by the British Government is careful to avoid passing any judgment on the work, for he has of course never seen it, but he as a conservative and a democrat is naturally disposed to give more weight to the verdict of the public than to the opinion of an "advanced" group of artists. He says:

Artists are proud of being unpopular. That sort of superior person is still superior to everybody, especially to the other artists of the school immediately preceding him. He contemns Whistler's impressionism but he copies Whistler's impudence. . . . It seems absurd that a thing should not be popular when its whole object is to be public. The most exquisite art may be a puzzle to the mere passerby but if it is elaborately erected on a pedestal, merely in order to impress him, it seems a pity that it should only puzzle him. Art may not be meant as a mere reproduction of nature, but if an image is put up on purpose to commemorate Lincoln, it might not unreasonably remind us of him. If a public statue is only a private taste, it may much more properly be a private statuette. Lincoln would not perhaps have had much sympathy with any politician standing on a stone pedestal and looking down on the pedestrians in the street. But he would have had even less sympathy with an artist standing on a spiritual pedestal and looking down on the citizens of the state. He might himself have been surprized at the New York statue of Liberty enlightening the world but he would have been even more amused at a Futurist statue, on the same scale, of Liberty mystifying the world.

This then gives us justification—tho we needed it not—for our appeal to the readers of The Independent. Over twelve hundred voters took part in the referendum. It was made the subject of debate in many classes and clubs. Since not all of our correspondents gave relative ranking to the whole six candidates we have converted the ballots into proportional preferences by multiplying the first choices by six, the second choices by five and so on down. The result of voting on the sculptor of the best statue of Lincoln is as follows:

St. Gaudens	9820
Patrick	3356
Borglum	2841
French	1467
Ball	1356
Barnard	1207

The verdict of our readers is emphatic. The statue of Lincoln by Augustus St. Gaudens which stands in Lincoln Park, Chicago, is by long odds the favorite. Next is that by J. Patrick in Edinburgh. Third in favor is the sitting figure by Gutzon Borglum in Newark, New Jersey. Fourth place is given to the new statue designed by Daniel Chester French for the Lincoln Memorial at Washington. Fifth is the Boston statue by Thomas Ball. Lowest of all in the estimation of our readers is that by George Grey Barnard, which is the present storm center.



Press Illustrating

Of the 1205 preferential ballots cast, nearly 600 favored the St. Gaudens statue first

But the champions of Barnard make up in the warmth of their devotion for the fewness of their numbers. Here is one letter:

Phidias saw in the rough Pentelicus rock the symmetrical lines from which he afterward chiseled the classic figures of the Parthenon. Barnard saw his Lincoln in the rough, too, but somehow his chisel failed to follow the ideal lines of the ancient Greek. Our sculptor felt the spirit of democracy guiding the hand that made his Lincoln look like the same Lincoln who gave us the Gettysburg speech, like the same Lincoln of tender, loving, human sympathies and living soul, who looked out beyond the vanities of personal adornment. Barnard has gotten away from the sham fine tailored and well groomed Lincoln and given us back the homespun, cowhide-booted, democratic Lincoln; he has told us that Lincoln's wedges and maul were more potent at rail splitting than was the hammer of Thor at splitting the thunders of Jove.

Let our critics fix up a Beau Brummel type of Lincoln statue, showing their ideal to have worn a boiled shirt and powdered wig if they want to, but we will stay by Barnard's homely, dreamy-eyed ideal.

Kathleen Boyd

Traverse City, Michigan

Let us hear next from one who once hated Lincoln but later learned to love him, from the retired bishop of West Texas who after the war rose from the plow to the episcopate:

I vote for the Barnard Lincoln. First, because I hate shams and love the real, and this statue represents the real Lincoln. The Lincoln who, as a great gawky boy, sprawled on the cabin floor before the fireplace, and by the light of a pine knot began with his books, without a teacher, at the foot of the ladder, and by indomitable pluck and dogged perseverance worked his way unaided to the top.

It is the Lincoln who mauled rails, and thereby learned his first lessons in meeting and overcoming the knotty difficulties and discouragements that went before and followed after him at every stage of his career, in his grim determination to rise above the poverty in which he had been reared and to reach the high position to which he attained.

None of the statues is so well calculated to produce this type of man as that by Barnard. A poor boy would give no more than a passing glance to the St. Gaudens statue. But he would stop and gaze at that of Barnard. He would, from time to time, come back to it, and say, "If that poor boy could do it, why not I?" And so he would be led to try.

J. O. Johnston

Kenville, Texas S. C. V. A. N. Va

But, on the other hand, here is a man who saw Lincoln at just the period that Barnard represents and who takes the statue as a personal insult:

I heard the debate at Quincy, Illinois. I have had the Carpenter Emancipation Proclamation in my house ever since you distributed the pictures. And my little girl five years old used to point to Mr. Lincoln and announce, "That is my papa." In fact my neighbors and friends call me Mr Lincoln. [*Continued on page 600*

The First Americans Who Have Fallen in France

FROM A LETTER WRITTEN BY A FRENCH SOLDIER WHO HAS FOUGHT IN THE TRENCHES SIDE BY SIDE WITH "LES AMERICAINS." HE WRITES TO HIS "MARRAIN" TO THANK HER FOR LOOKING OUT FOR HIS WIFE AND CHILD, WITH WHOM HE HAS JUST SPENT A FURLOUGH. "I TOLD HER TO HAVE COURAGE, THAT THINGS WOULD SOON BE BETTER," HE SAYS. "BUT, BELIEVE ME, MADAME, THIS IS NOT THE END OF THIS TERRIBLE WAR. I DO NOT EXPECT TO SEE THE END OF IT." HIS NOTE IS IN PENCIL, WRITTEN IN SIMPLE, ILLITERATE FRENCH, BUT IT CARRIES THE BRAVE SPIRIT OF THE SOLDIERS OF FRANCE AND A STIRRING TRIBUTE TO OUR OWN MEN FIGHTING OVER THERE

I came back from my furlough and reached here just in time to go into the trenches. You can well guess that I was low spirited, but after a few days our courage came back.

We are now right in the midst of the Americans, but I assure you we were in a quiet section till the moment the Bosches began to get cross and started to attack the Americans to make them prisoners, and at the same time attacked us also. They killed some and we have had the honor of burying the first Americans who have fallen in France. You will see this doubtless in the papers. It is the —— division and they have taken a photograph of us. I tell you they are very good soldiers. They do not surrender easily. They defended themselves to the death. We found them with their throats cut because they would not be taken prisoners and the Bosches killed them.

OLD KING COAL

BY DONALD WILHELM

STRATEGY, diplomacy, force, are factors in that Capital game called these days in certain industries "The Government Will Get Us If We Don't Watch Out." Subtle give-and-take, the gloving of the hand, the iron shocks of secret impacts and the curious relationships of individuals who fight and give no quarter yet greet and smile in clubs and at luncheons—these are the stuff of Washington stories nowadays that are never told.

The public—to illustrate—does not know that every Cabinet member has his Colonel House and the head of almost every bureau his Little Houses. It does not know the forces shaping publicity. It had no means of knowing, thus, the nicety with which Secretary McAdoo took to himself the glory for the pension bill, which Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, one of the score of Jews, by the way, for the first time lending their rare and fine abilities to the Capitol, and a sub-committee reporting to Mr. Gompers, worked night and day for weeks to devise and frame.

AND the public has heard rather little of Francis S. Peabody, former chairman of the Coal Production Committee of the Council of National Defense. His real story is one of the many Washington stories that have never been told!

And it has heard hardly more of Professor Harry Augustus Garfield—a big man, son of President Garfield, who is doing a big tide-rip job in directing certain currents in the submarine aquatic industrial sport which was referred to heretofore, in the first paragraph.

Now, the better to understand Garfield let us glance at Peabody. Mr. Peabody, then, is a Yale man and a gentleman from Chicago. He went from Yale with a hundred dollars, in the general direction of Chicago; he came from Chicago, where he owns the Consumers' Coal Company, one of the very largest in the world, with some hundred millions, more or less. Dr. Garfield was and is a Williams College man, who when a boy, while his father was in the White House, was to the Washington manner bred; and having studied law, too, at Columbia, Oxford and The Inns of Court, London, was at various times a professor, which word meant, generally, before four belligerent nations drafted professors to head their war cabinets and one nation drafted a professor to lead the world, something akin to "profess" plus good vigorous Irish for "Sir."

Francis S. Peabody has a marvelous faculty for manipulating men—it was fun to sit at his elbow and watch him manipulate the coal operators by him in Washington duly assembled, while he was having the time of his life shying his castor into the governmental ring, driving his coal-black horses with a certain air of mirth. He knows *finesse*, and I will take it on my own responsibility to bet that he knows bridge, chess and poker. He knows Stevensonania and has a set of which he is very proud, and he is a good golfer, a royal entertainer, and he can make an audience laugh at veritable ghosts of Sherman anti-trust laws, even. But Mr. Peabody's knowledge of the classics is less than Dr. Garfield's knowledge of coal (for Dr. Garfield was lawyer and syndicate manager in putting together two railroads in his native Ohio, to open up a new coal field, the Piney Fork Field), and his knowledge of patriotism is less than his knowledge of the classics; and tho he was forceful and fascinating as chairman of the Coal Production Committee, the President, who likes not to play a dummy hand, made him master of pyrotechnics and explosives—and made Dr. Garfield the Fuel Administrator.

THUS we came to have a Professor of Coal.

And there still persisted, despite the personification of Fate in the chin of that other professor, the President, a notion that this professor merely profest and smiled and sirrah'd!

And there was mirth, thus, in the mouths of the capricious.

But when the men on the coal-black horses went riding down the line they came up against a statuesque and finely poised individual who knew enough Latin to be able to swear in a language that was Greek to them. They found him to be terse and unacademic; in action, however, quite open to reason; a big man physically, with large humanitarian and business interests, with an excellent executive mind and in his big shoulders and chest a tremendous lot of unexpected force.

I found him first in his office in the old Hotel Gordon, with Mr. Hoover. And the other day I found him in an

office that was, till the Government commandeered it, an excellent corner residence. There, having got thru a busy hallway, past watchladies and others on duty, I got to the head of the staircase, to a landing that afforded a graphic and illuminative instance of the difficulties that confront an administrator in these the pioneer days of our war. To the right—as you sit in this pink little niche of a noisy hallway—there are doors. To the left there are doors. You are sitting in a doorway, facing double-doors. To the right are stenographers, busy. To the left are stenographers. There are stenographers in front of you and behind you, even in the fine large room with the great eighteen-foot carved mantle and the large old oil painting there above the big fireplace, on the walls whose paper is like tapestry. There are stenographers everywhere, and office boys twisting up and down the "maids' back stairway," racing to and fro over the bare boards, tripping, incidentally, over three old dodgers doubtless from mine fields somewhere in the West—doubting Thomases finding much to smile at, a little disturbed at this, the majesty of the U. S. A.!

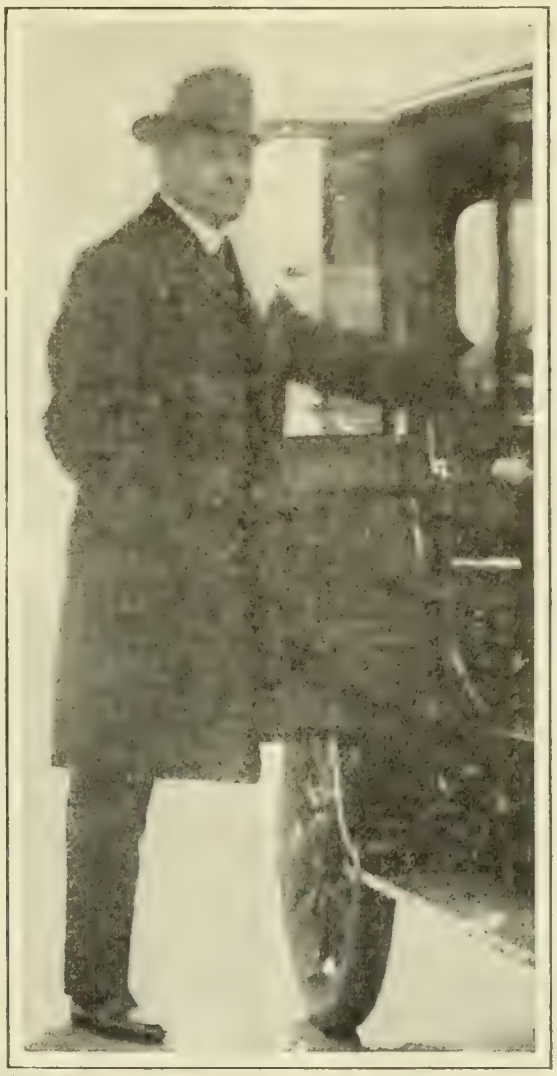
"But this," said Dr. Garfield, in his office, rising, "is only temporary. We shall be moving again, very soon."

He took his seat there in the middle of the "front bedroom," at his desk beneath the chandelier.

I said, "You're busy—"

"Very busy," smiling.

"Well, all I want to know," I told him, "is how this problem of yours comes home to you—"



© G. V. Buck

The Fuel Administrator, Harry A. Garfield

"This problem of ours—and our hopes—?"

"—yes, and expectancies!"

He settled his hands together, a keen gray-eyed, impresive figure.

"Coal and coke, oil and natural gas," he said, evenly, swiftly, straight to the point, "all come in, but just now the important thing—the thing the public is most concerned about, with the war on, and winter approaching, and the heaviest of demands on our industrial establishments, is coal."

"And the problem—?"

"The problem is how best to continue the normal and usual supply of coal to the domestic consumer and at the same time furnish coal needed in essential war industries, by the Government for usual and for extraordinary war purposes, and, as far as possible, to supply it to plants not directly concerned in the prosecution of the war—those in the so-called non-essential industries."

He paused a moment, spoke apologetically for using the English language hurriedly—pointing out "Of course there will be surplusage, which you must trim out"—then he went on with convincing clarity and directness.

"THE first thing to do," he said, "obviously is to look out for the Government's supply of coal"—which, it might be added in passing, is in itself a very large order! For it means that every ship of our steadily increasing navy—every ship and every transport—recurring irregularly, without warning, usually, needs coal and must at once have it, unless it happen, of course, to be an oil burner. And much of this coal, incidentally, is low volatile, or smokeless, of particular kind, which by no means all mines can supply.

"The army needs large quantities next. Much is needed for other governmental agencies"—the lighthouses, to take a random example. They need it bagged and shoved in thru their very windows, as it were! "Then come the other needs—the war industries; domestic needs; public utilities."

He paused again to point out that domestic needs and public utilities may well be coupled together since more and more, in direct ratio to the scarcity of kitchen labor, Americans are taking refuge in apartments and are dependent therefore upon gas and electricity.

"Nor can you separate public utilities from manufacturing," he added, insistently, "and from the problems of transportation."

"But the need of coal is patent," he pointed out, smiling.

"The task of the Coal Administration," I suggested, "is to meet that need?"

He nodded and his fine face settled. "Yes," he said succinctly.

NOW it goes without saying that there are all sorts of reports raising their heads here and there to indicate that production has fallen off. As compared with previous years, however, production fell off when the coal men were in charge and the labor situation at least once was wofully disturbed. And the labor situation has been from the start, it is worth stating here from the writer's own knowledge, a terrible

How to Run the Range

Reduce hours of running stove.

Running stove to heat tank water is not economical. Save the water.

Use fireless cookers.

Keep smoke passages in stove clean. If scraper is lost, get another.

Break lumps of coal to egg size.

Dampers are secret of saving.

When stove must be run hours a full fire-box carefully controlled by dampers is more economical.

With a big fire a little air is needed over coal as well as thru it. If soft coal is used allow just enough air to come thru to make flames so short they will not reach second row of lids.

Close the top draft damper when the flames get shorter than the first row of lids.

Save bits of coal from ashes; use when fire is hot.

When fire is well started close damper as much as possible.

To carry fire over night fill fire-box, cover tightly with ashes, close all dampers. To start, open damper below grate and one in stove pipe, break up coke in fire-box, rattling into ash-pan.

How to Run the Furnace

Study directions. If lacking, send to maker for them.

Keep ashes clean under grate.

Keep a full fire pot, level with bottom of firing door, thinner if draft is poor or coal fine; thinner if weather is warm, with no ash on grates if cold.

Attend furnace as regularly as you attend meals.

Anticipate demand for heat; "pushing" is wasteful.

Small charges of coal, at more frequent intervals, are most economical. But do not shake, slice or poke fire frequently.

Shaking and cleaning twice a day is enough. Stop shaking when it begins to be bright under grate

A fresh fire or a large fire requires air thru door damper.

To check fire close ash-pit door, open check draft in pipe. Never check by leaving firing door open.

Main damper in smoke pipe should be partly closed if draft is too strong for control by check-draft.

Sift the ashes.

Use weather strips, double windows, pipe covering, heating drums, extra radiators.

one to handle. The Coal Production Committee itself settled about two hundred strikes. And about a month ago strikes had been so epidemic that whereas the country as a whole—all industries—in normal times had on average only about thirty-five strikes a month, there was then, an average for several months, so the Department of Labor ascertained, of more than 350. It is little wonder thus, that Dr. Garfield, in going straight at his difficulties, and that is characteristic of the man, mentioned labor first.

"The difficult problems are two," he said, "and the first of these two is labor."

"And the second?"

"The second," he said somehow a little differently, "is car supply."

He went on:

"The miners thruout the country," he said, "are, for the most part, cooperating with the Government in a very satisfactory way. We have appealed to their loyalty with success. And we realize that now is no time to settle labor and capital questions by resort to drastic measures."

"In other words—?"

"IN other words," he said succinctly and his eyes narrowed a little, "the Fuel Administration, like the Government generally, takes the position that in time of war there should be no utilization of the occasion either to extend the union or to fight the union."

He paused just a second. For he had enunciated — what congressmen and many others have long been looking for, asking for—the attitude of the Government toward labor. It was not believed there was any "attitude."

"When I find a disturbed condition in a labor field," he went on, "I notify the coal operators and the miners to come here and meet one another face to face and confer with me and with one another. We always begin these conferences with the assumption that the mines must be kept continuously at work and the production must be kept in the ascendency."

His attitude, toward operators and miners both, is not a complaisant one. He can settle his jaw, close his heavy fist and bring it down atop his desk, so operators testify, quite as conclusively as that other professor, the President.

That, in fact, is a striking thing about this man. Time after time he has telegraphed coal operators or told them, "If you don't open and operate your mine the Government will take it over," and yet Dr. Garfield, were you to meet him in a parlor, note his fine brow and clear, sensitive, mobile skin, talk to him of art and literature, would astound you with his gentleness. And he has talked to miners quite as frankly, in idiom to them quite as understandable. He starts with the assumption, as he says, that the mines must be kept going as they have never gone before. We must think of him, thus, as a man of force, a powerful captain in the current of industrial production. It is he, in fact, who is forcing the railroad situation, forcing it to come out from under its ivy camouflage; it is he who is (these are merely the writer's conclusions) not averse at all to the new draft program exempting, pending coöperation, the men in certain industries.

"Production must be increased," he said, skirting skilfully many a dangerous point. "We will allow nothing to stand in the way of that result."

There was a little pause.

"And now," I suggested, "car supply—please!"

"So far as car supply is concerned," he said, "the transportation facilities have been enormously strained by the increase in manufacturing. One has only to glance at the export statistics and at the figures for domestic production to realize that never before has the United States been called upon to transport so many commodities. Cars that normally were intended for coal are being used for all sorts of manufactured products."

He went on—and in reading all he said it should be remembered that he was speaking, not after, but more than a week before the railroads announced their plan for pooling of the eastern roads:

"It is plain that we must get along with transportation facilities as they are. For there isn't time to add materially to the trackage, nor to build bridges, nor to add to the number of locomotives and cars. The problem is" —his forefinger came down graphically to an imaginary point on his knee—"to make efficient use of what we have."

Then he added: "The railroad men are alive to the necessity. The railroad War Board has been dealing with the problem. It may be necessary to restrict the use of the cars and to give priority to food and fuel and other commodities essential to the prosecution of the war. It isn't merely a question of cars, but it is a question of the joint use of truckage by competing roads, and the pooling of coal so as to enable trains starting, say, from the Pittsburgh district to drop off car after car as is necessary as they progress, say, toward the Northwest."

IT is hard to apprehend what is in the mind of a man one is interviewing, and hardly fair perhaps to suggest that Dr. Garfield had in mind two factors that might rouse suggestions such as these above: In the first place an eminently successful plan for lake and tidewater pooling of all coal destined for shipment reduced classifications from literally hundreds to only a very few. Coal is deposited at these pools just as money is deposited in a bank, with different kinds assembled on particular tracks, so that all a transport needs do if wants, say, low volatile, is to take the cars waiting there. The other sustained suggestion for pooling has been advocated consistently for a long time by the Federal Trade Commission. It has been described by Commissioner Davies in The Independent and presupposes the Government's taking over all the coal produced for distribution, to pool it and distribute it.

"What is happening now," he said "is that the classifications are so many that when you start with a trainload of coal there is constantly delay by reason of cutting out cars of different kinds, making it difficult to get ahead. Now if all these classifications except a few—say gas coal, coking coal, etc. —were wiped out the problem would be tremendously simplified.

"It may be necessary," he said conclusively, at last, "to restrict the use of cars and to give priority to food and fuel and other commodities essential to the prosecution of the war."

He paused. Doubtless he was aware that the Food Administration Counsel was waiting to the right of him, the three old operators there in the waiting room, to the front of him, transportation agents, an official from the Bureau of Mines, others, all about, plus a day's unanswered letters.

I rose.

But he beckoned me down and smiled. "You spoke of expectancies!"

"You'll solve your problems, that's one expectancy," I ventured.

He rose, smiling.

"At least," he said, "we appreciate what the problems are."

He put out his hand:

"And we know that each is well on the way to solution."

Then he bowed.

It seemed characteristic for him to end an interview thus pleasantly.

Washington, D. C.

VALE 1917

BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

Good-by! Good-by, thou saddest of sad years!
Full hast thy cycle been of human tears,
And teeming with the tribulations sore
Of hideous War,
And yet from out thy flaming Hell of Wo
Some gifts of Hope have risen all aglow
With pride, and fraught with gain,
Despite thy pain:
The Hosts of Heroes unafraid to die
For Liberty;
The countless ranks of Men of sturdy heart
Ready to do their sacrificial part
To ease the stress
Of other men's unrighteousness;
The strivings of the Human Soul to do
Innumerable deeds of Service true
To lift the world from out its sorrow vast
To Peace, and Love, and Brotherhood at last!
I'll hold thee in remembrance for thy Good,
And not upon thy grievous Evils brood.

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



International Film

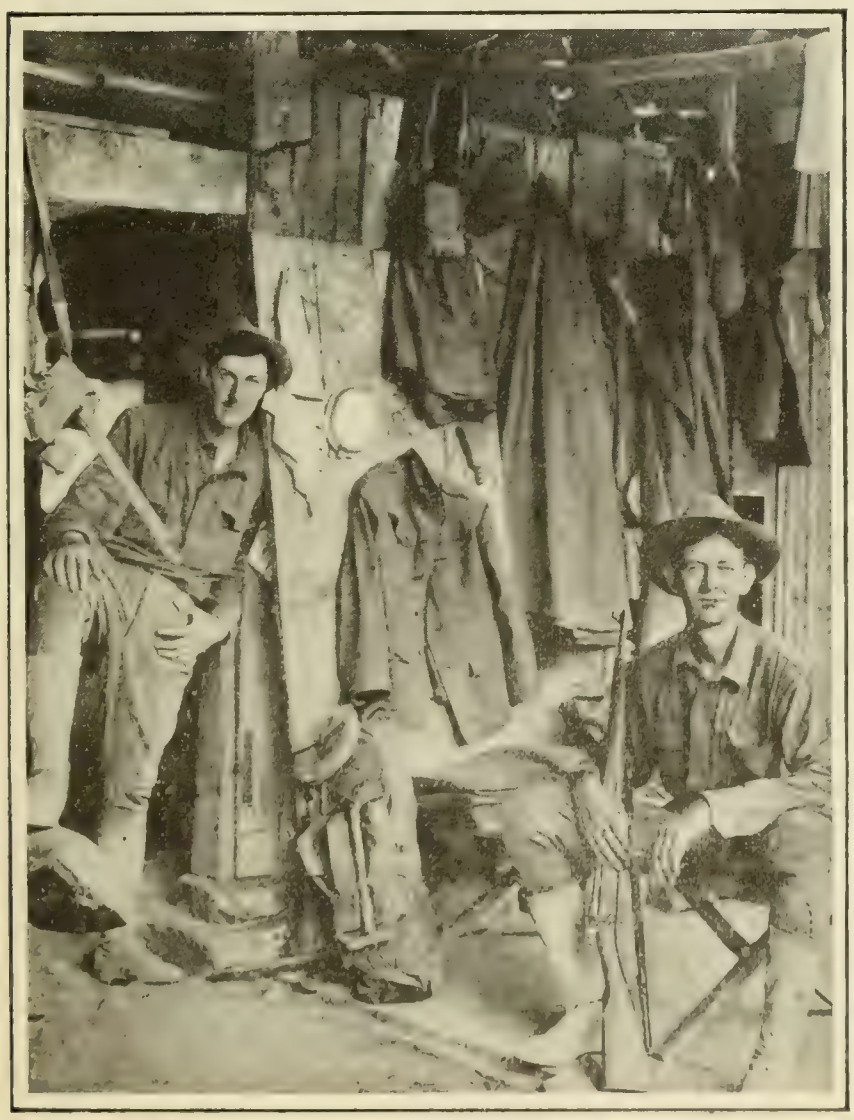


Paul Thompson

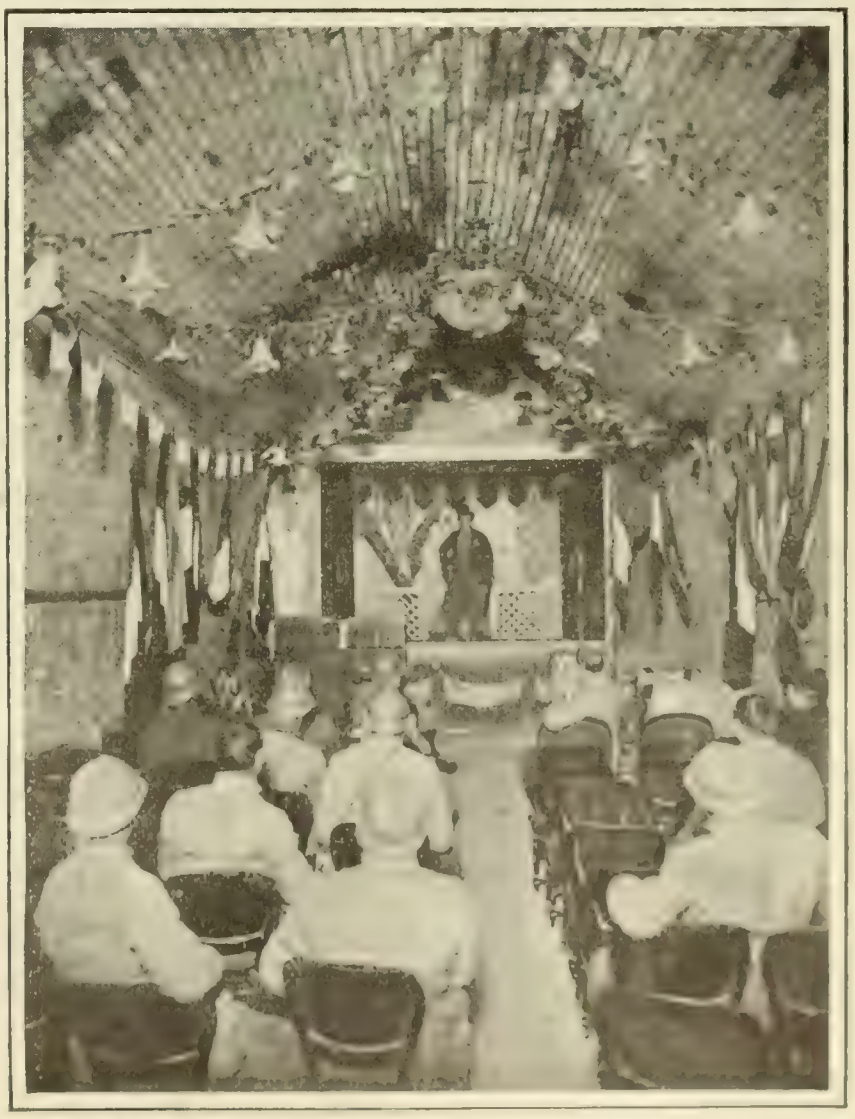
TAKING IT EASY IN THE TRENCHES

An Anzac dugout where the men can read or have a friendly game. Anzac stands for Australian and New Zealand Army Corps

Get a daily paper and read all about the war! The poilus cluster eagerly at this newsstand down in the French trenches



International Film



SOMEWHERE UNDER FRANCE

This halfway station to the first line trenches in France is used chiefly by American soldiers being sent to the front

Verdun above ground no longer exists. But underneath Verdun is a whole trench city. This soldier's theater is one of its structures



c. Paul Thompson

SURGEON-GENERAL GORGAS INSPECTS THE ARMY CAMPS

"Insufficient clothing in winter weather with consequent prevalence of pneumonia resulting in many deaths, overcrowding of tents, causing disease to spread, incomplete hospital facilities, bad sanitation"—these are camp conditions reported by the Surgeon-General



Pictorial Press

LOADING UP THE SUPPLY TRUCK

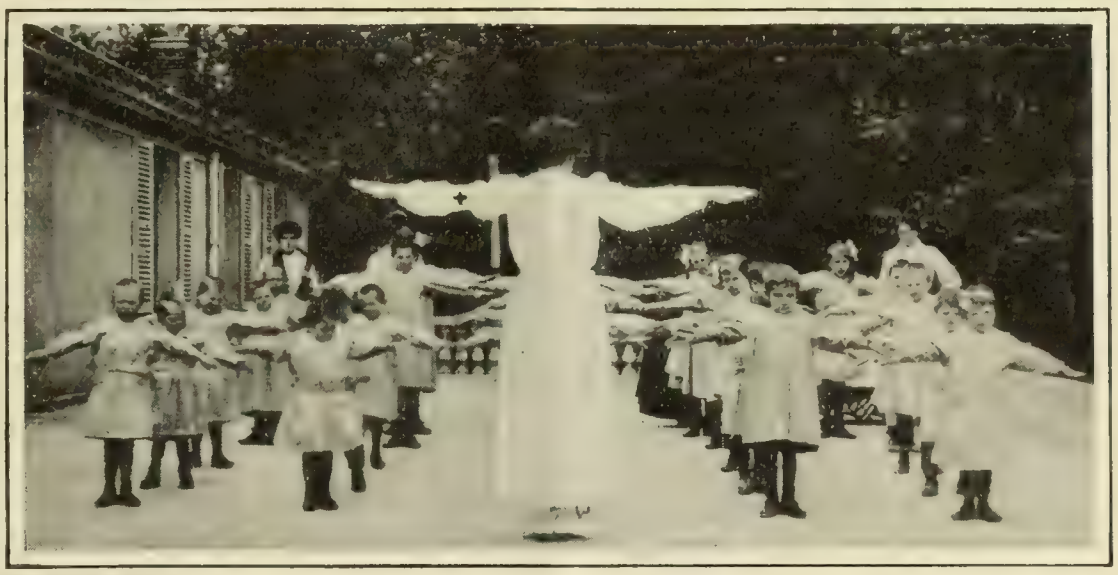
At Blérancourt, Aisne, is the American Fund for French Wounded's first distribution center for civilian relief. Motor trucks go out from it each day with furniture, clothing, household utensils and even livestock for the people who are coming back to their ruined homes and trying to begin life there again. American women volunteers load and drive the trucks, distribute supplies and help the people with their work



International Film

"IT'S GOOD TO BE HOME AGAIN"

The old French peasant is thanking the "Americaine collegienne" who helped her to get settled once more in her own cottage, fortunately left standing by the German invaders. Most of the homes have not fared so well. In village after village the reconstruction must begin with nothing but a few remnants of walls, not a stick of furniture in them, silent deserted ruins



Harris & Ewing

A RED CROSS HOME AND SCHOOL FOR WAR ORPHANS



Pictorial Press

IT'S A FETE DAY FOR THE FRENCH PEASANTS WHEN THE RELIEF TRUCK COMES TO DISTRIBUTE SUPPLIES

THE CASE AGAINST SMOKES

BY GEORGE J. FISHER, M. D.

IS it harmful to smoke? Does smoking rest one or does it tend to make a man irritable? What is the effect of a habit which is so general? Does it decrease efficiency? Does it lower vitality? These are questions I have tried to find an answer for. No one had in my judgment given an adequate answer to them. I approached the question dispassionately, for I am not fanatic about the matter. I simply wanted to know the truth so that I would know how to advise young men accurately.

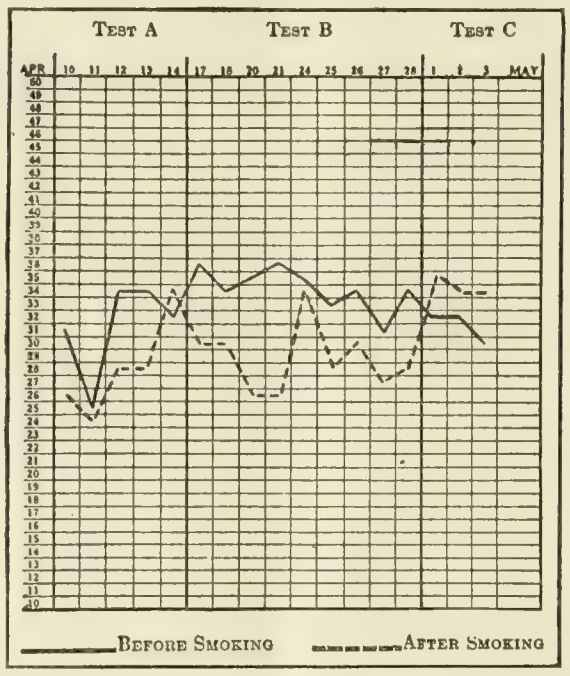
For the past four years I have had a series of experiments made at the Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield, Massachusetts, under the direction of Prof. Elmer Berry, upon young men between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five, men of exceptional physical vigor who were being trained as physical directors. The plan in the experiments was to use smokers and non-smokers alike so as to note the effect of smoking on each, to have them go thru a given test first without smoking and then try the same test after smoking. As a rule we used a single cigar or a cigaret.

In our first experiment we tested the effect of smoking a cigar on the heart rate and blood pressure. A single cigar increased the heart rate and blood pressure. The most significant thing about this experiment was the apparent disturbance to the heart in that it took some considerable time for the heart to return to normal, longer than we could wait to measure.

IN the next experiment a year later we tried to go into this problem further and gave a series of exercizes before and after smoking, taking as before the heart rate. This series of tests revealed as did the others that smokers have a higher heart rate than non-smokers and that the return to normal after exercize is much delayed after smoking. For illustration, in 74 out of 118 smoking tests, or 62.72 per cent, the heart rate was increased and did not return to normal in fifteen minutes. In 72 out of 74 tests in which the men did not smoke fully 97 per cent *did* return to normal in less than fifteen minutes, the average time being only five minutes. The smoker does not become fully habituated to smoking.

At the same time that the latter test was given some tests in muscular precision were made by having the men draw lines with a pen on a chart between narrow columns. Every time the sides were touched an error was registered. To test the large muscular coordinations the men were required to lunge at a target with a fencing foil. In these two tests all the men showed a loss in precision. This was a great surprize to us. I did not dream that a single cigar or the smoking of two cigars which were used in the target thrust would show any appreciable effect.

This led us in our next experiment to make some experiments on the effects of smoking upon baseball pitching. Twelve men, all baseball players, both smokers and non-smokers, were used. The men in the tests had ten throws at a target which were recorded. Then each thrower smoked a cigar, taking thirty minutes for the purpose, after which they had ten more throws which were recorded. In another test the men rested in the thirty minute interval instead of smoking. In another test the men smoked two cigars, using sixty minutes between the throws. In this way it was clearly discovered what effect resting or smoking one cigar or smoking two cigars had upon accuracy in pitching. An official baseball was used, fast, straight balls were thrown, the men winding up for the throw as baseball pitchers do. The chart on this page shows the group averages of the men in Test A after smoking one cigar, in Test B after smoking two cigars, in Test C when resting and not smoking.



In Test A, after smoking one cigar, there was a loss of twelve per cent in accuracy. In Test B, after smoking two cigars, there was a loss of 14½ per cent. In Test C, during which no cigars were smoked, there was an increase in accuracy of nine per cent, so that the real effect of the smoking should be judged by comparing the scores made after a rest and those after smoking.

We then determined upon a further test of coördination and because of the interest in the war we selected rifle shooting. The Wesson Revolver Club Range of Springfield was used and Mr. Wesson furnished the rifles and ammunition. Five shots at a target twenty yards distant were fired, then either a rest or smoking was indulged in, then five more shots were fired. The prone position was used. Five tests were made in the first test; the men rested thirty minutes between the two periods of shooting. In the second the men smoked one cigar, in the third test two cigars were used in a period of sixty minutes, in the fourth test two cigarets were used, in the fifth the men again rested. Briefly the results were these. In test number one, when the men did not smoke, they showed an *increase* in accuracy of seven per cent. In the second test, after smoking one cigar, there was a *loss* in accuracy of 4.8 per cent. In the third test, in which the men smoked two cigars, there was a *loss* in accuracy of six per ment. In the fourth experiment, after smoking two cigarets, there was a loss in scoring of 1.8 per cent. In the fifth experiment, in which the men did not smoke, there was a *gain* in accuracy.

THESE tests which I have been having made, covering a number of years, are exceedingly interesting. I do not claim they are conclusive.

As far as we have gone, however, we seem to be compelled to believe that smoking is not beneficial. It quickens the heart rate, affects in slight degree the blood pressure, disturbs the circulatory apparatus so that it takes some considerable time for the heart to return to normal. Smoking affects muscular precision in such fine movements as writing and in such larger movements as lunging at a target with a fencing foil or in baseball pitching and also in rifle shooting.

These experiments were made upon men twenty-one to twenty-five of unusual physique, men accustomed to smoking and those unaccustomed; both groups were affected and in all the experiments there was a remarkable consistency in the character of the results obtained. The case seems to be against tobacco.

In the light of such facts as these what should be our attitude in furnishing tobacco to soldiers? If smoking disturbs the heart, what effect will it have on endurance? If smoking affects accuracy in baseball pitching, what will be the effect upon bomb throwing? If smoking makes for inaccuracy in lunging at a target, what will be the effect in lunging at an enemy with a bayonet? And if men, after smoking, do not shoot as well at twenty yards, what will be the result at a greater distance?

These experiments were made in a well-ventilated place in each instance and after the men had smoked but one or at most two cigars, and two cigars were more severe than one. Most men do not stop with one or two cigars, but have a tendency toward many in a day.

I am not willing to say that soldiers should not smoke. Those habituated to it seemingly get great comfort from smoking. I do not believe, however, that we should encourage them to smoke incessantly nor incite the young soldier who has never smoked to indulge. I am wondering whether special funds for tobacco are wise and I question the wisdom of placing tobacco in *every* comfort kit. We take it for granted that a soldier will smoke. We are urging him to do so, and incidentally I believe we are doing harm.

New York City

PHANTASMS OF WAR

Sugar

BY AMY LOWELL

"There is no sugar," said my cook,
"Even the sugar-bowls are all empty."
"There is no sugar," said the grocer,
"And it is impossible to say when there will be any."

No sugar!
It is inconceivable.
We have always had sugar.
From Liverpool to Nagasaki,
From Odessa to Buenos Ayres.
Peoples may differ as to creeds and customs,
But the whole world agrees about sugar.
Tea, chocolate, coffee:
That is character, or perhaps, climate.
But sugar!
Lump.
Granulated.
Powdered.
Cut into slabs by mechanical processes.
Sliced from sugar loaves with a kitchen knife.
Melted,
Spun,
Glazed,
Twisted,
Run off as molasses,
Strained thru silver sifters,
Stirred into puddings,
Beaten up with whips,
Coral tinted and sprinkled over meringues.
Why, the word means honey,
And yellow striped bees across a slant of sunshine!
Through the twisted letters, bees crawl,
Emerging from a fox-glove bell,
Striking the magnificence of gold and black against its spotted mauve.
Humming-birds quiver before nasturtiums,
Vibrating—green—red—black—green.
Long tongues spear the heart of nasturtiums.
A handful of seeds,
A penny packet to turn into sugar.
And yet there is none!
Not a pinch at the bottom of any of the sugar-bowls.

What is Cuba doing,
Or Brazil?
Are all the sugar-canes cut down?
Where are the pointed hats
And the red bandannas?
Where are the stevedores,
With rings in their ears,
Carrying long sugar-sacks up a wooden plank?
Where are the chains and the donkey-engines
Dumping sugar into holds?
What is the Panama Canal thinking of
Not to open free to the sugar ships?
One, two, three, four, five,
Tally with your chalk on an old board as they swing them down.
Skin the eyes of the look-out,
Snap him into a taut wire
Spearing for submarines.
Scrutinize the barometer
A hundred times a day.
Set your fore-foot dancing thru the blue, hot sea
So fast, it cuts a swimming eel fairly amidships,
Severs him double,
And skims thru his division
Point perfect for Long Wharf.

Wide plains,
With little red balls under them.
Beets like a hidden pavement under the plains.
A Roman floor forsooth!
Do mosaics have any colors to equal these?
Red as the eyes of cats in firelight,
As carbuncles under a lemon moon,
As the sun swirling out of a foggy sky.
Round as apples,
Footed as tops,
You spin yourselves deep into the earth
And swell and fatten.
Sugar in a crimson coat,
Leaping, green-feathered, at the sun,
Waving and flickering,
Tempting the rabbits.
Top-shaped beets
Taking their ease in open cars.
Rail-run beets, slowly jerking and stopping,
Progressing across a continent.
The refineries would give gold for you,
The groceries are gaping.
Hurry, Beets!
Or we shall repudiate you and take to carrots.
Your little pointed noses will all go out of joint,
And you will rot on sidings
If you wait too long.

Sugar!
Sugar!
Tall blue cones of sugar
Gazing down from the shelves of grocers' shops.
Lines of sugar-barrels ranged on the wide floors of warehouses.
Soft little five-pound sacks of sugar,
Yielding as a kitten when you lift them.
Sugar cubes crowning cut-glass dishes.
Sugar oozing out of fruits and trees,
Heaping up in flowers,
Dripping from the legs of insects.
Cinnamon, allspice, mace, and nutmeg,
But above all,
Sugar!
Think of the desserts of a century.
Think of the currant cakes and cookies,
Of the syllabubs, and tarts, and pastries.
Imagine all civilization crystallized into sugar:
Sherbets of Smyrna and India,
Almond paste of Germany,
Brioches and *ba-bas* of France,
Bath-buns and plum-cake of England.
Reflect on the delicacy of syrups—rose—mulberry,
On the grace of candied violets,
On the square vigor of peppermint drops,
On the exotic taste of Turkish delight.
Consider the honey and eels of ancient Rome,
The sweet poisons of the Renaissance,
Napoleon stirring his coffee and manœuvring wooden soldiers,
Hawthorne buying black-jacks
On his way to his office
In the Salem Custom House.
Stirrup-cups and christenings,
Wakes, and weddings, and festivals.
Sugar in spirit-boats adrift on the rivers of Japan;
Confections hammered into coffins and sealed in halls of painted granite;
Sweetened wine, poured upon the feet of idols,
Cooled by the faint wind of feathered fans;
Sweetened bread, eaten to the sound of chanting,
Turned flesh and symbol at the tinkling of a bell.
Out of chaos to candy:
A march of sugar.
From East to West,
Marching in the pouches of the immigrants.
Wars were fought for the Spice Islands,
Now war has revenged itself in sugar.

Dust sticks to the wheels of the factories,
The wharves are deserted,
The freight cars are heaped with ammunition.
So the order of the world is changed:
Sugar first,
And afterwards?

The sugar-bowls are all empty,
And the grocer says he does not know when he will be able to fill them.
Ah well, my friends, these things do not really matter.
There is still the thunder-colored aconite,
And gentian, and rue, for bees.
And there are still the blood-skinned beets,
Waiting to be crushed, pulped, and eaten.
Thunder-sugar—blood-sugar—
Monumentum ære perennius.
War!

THE ELECTION OF LINCOLN

(*Continued from page 591*)

So I felt scandalized by your picture and am glad to know that Robert Lincoln feels just as I do. Mr. Lincoln and all his intimate friends, I think, were satisfied with Carpenter's picture. I am not satisfied with any, but like the Chicago one best. That neck of Mr. Lincoln in your picture of a few months ago is a sure enough cartoon.

JAMES RALEY

San Antonio, Texas

We have also the testimony of a feminine eye-witness of the Lincoln-Douglas debate:

As a girl of thirteen I once saw and heard our immortal Lincoln. It was during the senatorial campaign of 1858. My father had been a member of the Illinois legislature in 1856 and 1857, representing for his district the young Republican party.

Lincoln was then a member of the Springfield Bar and the astute and trusted adviser of the hard-pushed Republicans. My father's acquaintance with him at that time laid the foundation for a lifelong reverent and admiring affection for the great man, and the children of his family grew up loving and honoring him. To have stood before him and listened to his earnest words and to have been able to carry ever after the memory of the face and form I count one of the important experiences of my life. The Barnard statue, as it appears from the printed reproductions, seems to me a gross and impertinent caricature to be characterized precisely by the words which Mr. Robert Lincoln has used.

MAUDE LITTLE MACY

Grinnell, Iowa

A retired lieutenant-colonel of the United States Army who knew Lincoln says:

Almost four years I was a Lincoln soldier. I shook hands with him in 1861, saw him at Antietam in 1862, saw him twice at Fredericksburg in 1863 and again in 1865, near Petersburg. Barnard may have the Lincoln soul in his younger manhood, but he has made a disgraceful botch of Lincoln the President, the kind of a Lincoln the world wants to hear about and remember. J. A. WATROUS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

We must, of course, give precedence to the few now living who remember the martyred President as he was:

In the fall and winter of 1862-3 I had charge of a ward of wounded men in the Patent Office Hospital. In those days the President held occasional evening receptions for the public, called then "levees." Going, with one of my nurses, on a certain occasion, I had several opportunities to study the face and form of Lincoln—twice as he stood in the reception line, once as he sat alone in another room, and again in the great East Room as he chatted with Secretary Chase and his daughter. Memory recalls the impression of strength, dignity, nobility. Nothing in the Barnard statue, either in face or form, corresponds to this recollection. Nor indeed do any of the statues you present fully meet this mental image those of St. Gaudens and Borglum perhaps coming nearest. Surely the English people must wish to see Lincoln as he was in the days of the Civil War, and certainly the Barnard statue does not so represent him.

WILLIAM HOYT COLEMAN

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Mr. Graham, superintendent of the New York State Women's Relief Corps Home, reports that Mrs. Graham, who saw Lincoln several times in Washington, prefers the St. Gaudens statue, and he adds:

Let me say to Mr. Barnard that no man who ever swung an ax or sledge assumes the cringing clodhopper attitude shown by the bent knees of his statue; nor do men who have been active physically or as public speakers, and who have red blood in their veins, when standing, take the position given the hands.

Our doctor's criticism is that such a position is feminine. In my opinion, the shape of the head and the expression of the face is second only, among the statues shown, to the French statue, in its unlikeness to the man. (He never posed.) I regret to learn that this statue is to occupy so prominent a place in Washington.

Oxford, New York J. S. GRAHAM

The Quartermaster of the Phil Sheridan Post No. 4, G. A. R., sends us a vote for Barnard and also a Lincoln anecdote. But are we to understand that the Barnard statue represents Lincoln in the attitude of making that remark?

I knew him as a citizen at Springfield in 1858; later he was a business caller in the office of the *Lincoln Herald*, of which I was publisher; heard him make a political speech during the same year. After the election in 1858, in which Mr. Douglas defeated Mr. Lincoln for the Senate, Mr. Lincoln visited Colonel Baker, editor of the *Springfield Journal*, where I heard him make the characteristic remark: "I feel like the boy who stubbed his toe—I am too big to cry, and too badly hurt to laugh."

My choice among these pictures is the Barnard statue. CHARLES A. CLARK

Boise, Idaho

But some people feel differently about it:

The Barnard statue is "Impossible." Looks like he had the stomach ache and was trying to conceal it.

DAVID Y. THOMAS

Fayetteville, Arkansas

Personally, I admire the Barnard statue greatly, but think it might be misinterpreted in Europe. (I overheard an irreverent Junior term it "the Barnyard Lincoln.")

ETHEL R. FARNHAM

Nevada City, California

St. Gaudens represents Lincoln as a dignified statesman—the isolated Lincoln, whose greatness we could not fathom—the lonely Lincoln who sought no one's advice but settled the nation's great problems thru painful meditation.

Barnard in his attempt to give us the Lincoln we love, goes to the other extreme and accentuates the ungainly features, especially the body and neck. The face is excellent, and if I could put the head of Barnard's work on the body of St. Gaudens' representation, I would choose this composition. ARTHUR S. ERICKSON

Los Altos, California

Here is a new candidate brought into the field:

In the State House grounds the foundations are in progress for a statue of Lincoln made by O'Conner. The committee chosen to visit his home in Worcester, Massachusetts, before the full decision of acceptance, were unanimous in their admiration and praises of it. Why not suggest an investigation of this statue before accepting another? NETTIE O. DOWN

Springfield, Illinois

From an artist born in Europe and brought up close to the old masters comes this opinion:

I *dislike* the Barnard statue intensely the more that it *is* a likeness, but caricatured by this modern effort to *astonish* unwholesomely if it can't be done worthily.

I am not surprized that Lincoln's son repudiates this monstrous affectation of the would-be *great* sculptor—the elongation of the already unnaturally long throat, the attitude of Puvis de Chavannes's sickly fisherman—one that you feel sure if you are pensive that Lincoln never took—the "beetle crushers" for feet! Every physical fault exaggerated, and the real salient energy and modesty of the man left out. FLORENCE MCKUBIN

Baltimore, Maryland

Gutzon Borglum, the cowboy sculptor, has admirers as fervent as George Barnard:

I choose the Borglum statue, and how anyone should for a moment hesitate, in considering any other, is inconceivable to me, for here we have Abraham Lincoln sitting among the people whom he loved, not standing on a pedestal above them. And here we see him as we have always known him, sweet-spirited, patient, kind—ready to give comfort, encouragement—the Abraham Lincoln of high ideals. The ease in which he is here sitting is in itself a wonderful piece of work. In every way does it stand out in sharp contrast to that of Barnard's.

Mrs. WARREN D. HALL

Montgomery, Alabama

Where it is in a way to be a gift from one nation to another nation, it is vital that it should not be a statue to which any considerable number of people object. The Barnard statue certainly brings out many of the homely qualities of Lincoln and would be a desirable statue to have placed near his birthplace, but is wholly unsuited to have placed in London. D. KING.

Boston, Massachusetts

We have placed the Edinburgh Memorial first, for obvious reasons; altho technically it is inferior to the Barnard statue, which represents forcibly, no doubt, the Lincoln of the backwoods; but it is the figure of a John Brown type of man, fanatical in its seriousness, and without a trace of a sense of humor, even in the pose, while he lost it wholly in his face, altho the photograph showing the left side is truer to the picture of Lincoln than the cut showing the right side.

We have placed the Ball statue second, on account of the sculptor's good intentions, which were more nearly realized than those of Barnard.

Third comes the Barnard statue, wishing most heartily that he had not so nearly deserved Mr. Ruckstuhl's editorial billingsgate in the lower two-thirds of the figure. He certainly is a clodhopper from the hands down, and a prisoner at the bar from the hands up—a protestant in any line; only the handcuffs are needed.

EDWIN A. MOORE

Kensington, Connecticut

We will conclude these citations with the exceptionally competent opinion of the author of "Personal Recollections of Lincoln," which we reviewed in our issue of October 9, 1916.

Mr. Barnard's mother was born in Springfield, Illinois, and his grandfather was George G. Grubb, a skilled bridge builder whom I recalled in my memory of seventy years ago when I went with my father, whose official duties required his inspection and payment for several of the wide-span bridges that were the first of that special construction erected over streams in Illinois. These relations in my early years caused me to feel at liberty to write Mr. Barnard, asking the favor of an approved cut, or photograph, of his model of the statue and at the same time I called his attention to Mr. White's criticism an referred him to my own description of Lincoln's physical vigor and well muscled body as described in my "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln."

Mr. Barnard very graciously responded to my letter. This reply I take the liberty of giving here:

454 Fort Washington Avenue,
New York City.

MY DEAR MR. RANKIN:

Had I known such a "kin" to Lincoln were alive I should certainly have gone to him.

The next best is to read your book, which I have ordered at once.

The letter you wrote and the kindness it exprest I am deeply grateful for.

Did you know my grandfather, George (Grey) Grubb, who lived in Springfield in Lincoln days and was a friend of Lincoln's. My mother, too, was born in your town. I am sending you a

photograph of "Abraham Lincoln" from my bronze statue (going to Cincinnati). This statue is already done; the great head, fifteen feet high, I am now at.

My vision of Lincoln is far from the official Lincoln. Neither his soul nor heart nor body could be *official*. They were heroically *human. How I wish I could drop in and talk with you.* It is a great page torn from my life not to be able to do this—perhaps this summer I may be able to. Most gratefully yours,

January 15, 1917. GEORGE GREY BARNARD.

On a careful view of the photograph I felt such keen disappointment about Barnard's conception and imaginary presentment of Lincoln that I could not write the sculptor my serious disapproval of his work, which in nearly every particular distorted and minimized the vigorous and forceful Lincoln I had known from 1847 to 1861, and had been so close to as a student in his law office the last three years he was in Springfield. I had also looked for a reply from Mr. Barnard to my citations in my book, which he had in his letter to me said he would "immediately send out and get." No further word ever came to me from him. In the words of President Lincoln's son, Robert T. Lincoln: "He had scorned the use of the many existing photographs of President Lincoln and taken as a model for his figure a man chosen by him for the curious artistic reasons that he was six feet four and one-half inches in height; was born on a farm fifteen miles from where Lincoln was born; was about forty years of age, and had been splitting rails all his life. The result is a monstrous figure, which is grotesque as a likeness of President Lincoln and defamatory as an effigy."

HENRY B. RANKIN

Springfield, Illinois

In The Independent of February we gave a full page illustration of the Barnard statue and an interview with the sculptor. In the issue of November 3 we told of the opposition it had aroused. Here we need only add that the Council of the National Academy of Design has declared its disapproval of the Barnard statue with the words:

In a work of this kind all must agree that character and likeness are essentials. But to us this presentation does not convey the recognized characteristics of Lincoln. In it we are unable to discern evidence of his genius or humor or any of those lofty qualities which are invariably associated with his great name.

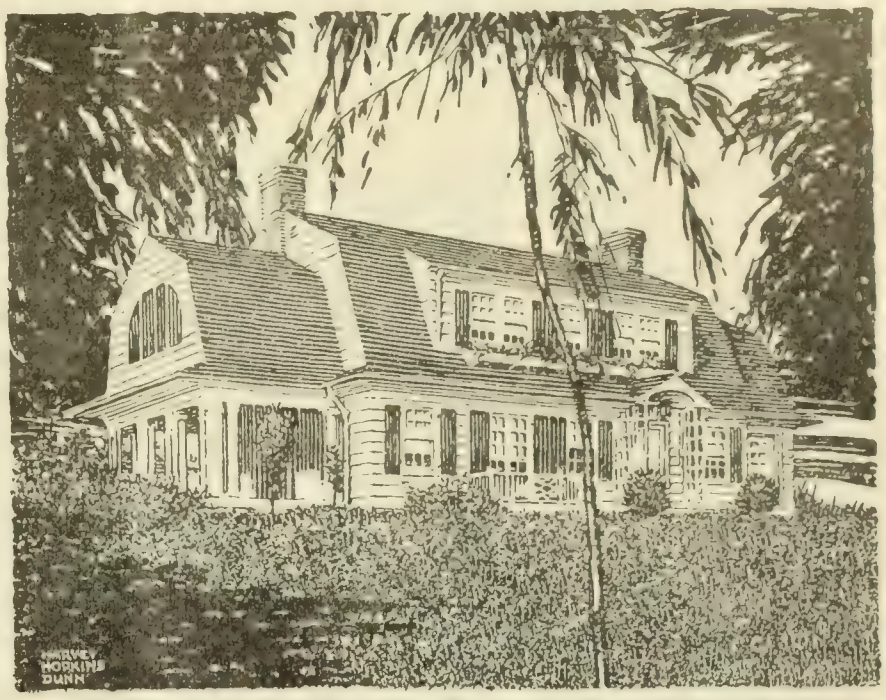
But all this criticism of the Barnard work has not shaken the faith of either the American Peace Centenary Committee that gives the statue or the British committee that receives it. The secretary of the latter says:

The British committee will stand by its acceptance of the American committee's generous gift of the Barnard statue, and in due course and at the proper time this statue will be erected in London, and I have no doubt will be warmly welcomed there.

I think we have the right to say to the critics of the Barnard work that they should give fair play in the first place to the American and British committees, thru whom this project was initiated; in the second place to Mr. Charles Phelps Taft, who is by no means a novice in relation to good and bad art, and in the third place, to Mr. George Grey Barnard, who is a sculptor whose works are perfectly well able to be their own vindication, both in Europe and America.

Altho we have thus impartially presented the views on both sides of the discussion, it must not be inferred that the editor has no opinion of his own. We hold very decided views on the subject and we have exprest them in the only proper way—that is, by casting our vote in with those of our readers in the sum total given above.

May we also add that altho the question seems to be settled so far as the Barnard statue is concerned, since this is ready for shipment as soon as shiproom can be found, it is open to the admirers of the St. Gaudens or any other statue to imitate Mr. Taft's generosity and send to London, Paris and Petrograd their own ideal of Lincoln.



AN INVITING EXTERIOR

should mean an hospitable interior. No one factor is more necessary to a warm, home-like inside-the-house atmosphere than perfect woodwork. Above all, beware of dead-looking trim which will neutralize every attempt to carry out your chosen decorative scheme.

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE

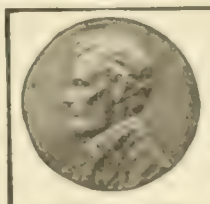
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FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

LESSONS IN AMERICA'S PART IN THE WORLD'S FOOD PROBLEM, PREPARED BY THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION FOR THE INDEPENDENT

What Conservation Means

IN last week's lesson we discussed the reasons why conservation of food is necessary, the causes of the present shortage of food, and the effort now being made by the United States Food Administration to accomplish the necessary results by voluntary effort rather than by compulsion.

Briefly, conservation means *wise use*. Now wise use of food includes the following: the careful selection, preparation, cooking and serving of food; the storing, canning, preserving, drying, salting and pickling of surplus food supplies.

It means also the intelligent substitution of certain foods which are not suitable for shipment, for other foods which are needed for our soldiers and those of the nations associated with us in the war.

To do these things we need only mix a little brains and energy with our patriotism. In so far as we help do any one or more of these we have helped to conserve food and to win the war.

The United States Food Administration asks us not to forget that we owe it to our country and to ourselves "to eat wisely and well." What we must guard against is waste; and what we must learn to do is to use food substitutes. When we study the matter we will find that some of us are eating more than we need. Some of us are not. Mr. Hoover says that 70 per cent of cur people are "as thrifty and careful as any in the world." It is the other 30 per cent that can reduce the amount they eat and cut out waste.

From the standpoint of health, sound economy and patriotism, this 30 per cent ought to bring its eating down to a scientific basis. Overeating and waste should be abolished. Small savings are not to be despised. Consider this: one single slice of bread wasted or saved each day in the 22,000,000 homes of our country would amount to 501,875,000 pound loaves of bread a year; a pat of butter wasted or saved each day would amount to 167,291,545 pounds a year. When food is so vital a weapon in the war it is treason to waste it.

The 70 per cent who are as thrifty as they know how to be cannot well eat less. Indeed they are not expected to do so. But what they can do is to substitute as far as possible other foods for certain staples so that the meat, wheat, sugar, fats and dairy products that we must send across the ocean may be released.

To conserve as we should we will have to know something of the nature of foods, and the needs of the body. It would be deplorable if thru ignorance we went without the nourishment we ought to have. From the Department of Agriculture or from the United States Food Administration pamphlets can be obtained telling about these very matters. Any one who can read has no reason for remaining ignorant about food values and good food combinations. For instance, it would be foolish to have potatoes, rice and macaroni at the same meal. These are all starchy dishes and one at a meal is enough. It is the duty of every patriotic American to learn what the various food elements are, and how to combine them intelligently. A certain amount of each we must have or lose health and strength.

In next week's lesson we will discuss what our enemies have done in conserving food.

THE NEW PLAYS

What Is Your Husband Doing, cheap and suggestive comedy. (Thirty-seventh Street Theater.)

Business Before Pleasure is an hilarious comedy—clever and absurd situations—very well done. (Eltinge Theater.)

L'Elevation, starring Grace George, is a war melodrama—interesting psychology and cleverly wrought. Miss George is ably supported. (Playhouse.)

The Gipsy Trail, by Robert Harsam. A genuinely wholesome comedy of pseudo-adventure and romance. Well written and well acted. (Plymouth Theater.)

Leave It to Jane, a musical comedy founded on George Ade's Indiana classic "The College Widow." The music is as full of pep and zing as the words and the words are the abbreviated text of "The College Widow." What more praise! (Longacre Theater.)

Jacques Copeau has transported his *Theatre du Vieux Colombier* from Paris to New York and made his debut with Molière's farce, *Les Fourberies de Scapin*, famous for its reiterated line, *Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?* The Old Dovecote may play an important role in establishing an *entente cordiale* between America and France.

The Grass Widow, a musical comedy with an unattractive plot, but fairly witty. The songs are catchy and the effects of chorus and dancing are good. (Liberty Theater.)

The new Greenwich Village Theater is a tribute to the Little Theater Movement. Of a group of three interesting plays *Efficiency* is predominant and gripping. (Greenwich Village Theater.)

Mrs. Fiske says *Madame Sand* is just the play for her—and we agree! Written with Phillip Moeller's usual cleverness and admirably cast. Outside the title rôle the honors go to José Reuben. (Criterion Theater.)

Justine Johnstone *is* pretty. And T. Roy Barnes plays the part of The Plot with humor. But the best feature in *Over the Top*, a musical revue, is the American aeroplane attack on the German trenches. (Forty-fourth Street Roof Theater.)

The *Washington Square Players'* best bill of the season. *Neighbors*, by Zona Gale, and *The Girl in the Coffin*, by Theodore Dreiser, are excellently chosen and produced. There is a colorful pantomime, too, and a critic's comedy. (Comedy Theater.)

The Wooing of Eve, announced by the author, J. Hartley Manners as a "thoroly artificial and sentimental" comedy, affords Laurette Taylor a not unwholesome medium for bringing out the "Old Adam" in herself and her lover. The usual insinuating sex appeal. (Liberty Theater.)

UNCLE SAM'S BIG JOB

(*Continued from page 585*)

made some careful calculations as to the number of people who were in the habit of investing in bonds, and that number appeared to be about 350,000. Nine million and six hundred thousand invested in this second Liberty Loan, and it is to that vast number that we are to look for the series of loans to follow.

Fortunately, we have had a banking situation, a banking law, which permitted us to handle the vast financial transaction connected with these loans. All these things have rested on this Federal Reserve Banking System, and at has been of the most incalculable value to the country and to our finances that we have been able to handle all these big transactions, that we have been able to meet every draft that has been made upon the banking interests, that we have been able to discharge all these obligations without any serious difficulty. The wisdom and strength of this system have stood a great test. But there are greater tests ahead. In the next twelve months a number of corporate securities are going to mature. They have got to be met. Just how that is going to be done, facing as we must the competition of the Government for funds, just how corporations are going to be supplied not alone with the funds to meet maturing obligations, but the funds for expansion in cases where expansion is necessary, all that, are among the problems that the banking community must meet. They are the greatest problems they ever faced, but I believe they are going to be handled successfully.

The problems of the banks, the problems of the financial market, are greatly complicated by this railroad situation that was with us before the war. Now the railroads, if they are to be put in a position to discharge their duties, need a billion dollars a year of fresh capital. You can argue that the rates are high enough, that their control is wise, that Congress and the Commission have been just, but the investor does not think so, and unless the investor can be convinced that the outlook for the railroads promises a satisfactory place to put his money, he is going to put it somewhere else.

Now for several years no investor has wanted a partnership in the railroad business. There have been no new stock issues to speak of. This lack of attractiveness of partnership has led to an increased ratio of bonds to stock, until the roads stand on an inverted pyramid; the base of the stock is too small for the load of bonded obligations that they carry. The situation is not stable, but they must have this fresh capital. Where is it coming from? It could come from the Government. There is talk now of the Government buying some large amount of equipment and selling to the railroads on time. It will not be surprizing if the Government does something of that sort. But friend and foe alike of the railroads, as far as I can judge, there are few who want Government ownership of railroads. So I would hazard the guess that we will this winter see some extremely interesting developments, and it may be quite possible that there will be devised some plans sound enough so that the public confidence will again be restored. There must be fundamental changes. The situation cannot stand still, and we are either moving inevitably toward a Government ownership that the Government itself does not wish to undertake the responsibility for, or we must have legislation which will regain for the railroads the confidence of the investor.

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THE NEW BOOKS

Nuggets of Wisdom

DR. FRANK CRANE, whose articles have gained him such wide popularity thru the newspaper medium, has published another book, *Christmas and the Year Round*. In the first essay, "Christmas Means the Indestructibility of Joy," Dr. Crane writes:

> Christmas means that when this world and all its purposes and deeds are wound up, and the last men and women stand at the end of time and contemplate the complete story of humanity, they will not wail and hang their heads, but they will shout and exult.
>
> The truest, most everlasting element of mankind is play, accompanied with laughter.

Dr. Crane puts a great deal of common sense philosophy into his essays in a spirited, readable form and this newest product is packed with optimistic humanism and wisdom.

With reference to Charles Brooks's "Journeys to Bagdad" some one aptly stated that "it is as difficult to quote from as to name one's favorite Shakespearean play or to quote one's best-loved verse in the Bible." This holds equally to his later volume, *There's Pippins and Cheese to Come*. Rarely does one find a book so loaded with quiet humor, literary charm, ease of expression and delicate fancy. His reminiscences of child days are especially pleasing. The essays are appropriately and artistically illustrated by Theodore Diedricksen, Jr.

The reader of essays of a religious tone will be pleased with this last collection of Dr. Marvin's prose and verse titled *The Top of the Wine-Jar*. The book is divided into twelve sections under the varied heads, God, Religion and Immortality, Philosophy and Opinion, Oracles and Counsels, Toil and Endeavor, Civics, Heroism, Patriotism, Woman, Love, Home, Kindness to Animals and Nature. The author's speculations of the possible immortality of the lower animals are fascinating and appreciative glimpses of historic literary folk add greatly to the value and interest of the book.

W. C. Brownell in his *Standards* has cleverly written a thin volume of masterly essays with a rich and widely varied vocabulary that well serves to project intellectual and art pyrotechnics. In his included chapter on "Modern Art," the conservatives will clap their hands at his characterization of it, as a combination of sincerity with extravagance, so extreme, as to appear mystification. His survey of art and letters is also noteworthy.

Michael Monahan writes in the closing chapter, Philosophy in Little of *New Adventures:*

> I have got thru caring much about style—what I care for is a man or a woman who has *lived*. Mere style is the affectation and worship of pedagogs or pinheads.

While we disagree in a measure with the author's last statement, we wish to credit him with a style that is free and original. His treatment is bold, audacious. Especially interesting are the two chapters "Mannahatta" and his artistic short stories, "Nocturne" and "Yearnings." On the whole the human greatly overbalances the literary interest.

Certain books, like certain persons, possess the undefinable but endearing quality which we call charm. Margaret Sherwood's little volume of essays, *Familiar Ways*, are charming in their delicate humor, their spirit of gracious leisurely meditation. They have, too, a magic trick of transforming commonplaces into things of beauty and significance.

Christmas and the Year Round, by Frank Crane. John Lane Company. $1. *There's Pippins and Cheese to Come*, by Charles S. Brooks. Yale University Press. $2. *The Top of the Wine-Jar*, by Frederic Rowland Marvin. Sherman, French & Co. $1.50. *Standards*, by W. C. Brownell. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1. *New Adventures*, by Michael Monahan. Doran. $2. *Familiar Ways*, by Margaret Sherwood. Little, Brown Company. $1.25.

Fiction of All Sorts

TOTE-ROAD AND TRAIL, by Douglas Malloch, is a volume of verse about the lumber camps and the men who work in them. Mr. Malloch has vigorous emotions and opinions as strong as big timber but he lacks the flashing imagination that would make magical poetry of his experiences. He is not the Masefield, the Kipling of the woods. If it were written with a finer spiritual insight and more vivid images and phraseology his verse might become eloquent poetry.

William Caine's *Three's a Crowd* is a trivial and conventional novel built up around three characters that have become stale types in modern fiction, the rich, exquisite and extravagant American girl who thinks the world is her plum cake, the noble and desirable Englishman who marries her and repents, and the cause of it all—the indulgent American mother. Patriotism suggests the protest, "We are not all like that—we American women. Some of us are poor. Some of us are good wives and mothers."

How many of us remember the words we could not spell when we went to school, the prizes we won or failed to win for good behavior, the first cautious adventure in the world outside of the walls of home, the first friendships founded on congeniality rather than necessity, the first crushing sorrow and the first perception of the irony of life in the days when we could not understand why grown-ups were always making the world a difficult place to live in comfortably? Those who love to bring back memories of childhood by participation in the joys and sorrows of children, will find great pleasure in J. J. Bell's new volume of short stories about children, called *Kiddies*. Several of the stories are about the well known and well beloved "Wee Macgreegor" and others have to do with Jack, the lonely son of a Scotch sailor, with Charlie Robb and his ugly uncle, with Hilda's deep desire for silk stockings and suedes and with the wee grandson who cured Sam Logie of heart disease. The stories are canny and full of dry humor and quaint pathos. In each one of them Mr. Bell shows a very real understanding of the ways and motives of "the weans."

Why Not Marry points out that the home is the place to find warmth, appreciation and rest and attempts to show that successful marriage can be managed by going into it in the right way. The economic responsibilities of husband and wife, the mistakes of courtship, the reasons why nice girls say "no," the discussion of the wage-earner versus the home-maker all make the book very interesting.

Jeanette Lee has written a detective story about a little woman in gray who is the head of the Newberry Detective Agency. Altho the author leads the reader to expect miraculous sleuth work on the part of Millie Newberry, one is sadly disappointed. The story is rather well constructed but there is not sufficient suspense to hold the interest.

Samuel Hopkins Adams has sketched all kinds and sorts of people in a quiet community full of good will in *Our Square and the People In It. Extricating Obadiah* is Joseph Lincoln's latest Cape Cod yarn. It takes us into the atmosphere of the Cape Cod country and gives us an appreciation of the Cape folk. *Crumps* is the story of the transformation of an artist into a machine gun officer. It shows what the Canadians have gone thru at the front and will bring us face to face with what our boys are to meet "Over There."

Miss Wylie has given us quite an original piece of work in *The Shining Heights*. The scenes of the tale are mostly English and there is a moral as well as a psychological problem developed in the course of the story. *Vanguards of the Plains* is a romance of the Santa Fé trail with all its heroic adventure. A charming story is *At the Sign of the Oldest House*, by Juliet Wilbor Tompkins. Not only does the book please while reading but it leaves a satisfied feeling after.

After Mr. Hope's wife wrote a book that became popular, Mr. Hope, a man high in the profession of law, became the ignominious husband of Mrs. Hope. The problem of regaining the interest and affection of Mrs. Hope is amusingly and naïvely solved by the erstwhile prosaic Mr. Hope.

The Optimist, by Susan Taber, includes a dozen stories of unusual character. The stories take up many sides of life and many kinds of people and tho the dominant moods vary, the humorous is woven thru them all.

Zona Gale, who became nationally recognized as a successful author some years ago when she produced her remarkable Friendship Village stories, has given us a delightful new novel, *A Daughter of the Morning*. A refreshing story of a whimsical country girl whose chance meeting with an author rouses her to her own potential powers.

When the Sun Stood Still, by C. T. Brady, is a charming story of old Hebrew lore retold with a love interest that captivates by its simplicity from start to finish. The warlike spirit of the Jews shown in their early history is dilated upon and an historical event is used as a turning point in the tale. This new book of Dr. Brady's is a welcome release from the eternal triangle complications.

Tote-Road and Trail, by Douglas Malloch. Bobbs-Merrill. $1.25. *Three's a Crowd*, by William Caine. Houghton Mifflin. $1.50. *Kiddies*, by J. J. Bell. Frederick A Stokes. $1.50. *Why Not Marry*, by Anna Steese Richardson. Bobbs-Merrill. $1.40. *The Green Jacket*, by Jennette Lee. Scribner's. $1.35. *Our Square and the People In It*, by Samuel Hopkins Adams. Houghton Mifflin. $1.50. *Extricating Obadiah*, by Joseph Lincoln. D. Appleton & Company. $1.50. *Crumps*, by Louis Keene. Houghton Mifflin. $1.25. *The Shining Heights*, by I. A. R. Wylie. John Lane & Company. $1.50. *Vanguards of the Plains*, by Margaret McCarter. Harper. $1.40. *At the Sign of the Oldest House*, by Juliet Wilbor Tompkins. Bobbs-Merrill $1.50. *Mrs. Hope's Husband*, by Gelett Burgess. Century Company. $1. *The Optimist*, by Susan Taber. Duffield & Company. $1.30. *A Daughter of the Morning*, by Zona Gale. Bobbs-Merrill. $1.40. *When the Sun Stood Still*, by C. T. Brady. Fleming Revell Company. $1.35.

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